



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



• Bt from W. Conley. Adams;

G.A. Lond. 8°

1772  
1





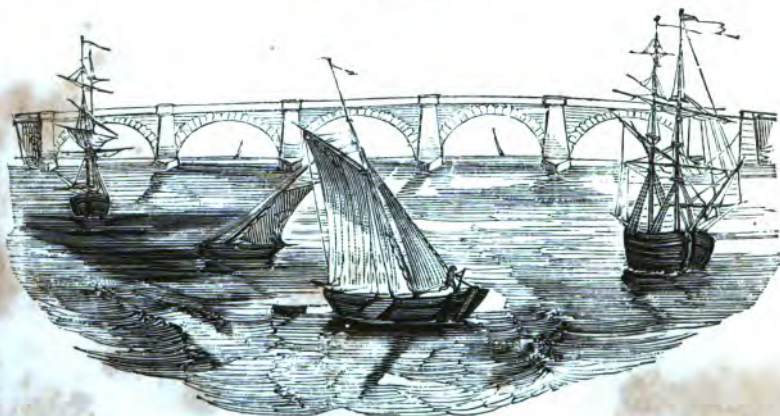
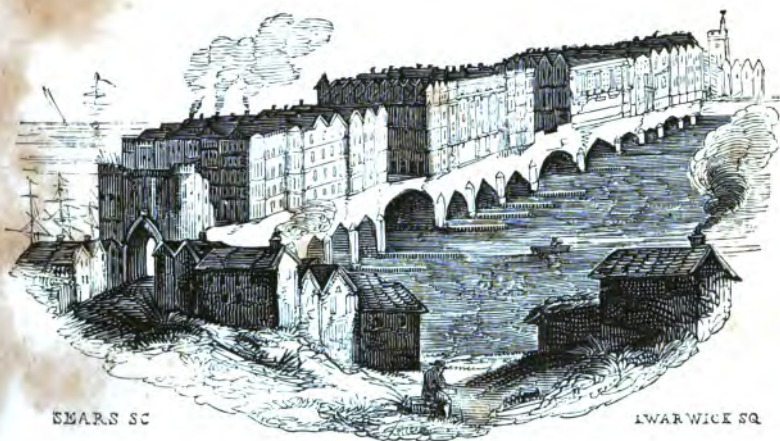
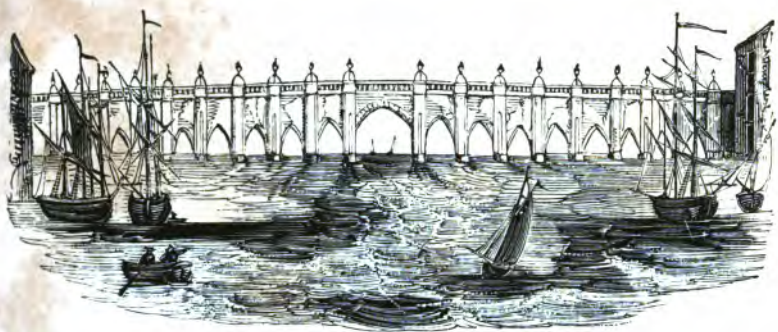












THE  
**Ancient Remains, Antiquities,**  
AND  
**RECENT IMPROVEMENTS,**  
OF THE  
**CITY OF LONDON:**  
CONTAINING  
A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL  
**WARDS,**

PARISHES, PRECINCTS, CHURCHES, HALLS, AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS,  
AND CURIOSITIES, ANCIENT AND MODERN ;

*Collected from the best Sources ;*

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A LIST OF THE ALDERMEN AND MAYORS SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

By HENRY THOMAS, Esq.

ILLUSTRATED WITH FIFTY-FIVE ENGRAVINGS BY M. U. SEARS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

SEARS & CO. 1, WARWICK SQUARE, PATERNOSTER ROW.

---

1830.



---

SEARS, PRINTER, BUDGE ROW, WALBROOK.

## CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

---

	Page.
Aldersgate Ward, with the Liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand .....	1
Aldgate Ward .....	25
Bassishaw Ward .....	53
Billingsgate Ward .....	69
Bishopsgate Ward Within .....	127
———— Ward Without .....	151
Bread Street Ward .....	179
Bridge Ward Within .....	199
Broad Street Ward .....	243
Candlewick Ward .....	303
Castle Baynard Ward .....	323
Cheap Ward .....	415





## INTRODUCTION.

---

ALL hail, AUGUSTA, queen of cities,  
The magazine of wealth, and grand' dépôt  
Of Nature's produce, call'd from every clime;  
The nurse of science, and the seat of art.  
All hail thy antique palaces and towers,  
Thy sacred fanes by piety uprear'd ;  
Long famed thy noble charities,  
Thy merchants rich and enterprising,  
Benevolent as rich ; still proudly rear  
Thy towering head, the pride and envy  
Of thy proud compeers !

HAVING now brought the description of the various Wards in London to a close, it remains to give a concise account of this ancient city, which is so replete with every thing to interest the man of business, the antiquarian, and the philosopher.

THE British metropolis stands in a valley about sixty miles from the sea, to which the Thames flows majestically, after having passed through the metropolis, dividing the city of London from the borough of Southwark. Its geographical situation is, latitude 51 degrees 31 minutes, north longitude 18 degrees 36 minutes ; or, from Greenwich, 5 minutes 37 seconds west. The principal streets take their direction from the course of the river, from west to east, and the largest line, which may be reckoned from Knightsbridge to Poplar, is about seven miles in length ; and its breadth varying from two to four miles. Its circumference about 25 miles, the area forming about nine square miles.

*Extent of the Port of London.*

London to Deptford 4 miles, and 4 to 500 yards broad. Four divisions: Upper, Middle, Lower, and, Limehouse to Deptford. Upper, London Bridge to Union Stairs, 1,600 yards; Middle, thence to Wapping New Stairs, 700 yards; Lower, thence to Horse-ferry tier, 1,800 yards; fourth, that below Limehouse, 2,700 yards. Vessels in 1800,—2,666; tonnage, 568,962; men, 41,402. That in 1701-2, was,—vessels, 560; tonnage, 84,882; men, 10,065; the increase since, about 6 to 1 in tonnage, and 4 to 1 in men and ships.

There appears no doubt, but that London was a city, or fortified place of the Britons, before the Roman invasion. Cæsar mentions *Civitas Trinovantes*, the district inhabited by the *Trinovantes* or *Trinovantes*, so called, it is supposed, from the situation on the broad expanse of water formed by the Thames. Ammianus Marcellinus, who called it *Augusta Trinobantum*, mentions it as an ancient town formerly named *Londinium*. Mr. Pennant gives several particulars in corroboration, founded on the etymology of names still in use, such as Dowgate, *Dwr*, or Water-gate, the *trajectus*, a ferry from Surrey to the celebrated Watling-street, which is believed to have been a British road before it was the Pre-torian way of the Romans. Some have derived the name *London* from the British word *Llong*, a ship, and *Din*, a town; but as it was not then a port much resorted to by shipping, it is more probable to have been derived from *Llyn Din*, or “the town on the lake;” *Llyn* meaning, in ancient British, a broad expanse of water, or lake, which is more confirmed by the low grounds, on both sides of the river below, being overflowed with water.

The first Roman author who mentions London, is Tacitus, who,

in narrating the spirited revolt of Boadicea, says, that about the year 61, *Londinium*, or, *Colonia Augusta*, was the chief residence of merchants, and the great mart of trade and commerce, though not dignified with the name of a colony. When Suetonius Paulinus marched from Wales to avoid the just vengeance of the Iceni under Boadicea, he was compelled to leave London to its fate, so that all who could not leave it with him were massacred; which proves that this city was not then fortified with walls, and that it consequently was not founded by the Romans.

The original walls were doubtless the work of the Romans, though the date of their foundation is matter of dispute. Maitland states, that they were raised by Theodosius, governor of Britain, A. D. 379, but it is generally believed, that Constantine the Great founded them, at the instance of Helena his mother, which is strengthened by the number of coins of that empress being found under them. The walls were about twenty-two feet high, and the towers forty. Under the Romans, the country, as well as the city of London, was of course governed by Roman laws. It next came under the dominion of the Britons, the Saxons, and the Danes, and in the fifth century, when the Romans were compelled to withdraw their forces, London became again a British province. On the union of the Saxon kingdom under Egbert, London, though not the royal residence, or seat of government, was rising in importance, as appears from a *Wittenagemot*, or parliament, being held here in 883, to consult how to expel the Danes.

In 884, Alfred the Great got possession of London, which he repaired and strengthened, and laid down the plan for its government, which gradually reached the present perfection: the office of sheriff was of his institution. On the defeat and death of Harold by

William of Normandy, in 1066, the conqueror approached London, but the greater number of the citizens declaring for Edgar Atheling, William was refused admittance, until the clergy and bishops decided in his favour. On the following Christmas, William was crowned king of England, from which period London may be considered as the metropolis of England. In 1078, the king founded the *White Tower*, for the purpose of keeping the citizens in awe, but he granted them many privileges for their ready submission to him.

In the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, this city seemed disposed to favour the house of York. Edward IV., on returning from the victory at the decisive battle of Barnet, bestowed the honour of knighthood on the mayor, recorder, and twelve of the aldermen; and it is now customary, when the sheriffs, &c. go up to the throne with an address from the city court, that the offer of knighthood is made to them.

By a map published in the reign of Elizabeth, it appears, that much of the interior of the city was then garden ground, and fields, the only crowded parts being those bordering on, or leading to, the Thames; but as trade increased, the demand for accommodation became the greater, and it gradually has assumed the crowded appearance it now presents.

In 1603 the city was visited by a plague, which cut off 30,578 persons, yet were not the citizens deterred from building closely, and inhabiting unhealthy spots, for the sake of commerce. In the beginning of the reign of Charles I. the plague returned, and cut off 35,000 persons. The "Great plague" began in December 1664, and did not entirely cease until January 1666, which cut off the large number of 100,000 persons in that period. Just as this had subsided, the "Great fire" broke out, and scarcely a single building

to which the flames reached was left standing, and the ground cleared by it may be stated as a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth ; the total value lost is computed at £10,000,000 sterling. The other parts of the history of the city, &c. being of later date, are mostly detailed in the history of the various Wards to which we refer, and now proceed to give some other notices of this very ancient and opulent city.

Howe, in giving an account of the commerce of the city of London in 1614, says, "London, at this day, is one of the best governed, most rich, and flourishing cities in Europe, plenteously abounding in free trade and commerce with all nations ; richly stored with gold, silver, pearl, spice, &c., from both Indies ;" and enumerates, besides, many other articles of luxury and necessity, brought from every other country in the known world :—he adds, "The increase of houses and inhabitants, within the term and compass of fifty years, is such, and so great, as, were there not two thirds of the people yet living, having been eye-witnesses of the premises and books of the Custom House, which remain extant, the truth and difference of all things afore-mentioned, were not to be justified and believed." Tobacco was, most probably, one of the articles here alluded to, which being first introduced in 1565, was now included among the articles of consequence in importation, notwithstanding king James's "Counterblast."

The commerce of this city still increased during the first years of the reign of Charles I., and although it received a check in the civil wars, these proved ultimately of benefit, for by these the human energies were aroused, and a habit of thinking and acting induced, which tended to the better direction of our industry.

In 1625, the king commanded the post-master to open a correspondence with Edinburgh, Dublin, and other places of his dominions.

In rebuilding parts of the city, &c., the public thoroughfares were widened, and the projections called "*middle rows*" removed. Notwithstanding these improvements, the surveyors, while causing the larger avenues to be widened, allowed the intermediate buildings to be crowded together more closely; so that, after the "Great fire," it was computed that there were within the city walls 4000 houses more than before the fire, and consequently more inhabitants.

The streets of the city may be said to be improved out of the ruins of the houses, which it was more easy to spread than to remove, so that upon this raised ground were erected many of the houses forming the new streets.

The workmen, in digging through this rubbish for making the foundations, found three different streets above each other; and at more than twenty feet below the surface, they discovered Roman walls and tessellated pavements.

The building of Blackfriars-bridge, in 1760—7, caused the appearance of Chatham-place, Bridge-street, &c. In 1763, the new paving act caused improvements in the streets, and in the following year the act passed for regulating building party walls, &c., to prevent the spreading of fire, &c. and the projecting water spouts, and other nuisances were ordered to be abated.

The various metropolitan market places have undergone great changes; the most considerable of which, is that of Fleet-market, which has been lately entirely removed more to the westward, between the site of the old market and Shoe-lane. A new building has been here erected, consisting of three sides of a square, the

fourth being enclosed by a lofty iron railing and gates. The market for butcher's meat, &c., is covered in. The roof is heavy, and the whole has not that show of neatness, which characterises many of the modern erections.

The late site, formerly called by the general name *Fleet-market*, is now named *Farringdon-street*, in allusion to the Ward in which it is situate, as likewise is the new market, *Farringdon-market*. The space but lately occupied by the low and mean houses of the late market is now all cleared, so that a long and wide street from the bridge to Holborn-bridge, is now open. The paving is done on the improved plan, and the foot-paths widened several feet, so that this is now the widest street in the city, and if continued through, as proposed, to join the great North-road at Islington, will form as free and commodious a line of communication, as any other in the metropolis. All the leading streets have been paved, or are now undergoing repairs, in a substantial manner, with large square stones of granite, which are already shaped before being brought here; the bed for these is prepared by gravel, clay, and broken stone, which form a firm basis, on which the large stones of the street are to rest.

The foot pavements are also all getting widened from two to five feet, so that one can walk more quietly and unmolested. The sewers and drains have also been enlarged, and many new ones built for the comfort of the inhabitants. The new mode of lighting the public thoroughfares in the city, adds greatly to the general convenience at night. The old oil lamp has been laid aside; and about twelve years ago, lighting by gas was introduced, so that nearly the whole of London and Westminster is now illuminated by that brilliant invention. Several companies have had charters



for its supply; that in Dorset-street in the city, serves a considerable portion of the city. The others are in Westminster, &c., and supply the gas to a distance of some miles from the works.

The guardianship by night of this ancient city remains still on the old footing, though a little improved by having more able-bodied men, and younger, to do the nightly duties. A proposal is now in consideration for the improvement of the London police, which we hope will be settled in a manner more congenial to the feelings of the British public, than that newly established round the city, which seems to be very unpopular, and for the removal of which the various parishes are now petitioning. We would venture to hint, that those who are to have the superintendence of the new force in the city, should be householders, who should serve as constables, as before, and be compellable to serve in *rotation*, and no one be excused by fine, or otherwise than by illness or incapacity.

Should the proposed opening be made from Holborn-bridge to Islington, in order to connect Farringdon-street with the Great North Road, this will then form the most commanding entrance into the city; and taking into the line the fine opening from the Obelisk along Blackfriars-road, through the city to Islington, it will form a line of communication, which as to length, width, and importance, will be without a rival.

The New Post Office, since its opening, has fully answered the expectations of the public. Its interior arrangements are of the most convenient nature. Besides accommodation for the worthy secretary in the southern wing, there are a great number of rooms for various clerks, who have each a sitting and sleeping room. A passage, private to all but the secretary, runs along the building on the first story, by which he can communicate with any department

without going through any other. The whole building is of the most solid materials; the floors of the rooms are of solid oak, and the passages are all paved with stone; the flues of the chimnies are all straight, and being formed of patent brick, glazed inside, there is no danger from fire, nor any difficulty in keeping them clean. The roofs are of iron, and the beams across are cast in a neat and light, but firm manner. In every department there are water closets, and water constantly at hand. Under the building, in its centre, is an arched thoroughfare running from north to south, in which runs, on a rail-way, a machine, which conveys the bags from the various offices to the part from whence the mail guards receive them; to this subterraneous passage there is a communication by a well from each department up-stairs, down which are let the various bags, &c. as they are made up, and thence whirled away by the machine below. The whole building is handsomely illuminated with gas.

The inland office in the northern wing is a spacious room, and fitted up in the most convenient manner for the assorting of the letters, at each end of which is a semi-circular box for clerks, who check the various letter-carriers, &c. as they pass them. A modern improvement has been adopted for the more speedy delivery of letters in London: A four-wheeled van, drawn by two horses; conveys the letter-carriers who have to go a distance before they begin to deliver their letters, which saves both time to the public and labour to the men.

Opposite the New Post Office is now erected by Messrs. Shearman and Co., the spirited coach proprietors, a commodious inn, the centre and northern wing of which is now finished, but owing to the high price demanded for the short lease and good-will of the tenant

of the premises on the south, that wing is not likely to be completed until the expiring of the lease, when this building will exhibit a handsome brick-front towards the street. In the front there is put up a figure in relief, of a huge *human mouth*, in which is placed the likeness of a bull, sagely implying the name of the inn, (the *bull* and *mouth*;) over this is a bust, presumed to represent Henry VIII. whose laying siege to *Boulogne Harbour*, or *mouth*, originally gave the name to the inn and street. Here was a good opportunity for correcting the corruption, but it is unfortunately continued, and the talents of an artist employed to support an absurdity.

Goldsmith's Hall, at the back of the New Post Office, is now pulling down, to make room for a more modern edifice, which we have no doubt will be an additional ornament to this improved part of the city.

The arches of the New London Bridge are now finished, and the City having obtained an additional loan of money, partly from one of the court of aldermen, they are now completing the approaches on both sides by pulling down the old houses, and continuing the arches on land on both sides, that over Thames-street, and several farther north being completed, as well as several on the Southwark side, as far as the church of St. Saviour's.

In our description of Dowgate Ward, we omitted to mention the following Halls:—

1. *Dyers Hall*.—Situate on the north side of College-street, a neat brick building, the offices of which are on the first floor, to which we ascend by a flight of stone steps.

2. *Innholders Hall*.—on the opposite side of the street, an ancient brick building. In one of the windows of the hall, which is a

plain room, is the arms of J. Knott, 1670; and in another, a similar shield of arms; at the west end is a glass case, containing a figure of St. Julien, their patron saint, gilt, and holding a cross and a book. At the side is an ordinary painting of the offering of the wise men.

3. *Skimmers Hall*, is on the west side of Dowgate-hill, and according to Stow, was originally purchased by the company along with adjoining tenements, in the reign of Henry III. The present building is handsome and convenient, erected about 40 years ago, from the designs of the late Mr. Jupp. The hall is light and elegant, with an Ionic screen and music gallery, and is lighted by a hexagonal lantern. A chandelier of thirty-six gas-lights, descending from this, illuminates the hall in the evening. The court-room, which was once wainscotted with red cedar, is now altered. There is a good head of sir Andrew Judde, kn. lord-mayor in 1550, who founded a free Grammar School at his native place, Tunbridge in Kent, of which the amiable Dr. Vicesimus Knox was master. Sir Andrew by his will directed certain lands of the yearly value of £59. 0. 4. in the parishes of St. Pancras, Allhallows Gracechurch-street, and other places, to be vested for ever in the company. His son-in-law, sir Thomas Smith, kn., added to its endowments, so that with the improved rental of the ground in St. Pancras, which is now covered with houses, and the other estates, there have been established six exhibitions to the University, and other augmentations. In the hall are some good portraits, and the expense of the building is said to have cost £18,000.

4. *Fallow-Chandlers Hall*, is situate to the north of the former, erected according to the date on the front, in 1672; it is of red brick. The handsome hall is 50 feet long by 27 feet wide: the screen of carved oak supports a handsome music gallery. Above the chair

of the mastar are the royal arms, and also those of the company. The court parlour on the same floor is wainscotted like the hall, to the ceiling. Over a blank door is a shield of arms of oak, underneath which is the following inscription:—"This parlour was wainscotted at the expence of sir Joseph Sheldon, knt., a member of this company, and lord-mayor of this city, A.D. 1675 ; who also gave this company a barge, with all its furniture."

There is also a full-length portrait by Pickersgill, of a gentleman in the elegant costume of a Yeoman of the Guards ; it is handsomely framed, and surmounted by a shield of arms. Underneath is inscribed,—“ presented by Roger Monk, esq., master of this company 1826, in his costume as Exon of the Yeoman of the Guards.” The same gentleman also presented the handsome chandelier which depends from the ceiling.

5. *Joiners Hall*, is situate nearly facing Dowgate-hill, to the west of the Steel-yard. This hall formerly contained a curious and elegant screen, having, among other embellishments, demi-savages carved in wainscot, and the great hall was coated round with cedar. These were all destroyed by fire some years ago. The edifice is of brick, and capacious, having four noble windows. The ancient portal is ornamented by two leaden figures, rising from shells, with clubs in their hands. The hall is at present occupied by Messrs. Gaudell and Co., packers.

6. *Embroiderers Hall*, is on the west side of Gutter-lane ; it is a modern building, the entrance to which is of artificial stone and rusticated ; over which are the arms of the company. It is at present in the occupation of Messrs. Morley, warehousemen.

# THE ANCIENT REMAINS AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

## THE CITY OF LONDON.

---

### **Aldersgate Ward,**

WITH THE LIBERTY OF ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND,

Is very extensive ; and takes its name from one of the four principal gates of the City, which formerly stood in this division. It is bounded on the north and east by Cripplegate Ward ; on the south by the Ward of Farringdon Within ; and on the west by the Ward of Farringdon Without. Commencing at the southern extremity of St. Martin's le Grand, it runs in a northerly direction as far as the Bars in Goswell Street, (where the liberties of the City terminate on that side,) its boundary on the east side being Fan's Alley, and on the west side Carthusian Street. This Ward includes the whole of Aldersgate Street, Little Britain, Long Lane, part of Barbican, Jewin Street, St. Martin's le Grand, part of Noble Street, part of Foster Lane, &c. It is divided into two districts ; Aldersgate Ward within, comprising the four precincts of St. John Zachary, St. Leonard Foster Lane, St. Mary Staining, and St. Anne ; and Aldersgate Ward without the walls, consisting of four precincts, all in the parish of St. Botolph. It is governed by an alderman, two deputies, eight common-council men, and has fourteen inquest men, eight constables, and two beadles. There are four parishes in this Ward, but only two churches, St. Botolph's and St. Anne's,

St. Botolph, a curacy in the gift of the dean and chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, was so called from a Saxon monk. It was originally attached to the deanery of St. Martin's le Grand, and in 1329 was licensed by King Richard II. to dean Stanley, with power to appropriate the income of this living to his collegiate church of St. Martin, on the condition of a

perpetual annual celebration of the death of his consort Anne, and at his own decease the commemoration to be observed for them both for ever. In the year 1510, Henry VII. annexed the collegiate deanery of St. Martin's le Grand to that of St. Peter, Westminster, together with other endowments of which this church formed a part, and it continued after the Reformation an appendage to the see of Westminster, until the reign of queen Mary, who restored it to the prior and monastery; but it was finally bestowed by queen Elizabeth on the dean and chapter of Westminster, when she established St. Peter's as a collegiate church in the second year of her reign. It is however still subject to the bishop of London and the archdeacon, to both of whom it pays procuration. The antiquity of this church may be traced by the parish records as far back as 1319, when it was used by the fraternity of the Holy Trinity, an order of Cluniac monks attached to the priory of Glugny in France, who performed mass on the saints days and other fasts or festivals, until suppressed by king Henry V. who gave the church and hospital attached to it to the parishioners of St. Botolph, who with Joan Astley, nurse of Henry VI. founded a brotherhood of priests, to celebrate divine service within the church, which was dissolved at the Reformation. This church, situated at the south-east corner of Little Britain, was amongst the few that escaped the ravages of the great fire of London in 1666. It fell into entire decay shortly afterwards, and was wholly rebuilt in 1754, since which period it has been kept in complete repair, and was rebuilt about thirty years since, at the expence of £10,000. The exterior, which is not particularly striking, consists of a square front divided into three compartments, with a large central window. The interior is very chaste and appropriate, and the decorations plain and suitable. The ceiling is in divisions, having in the centre wreaths of leaves and flowers arranged with great elegance of design, and rendered more striking and tasteful by scrolls beautifully executed in the corners, giving a graceful and classical finish to the whole. The east window is ornamented with fine specimens of stained glass, depicting Christ's agony in the garden, executed by Mr. Pierson, which being placed directly above the altar, has an admirable effect in diffusing that "dim religious light" so congenial to the feelings of devotion. On the south side is a niche of neat architecture, within which is a painted window

containing the representation of St. Peter; and a third niche has a painting, on glass, of St. John the Evangelist. There are many monuments and tablets in this church, but none of sufficient public interest to be here described: the donations have been considerable; a list of them may be found in Strype's edition of Stow's History of London.

St. Ann's and St. Agnes' church, called also St. Anne in the Willows, on account of the willows which were in the church-yard, was dedicated to the Mother of the Virgin Mary. It is a rectory with St. John Zachary, in the gift of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Paul's, the bishop of London and the dean and chapter having the alternate presentation. The living was anciently in the gift of the deanery of St. Martin's le Grand. Its antiquity can be traced to 1322, when John de Chimerby was collated to the living, but it is probably much older, and was confirmed to the dean and canons by William the Conqueror. It was added with the deanery of St. Martin's le Grand to the abbey of Westminster by Henry VII., and finally transferred to the bishop of London by queen Mary. There is a tradition, that it took its name from two sisters, Anne and Agnes, who erected it in conformity with a vow made to the Mother of the Holy Virgin, but we have no certainty of this statement. It was burnt down by the devastating fire of London in 1666, having in the year 1548 been nearly destroyed by that element, and rebuilt. In 1669 it was rebuilt on the original site by Sir Christopher Wren. It is a plain structure; the windows cased with rustic, and the tower similarly strengthened at its angles with a plain turret and spire. The interior is square, and the roof geometrically supported by four composite pillars. The roof is divided into four arches, ornamented with a fretwork of flowers, fruit, &c. and round the four quadrangles formed by the roof is a circumference of richly ornamented open-work in stone. The altar-piece consists of two fluted columns supporting an architrave, friese and cornice, all of fine wainscot. The church is fifty-three feet square. The principal monument is worthy of transcription: it is as follows:—

“Peter Heiwood that deceased November 2, 1701, younger son of Peter Heiwood, one of the counsellors of Jamaica, by Grace, daughter of Sir John Maddeford, knight and baronet, great



grandson to Peter Heiwood, of Heywood, in the county palatine of Lancaster, who apprehended Guy Faux with his dark lanthorn; and for his zealous prosecution of papists as justice of peace, was stabbed in Westminster Hall by John James, a Dominican friar, ann. dom. 1640.

“Reader, if not a papist bred,  
Upon these ashes gently tread.”

Amongst the rectors of this parish may be enumerated Alan Percy, son of the duke of Northumberland, Eusebius Pagett, Dr. John Hopton bishop of Norwich, and Samuel Freeman dean of Peterborough, all eminent divines.

The parish of St. John Zachary, annexed to the parish of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Aldersgate, was deprived of its church by the fire of London, and has not been rebuilt. The church was originally dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and bestowed on a person named Zachary, which name was subsequently added to it. It was a rectory, and the site of the church at the north-west corner of Maiden lane, is now the cemetery for the parish. There are some few remains of the old east wall of the church, and a tablet bearing date 1661. Here was interred the body of alderman John Sutton, who was killed on London bridge, in the skirmish between the rebels, headed by John Cade, and the citizens of London.

At the end of Staining-lane is a burial-ground, the original site of the church of St. Mary Staining, so called from the street in which it stood being inhabited by paper-stainers; or more probably from the Saxon word *stane*, or stone. This church was destroyed at the great fire, and not being rebuilt, the parish was annexed to that of St. Michael, Wood Street, but being poorly endowed, the presentation was given to the patrons of St. Michael for two turns, and the crown for one turn, to which it had reverted in the reign of Henry VIII. on the suppression of the convent of Clerkenwell, in whose prioress the patronage of the living was vested. There are not more than fifty houses in the parish, but there are two churchwardens and four overseers. Amongst the rectors of this church was the notorious Dr. Tongue, who figured conspicuously in Titus Oates' Plot.

The fourth precinct in Aldersgate Ward Within takes its name from the church of St. Leonard, Foster-lane, which formerly stood

on the west side of Foster-lane, and was founded about 1237 by the then dean of St. Martin's for the use of the inhabitants of the Sanctuary, of which we shall presently speak. It is a rectory, anciently under the patronage of the founder, and annexed with the collegiate foundation of the abbey of Westminster, the dean and chapter of which still are the patrons of it, but the church not being rebuilt after its destruction by fire in 1666, it was united to the parish of Christ church, Newgate-street, the patrons of which (the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital) present to the living alternately with the dean and chapter of Westminster abbey.

### ALDERS-GATE



which formerly stood at the south end of the Castle and Falcon Inn, and 1265 feet south-west of Cripplegate, was, according to Stow, one of the four original gates of the city, Alders-gate forming the northern entrance. Its name is derived by some from Aldrich, a Saxon, who originally erected it; and by others, from the alder trees which grew near the spot; and either of these derivations is more probable than that the name was conferred on

account of its antiquity, as we find no mention of it prior to the Conquest. Having fallen into an extremely dilapidated and dangerous state, the old gate was entirely pulled down by order of the mayor and court of aldermen, and a new one built in 1616, a great portion of the expense being defrayed by a legacy of £1000. bequeathed by Mr. William Taylor, merchant taylor, for that purpose. It was considerably damaged by the great fire of London, and underwent repair in 1670, during the mayoralty of Sir Samuel Stirling, knt. This building was constructed similarly to Temple Bar, with a large arch in the centre for carriages to pass through, and two smaller passages or posterns for foot passengers. In a large square over the centre arch, was an equestrian statue of king James I. in bas relief, which was executed with some taste; but the whole mass of the building was heavy and inelegant. Above the head of the king were quartered the arms of England and Scotland, in consequence of the monarch making his entry through the gate into London when he came to take possession of the British throne. In a niche on the eastern side, was a figure of the prophet Jeremiah, and beneath were inscribed the words of the 25th verse of the 17th chapter of his prophecies:—"Then shall enter into the gates of this city, kings and princes sitting upon the throne of David, riding in chariots and on horses, they and their princes the men of Judah, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and this city shall remain for ever." In the niche on the western side was a similar effigy of the prophet Samuel, with this inscription from the 1st verse of the 12th chapter of the 1st book of Samuel:—"And Samuel said to all Israel, Behold, I have been kind unto your voice, in all that you have said unto me, and have made a king over you." On the south side was the delineation in bas relief of king James I. in his royal robes, seated in his chair of state. The apartments over the gate were appropriated to the city crier; but during the reign of queen Elizabeth they were occupied by Mr. John Day, an eminent printer of that period.\* He printed the folio bible dedicated to Edward VI. in 1549, also the works of Roger Ascham, the tutor of the Lady Jane Grey, Latimer's Sermons, Fox's Martyrs, &c.

\* There is a work finished by him, now eagerly sought after by the collectors of curious books, the frontispiece of which represents DAY with a whip in his hand, in the room of his boys, who are sleeping, and the sun shining upon them. He arouses them with the words, "*Arise, for it is DAY.*"

The whole of this gate was pulled down soon after the accession of George III. and near its site there is now built the spacious and handsome inn, called the **CASTLE AND FALCON**.

In **ALDERSGATE STREET**, which is the principal street in this ward, there were, previously to the fire of London, A. D. 1666, many noble mansions, inhabited by some of the highest nobility. **Lauderdale House**, the site of which at the end of **Hare Court** is now occupied by a large distillery, was the town residence of **John Maitland**, duke of **Lauderdale**,\* a great favorite of king **Charles II.** and who formed one of that monarch's celebrated ministry called the **CABAL**,† from the initial letter of each minister's name. Nearly opposite to where this mansion stood, is still the **Half-moon Tavern**, at which the literary men and wits of the court assembled during the reigns of the "merry monarch," and his successor. Here **Wycherly**, **d'Avenant**, **Congreve**, and all the fellows of infinite jest," resorted. "Where are your jibes now? your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment that were wont to set a table in a roar?" Alas! the age has passed away, and these worthies with it, and only the old tenement remains ornamented with grotesque carvings in wood, which, whilst they bespeak the period of their erection, forcibly remind us, that not wit or talent can ensure immortality for its possessor. About the middle of **Aldersgate Street**, on the west side, formerly stood a palace, anciently called **Petre House**, being the residence of **Sir. W. Petre** and his descendants, until 1639, when it was purchased by the marquis of **Dorchester**, and its name was changed. The great fire of London having destroyed the palace of the bishop of London, which was near **St. Paul's Cathedral**, this house was purchased for the city mansion of the prelates of the diocese, one of whom only

\* An old historian (**Granger**,) says of him, that, "his conduct was utterly inconsistent with every social and religious principle. He taught the king the political maxim of neglecting his friends, and making friends of his enemies. His whole system of politics was of much the same cast. He was made high commissioner of Scotland, and enslaved his country by every mode of oppression. He burdened it with taxes, ruined its trade, plundered its inhabitants, and persecuted its religion. A finely characteristic portrait is drawn of this nobleman by the masterly hand of **Sir Walter Scott**, in his admirable tale of "Old Mortality."

† The word **CABAL**, is formed from the initial letters of the following persons: **Sir T. Clifford**, **Lord Arlington**, **Duke of Buckingham**, **Sir A. Ashley**, (**Cowper**,) and **Duke of Lauderdale**.

resided there, bishop Henchman, who died there, and was buried at Fulham, A. D. 1765. It was then called London House, and being subsequently deserted, was let out into private tenements, until 1768, when it was entirely destroyed by fire, whilst in the occupation of Mr. Seddon, an upholsterer and cabinet maker.

Westmoreland House, occupied by the family of the Nevils, earls of Westmoreland, was standing within the last seventy years, on the site now covered by Westmoreland Buildings. This family had a large demense here, extending to Monkwell Street. On the east side of the street, and nearly opposite to Westmoreland Buildings, is

**SHAPTESBURY HOUSE,**



sometimes called Thanet House. This structure was erected by the talented architect Inigo Jones. It is of brick, and was formerly remarkably elegant in its exterior. It was ornamented with Ionic pilasters of stone with flower garlands pendant from each volute. The pilasters were doubled on each side of the centre window, over which was a semicircular pediment with a shield. The door was arched with a scroll springing from each side, for the support of a balcony. It was the mansion of Anthony Ashley Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury. Being deserted at the time that fashion first forsook this part of town, and went gradually westward, this house was for a long time rented by tradesmen, and lost, by decay and neglect, its pristine magnificence. In 1750, when the London Lying-in Hospital was established, the charitable institutors of that benevolent establishment hired this house, which they put in perfect repair, for the purpose of accommodating poor women during their lying-in. This laudable charity requiring a larger house for the extension of its benevolence, the building was resigned by them, and subse-

quently devoted to the purposes of a General Dispensary, for the relief of the sick poor, which is still established in the back portion of the house: and the front, which is greatly altered and improved since its original erection, is divided into tenements, and let to various tradesmen.

In the immediate vicinity, was Bacon House, built on the site of Shelley House by sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper, and father to the justly-esteemed lord chancellor Bacon, whose splendid talent and acute genius divested philosophy of the meretricious garb with which the schools had clothed her, and laid down those just and imperishable principles of the laws of nature, and those correct ideas of true wisdom, which must carry his name to the remotest ages with increasing admiration, in spite of the epithets of Pope, who in his lines,

“ If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin’d;  
The greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind,”—

preferred antithesis to truth, and felt more satisfaction in commenting on the weakness, than dilating on the merits of this eminent character. But the present and succeeding generations will do justice to his memory, whilst they reap the benefit of his works, replete with critical acumen, indefatigable research, and profound wisdom.

**LITTLE BRITAIN** was formerly the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, whose palace was near St. Botolph's church. One of the earls of Bretagne, Alan, surnamed the Red, married Constance, daughter of William the Conqueror. Alan Geoffry Plantagenet, fourth son of Henry II. who married Constance of Conan, was the father of the unfortunate prince Arthur, duke of Bretagne, presumptive heir to the throne of England, prematurely murdered by his uncle king John, and whose tragic destiny has been immortalized in the pages of “our divine bard, Shakespeare.”

In this street also were situated the respective mansions of the earl of Peterborough and lord Montague, whose name is yet preserved in an adjacent court.

Opposite the church of St. Botolph stood the Cooks' Hall, a spacious and commodious building, which escaped the general conflagration in 1666, but was consumed by fire in 1771, and the business of the company is carried on at the Guildhall. This

company, which is the thirty-fifth in precedence, is a fellowship or brotherhood of antiquity, having been incorporated by Edward IV. in 1480, in the twelfth year of his reign, and confirmed by queen Elizabeth and her successor king James I. They are governed by a master, four wardens, twenty-five assistants, and a livery; and by the patent every member proposed for the freedom of this company must be presented to the lord-mayor before he can be admitted.

In NOBLE STREET, near the church-yard of St. Olave, stood the house of Mr. Sergeant Fleet, the active recorder of London in the reign of queen Elizabeth. This house was afterwards inhabited by Robert Tichborne, mayor in 1657, who was subsequently tried and convicted of high treason. In the dreadful fire of 1666, when all the surrounding houses were destroyed, this house escaped the fury of the devouring element in a miraculous manner.

On the west side of St. Mary Staining, stands Coachmakers' Hall, a spacious building, long used by a debating society, and frequented by the celebrated Lord George Gordon, in 1780, who headed the Protestant party, as it was called; and was the cause of the great riots that ensued. This hall originally belonged to the Scriveners' Company, a fraternity anciently denominated "The Writers of the Court Letters of the city of London, ranking as the forty-fourth company in precedency, and incorporated by letters patent of king James I. in 1616, by the name and style of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Society of Writers of the City of London." This company is governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants, with livery; but their circumstances being reduced, they sold their hall in Noble-street to the Coachmakers' Company, which ranking seventy-ninth in precedency, was incorporated, in 1677, by the name and style of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Company of Coach and Coach-harness Makers of London." They are a livery company, governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-three assistants. It may not be uninteresting, in reference to this company, to state, that the first coach used in England was by Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, steward of the household to queens Mary and Elizabeth. The post-chaise was introduced into this country by Mr. John Tull (son of the celebrated Jethro Tull, whose works on agriculture are so well esteemed), who obtained a patent for his invention in 1734.

At the north-east angle of FOSTER LANE is Goldsmiths' Hall. A hall was originally built here in 1407 by Drew Barentin, which was destroyed in the year 1666, by the fire of London. The present edifice is irregularly built with brick, with corners of rustic cut in stone. On the door, which is lofty and ornamented with columns of the Doric order, is an arched pediment, having a shield charged with the arms of the company. The dining hall is decorated with composite pillars and pilasters, a balustrade with handsome bases, bearing branches for light on festive occasions. The room is windowed, and has a large beaufet with white and gold ornaments. The ceiling is elegantly strewed and carved with arms of the city and the company. The hall is paved with black and white marble, and there is a great quantity of beautiful carving on the staircase and various parts of the room. The court room is elegantly fitted up, and has an exquisitely carved chimney piece, on which is a painting of St. Dunstan conversing with the holy virgin; with various legends connected with this saint in the perspective of the picture. There is a portrait of Sir Michael Bowes, lord mayor in 1545, by Hans Holbein. Also a painting of the celebrated Sir Hugh Middleton, the projector of the New River Company, with the words "*Fontes Fodinae*" on the picture, alluding to his schemes in the New River Company, and his tin mines, by which he greatly added to the wealth and convenience of his countrymen and fellow-citizens. In the ball room is a fine portrait of his late majesty king George III. and various others of lord mayors, &c. The Goldsmiths' Company is one of the twelve principal fraternities, and ranks the fifth in precedence. It is a corporation of very great antiquity; for it is recorded, that in 1180, in the reign of king Henry II. it was with several other guilds fined as adulterine; that is, setting up without the king's special licence. It was incorporated

\* Sir H. Middleton was originally a goldsmith in London, and entering into mining speculations in Wales, realized a considerable property. Having undertaken to bring a new supply of water to the City, from streams in Middlesex and Hertfordshire, at his own expence, he was nearly ruined by the scheme, and vainly sought the aid of the corporation of London. He obtained at length the assistance of the king, to whom he transferred a moiety of the concern, and in 1613 the work was completed. He was made a baronet in 1622, and died in 1631, having bequeathed a share in his New River Company to the fraternity of the Goldsmiths, for the benefit of their poor. An original share of £100 is now worth £10,000.



in 1327 by Edward III. in consideration of the sum of ten marks, by the name and style of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the mystery of Goldsmiths," &c. and granted them the privilege of purchasing an estate of £29. per annum in mortmain, for the support of their reduced or superannuated brotherhood, which was confirmed by Richard II. in 1394, for a sum of twenty marks. These grants were finally confirmed by Edward IV. in 1462, who made the fraternity "a body politic and corporate, with a perpetual succession and a common seal." By this grant they were empowered to inspect, try, and regulate all gold and silver wares, not only in the city, but in all other parts of the kingdom, with power to punish offenders; and they have additional power to inspect and assay all gold and silver wares at the towns of Birmingham, Exeter, Chester, Sheffield, Norwich, and Newcastle; and by statute of Edward I. they are to assay all gold and silver manufactures which shall be of good and true alloy, and be marked. Many subsequent grants have been made, which strengthen and enforce the privileges of this company. This wealthy fraternity is governed by a prime warden, three other wardens, and a large court of assistants. They have four free-schools under their dispensation, viz. Bromyard in Herefordshire, Cromer in Norfolk, founded by Sir B. Read; Dean in Cumberland, founded by Mr. John Fox; and Stockport in Cheshire, founded by Sir Edmund Shaw. They have alms-houses at Hackney; one or more exhibitions to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and also a scholarship at each university. A lectureship at Bromyard is in their gift, and they are entitled to the collections made at several anniversary sermons. Their charities amount to at least 1000*l.* per annum. Before the banking business became a regular and systematized trade, the goldsmiths were made the depositories of a great deal of money for the merchants and tradesmen, who during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. were fearful of trusting their money in the mint, in consequence of the wants of royalty itself, and therefore selected the goldsmiths as the most opulent and trust-worthy fraternity. In 1645, the goldsmiths began to act publicly as general bankers. The first regular banker was Mr. Francis Child, goldsmith, a man of large fortune and high reputation. He lived in Fleet-street, adjoining Temple Bar, where the banking business is still continued with great respectability, preserving the name of Child and Co. although the

only daughter of the late Francis Child, esq. and heiress of the family, married the present earl of Westmoreland, late privy seal. To the west of Temple Bar, the only banking-house was that of Messrs. Middleton and Campbell, now carried on by the firm of Coutts and Co. Stow says, that Leofstane, goldsmith, was provost of London in the reign of Henry I. ; that Henry Fitz-Alewin Fitz Leofstane, goldsmith, was the mayor of London in the first year of the reign of Richard I. and continued mayor for twenty-five years; that Gregory Rokesby, assay master of all the king's mints within England, was mayor in the third year of Edward I. and continued in the office seven years; and that the family of Farringdon, from whom two wards take their names, were all goldsmiths.

**JEWIN STREET**, anciently styled the Jews' Garden, was the only place appointed for the people of that persuasion in England to bury their dead in, till the year 1177, in the reign of Henry II. who, after long suit to himself and parliament then assembled at Oxford, assigned them a special place of burial in every quarter where they dwelt. When the Jews were banished from England, this place was converted into a pleasure ground with summer houses. The ground with appurtenances was called also Leyrestowe; and was granted by king Edward I. to William de la Forte, dean of St. Paul's, being a place, says the record, "without Cripplegate, and the suburbs of London called Leyrestowe, and which was the burying place of the Jews in London; which was valued at 40s. per annum." Milton having escaped the prosecution commenced against him after the Restoration, for his attachment to the republican party, and his having been latin secretary to Cromwell, removed from Bartholomew close, West Smithfield, to Jewin-street, where he married his third wife Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Minshull, of Cheshire. Milton removed hence to Artillery Place, leading to Bunhill-fields. The street has been lately very much improved, and a suitable and handsome building erected as a place of worship.

A portion of **BARBICAN** is in this ward, and the remainder in Cripplegate-Ward; and it may not therefore be irrelevant to extract in this place a portion of the very curious account of Roman London, given in a letter to Hearne, the celebrated antiquarian, in 1714, from the perseveringly industrious and elaborate Mr. John Bagford, particularly known for his researches into the history of

the antiquities of the city. He says, "I shall now describe another old building of the Romans, which was a watch tower, then and now called Barbican. It is mentioned by John Stow; but nothing remains of this antique building but the name. Here they kept cohorts of soldiers in continual service to watch in the night, that if any sudden fire should happen, they might be in readiness to extinguish it, as also to give notice if an enemy were gathering or marching towards the city to surprise them. In short, it was a watch-tower by day, and at night they lighted some combustible matter on the top thereof, to give directions to the weary traveller repairing to the city, either with provision, or upon some other occasion.

"The same was intended by a lanthorn on the top of Bow steeple before the fire of London (although seldom made use of), for burning of lights, to give directions to travellers and to market-people that came from the northern parts to London. This same watch-tower stood, as near as I can guess, much about the same place where the earl of Bridgewater's house stood before it was pulled down (for I must confess I have not met with any remains of that building), and not far from the old military road of the Romans (which indeed seems to me to be the most ancient at this time extant) to this day called Old-street. In the same street, against Golding-lane, there likewise remains the stump or foot of an old cross, which we may conclude was formerly a mile-stone. And I believe many others were placed in the cross-roads in several places of this kingdom, which were taken away by the ancient monks and friars, and, if near a monastery, a cross was set up in the room thereof.

"This tower in Barbican was near unto Aldersgate-street, which puts us upon further inquiry relating to its antiquity. I look upon it as a sufficient confirmation of its being a Roman building, that just against Jewin-street there stood two houses with the date of 1589, and that on the front of them are the figures of some old Roman coins, which, I suppose, might be found on digging the foundation for building of these houses; and I am apt to believe that the builder, for his curiosity, might cause the moulds of the same to be made as large as the brims of a middle-sized hat, and that the plaisterer took them off, and fixed them in front, under the first story window.

"Many more figures of the same kind were fixed up about the same year, viz. 1589, about which time much timber building was erected

in and about London, divers of which figures are still to be seen in the fronts of some houses, particularly in Oldbourne against Shew-lane, as also at the corner house, being the Queen's Head Tavern of St. John's-lane, at the end of Peter-street; not to specify several houses besides, which I rather leave to the curiosity of others.

"And for a farther confirmation of this my opinion, I desire you to be at the trouble of looking into Stow, as he is continued by A. Munday, about the building of Aldgate, where you will find the description of a Roman coin that was found in digging the foundation; which Mr. Martin Bond, one of the surveyors of that work, caused to be carved in stone, and fixed on either side of the gate eastward: this was done in the year 1607, when he laid the foundation stone, by which you may perceive, that Mr. Bond took his hint from those done in plaister on the fronts of houses.

"In Aldersgate-street, likewise, just against St. Paul's-alley, in the front of a brick house, is set in a niche in the upper story of the house (to be seen by all passengers), the figure of Fortitude, in marble, but headless; and this I take to be very antique," &c.

From this we may conclude, that Aldersgate was, at the time of the Romans, the most northerly part of ancient London, for if there were not buildings more northward, the Barbican or Watch Tower would not have afforded a very extensive view, unless placed on an eminence, which we have no account of, nor reason to believe. We shall enter more fully into a description of Barbican in our account of Cripplegate Ward, in which the greater portion of this street is situated. On No. 116, in Aldersgate-street, is a tablet, on which is an inscription, stating that on the 20th November, 1790, two incendiaries were here executed for having set fire to several houses in this ward on the 16th of May in that same year.

Part of BULL AND MOUTH STREET is in this ward, and part in the Ward of Farringdon within. The name of this street is a corruption of Boulogne Mouth, so called from the celebrated Harbour of that name, to which siege was laid by Henry VIII. It contains a celebrated inn, whence coaches start to all parts of the kingdom; but the extreme narrowness of the street renders it inconvenient, and sometimes difficult of approach. The inn is of very ancient structure, with galleries to the sleeping rooms, open towards the area of the interior. At the corner of this street, in Aldersgate-street, formerly stood the mansion of the earls of Northumberland, which was

given by Henry VII. to his queen, and was then called her wardrobe.

The street of **ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND** extends from the north-east end of Newgate-street (formerly called Blow Bladder-street, from being the place where bladders were sold when the city market was held here for some time after the fire of London), to the spot where Aldersgate stood ; but the liberty of St. Martin's le Grand extends only to Angel-street and Bull-court, near St. Ann's-lane, including all the courts and alleys adjoining as far as St. Martin's le Grand on the west, and Foster-lane on the east. The first is considered as in the liberty of Westminster, and the inhabitants are governed and vote accordingly, and carry on their business without being freemen of the city of London. It has a court of record within itself, and is subject to the dean and chapter of Westminster. It is a court of record held weekly for the trial of all personal actions. The leading process is a *capias* against the body, or an attachment against the goods ; so that a man's goods may be seized in his own house upon the first process, if he himself be not taken ; which (says Stow) is according to the practice of all ancient liberties and franchises.

St. Martin's le Grand was an extensive monastery or college, over which presided a dean and secular canons or priests, who had the privilege of Sanctuary within their walls, and various other liberties and immunities. It was founded, according to Giraldus, in 1056, by Ingelricus and Gerald his brother, and dedicated to St Martin. The endowments of this house, with all the lands bequeathed to it by its pious founders, were confirmed by the charter of William the Conqueror, granted in 1039. This king also added all the moor lands without Cripplegate to the other possessions of the college, and freed it from all the interference and exactions of bishops, archdeacons, or other ecclesiastical persons, and exempted it from all regal service. This grant and charter was confirmed by the two legates of the pope Alexander. King Henry III. and Edward I. confirmed this charter, and granted to the dean and chapter more ample privileges. This was again confirmed by Edward III. with this additional privilege : " That no inhabitant within this jurisdiction should be sued out of their own court, except before the king or his chief justice."

Many of the deans of St. Martin rose to eminence in the state, particularly William Mulse, who was chamberlain of the exchequer

to Edward III. and keeper of the king's treasures: and Peter de Sabandia was made archbishop of Lyons, in the preceding reign. Amongst other franchises granted by Edward III. was, that all sessions of magistrates by the justices of the king, of the citizens of London, should be holden at St. Martin's le Grand, and not elsewhere, except at the inquisition of the justices in eyre, held at the Tower of London, and for the gaol delivery at Newgate.\*

The right of Sanctuary was confirmed to the House by Henry VI. in consequence of the appeal made to him A. D. 1442 by the Dean and Chapter, stating, that a soldier who had fled thither for refuge, had been forcibly dragged thence by the sheriffs and lodged in the compter. On being brought before the King, by his order he was sent back to St. Martin's, there to abide freely without interference on the part of the sheriff. In 1457, Henry IV. made certain ordinances concerning the Sanctuary of St. Martin's le Grand, in cases of debt, felony, and treason.

The indulgence became greatly obnoxious to the peaceable and respectable citizens, as the Sanctuary afforded protection to thieves, ruffians of every description, and murderers. "Here," (says Maitland) "robbers brought their stolen goods, which they shared among themselves, or sold to the inhabitants; here also lived the makers of pick-locks; the counterfeiters of keys and seals; the forgers of false evidence; those who made chains, beads, and plate of gilt copper, which they sold for gold; and, in short, gamesters, bawds, and strumpets. In consequence of the petition of the citizens to Henry VI. regulations were issued in council, tending to restrain the excesses to which the Sanctuary had formerly given protection. These regulations continued in force but a short time, and in the reign of Henry VII. the sheriff having taken by force a person who had fled to the Sanctuary, the Abbot of Westminster, to whose College that of St. Martin's had been united, exhibited a bill against the sheriff for violation of Sanctuary and the privilege of St. Martin-le-grand. The complaint was heard before the Star Chamber, and the Judges decided, that by law the party was entitled to the privileges of Sanctuary, and the sheriff was fined severely for his infringe-

\* This was revoked in 1519 by king Henry VIII. who removed the sessions to Guildhall, where they have ever since been held.

shent thereon. This, however, does not prove that there was Sanctuary for others than fugitive felons, who were, by the charter of Henry III. (which we shall annex) compelled to submit to all the fines, penalties, and mortifications to which they were subjected on fleeing to the Sanctuary. Such protection was vested in all religious houses prior to the Reformation, and we may trace it back to the times of the Saxons, and the age of Charlemagne, and the custom is still in observance in Italy and other Catholic countries, where (as to the cities of refuge mentioned in Scripture) the criminal flies to the church as a protection from the hands of justice and retribution, till compelled to pay a fine or deodand for the crime committed. This religious house was occasionally the residence of the kings of England. The church was anciently in the gift of the king, as appears by Edward I. (who issued his writs hence,) having granted the deanery to Galfrid Newband. Antiently the curfew bell was rung here at eight o'clock every evening, and at St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Giles's Cripplegate, and at All-Hallows, Barking. These bells were heard at a distance, to give the citizens notice of the approach of night, and to keep within doors. And it was ordered, "that none be found in the street, either with spear or buckler, after the curfew bell of St. Martin's-le-Grand rings out, except they be great lords and other persons of note; also, that no tavern, either of ale or wine, be kept open after that bell rings out, in forfeiture of 40 pence. Nor any fencing school be kept in the city, or non-freemen be resident therein."

In spite of all precautions and ordinances the Sanctuary from time to time was a serious cause of annoyance and mischief to the better regulated citizens. It was under the control of the magistrates of the city of London, as far as civil regulations went, for those ordered by King Henry VI. expressly direct the interference and authority of the mayor to put them in force, and it is clear from all charters that St. Martin's-le-Grand was *within the City of London*; that it was subject to its laws and magisterial authority in every particular, except so far as the right of Sanctuary, which was under the sole control of the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter, at Westminster, who have from time to time maintained their rights.

The duke of Buckingham, as high steward of Westminster, holds a court on St. Thomas's Day, annually, where homage is

done by the inhabitants, and constables, &c. appointed. It is situated in four parishes, viz. St. Anne's parish and St. Bololph's parish, Aldersgate; St. Leonard's, Foster Lane; and Christ Church, Newgate Street; to all of which parishes, the inhabitants, according to the locality of their dwelling, pay parochial rates. The paving, lighting, &c. is provided for by a rate among the inhabitants, by Act of Parliament passed 1768. By this act all actions are to be brought in Middlesex, although the inhabitants are exempt, as citizens, from militia ballot, and enjoy all the liberties of citizens, without being amenable to the laws of the city of London. "Since the time of Henry VII. all processes to be executed within this liberty are addressed by the sheriffs of London to the constable of the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of Westminster, or their liberty, within the precinct of St. Martin's-le-Grand, in the city of London, to whom such process within that liberty remains for execution."

On the surrender of this monastery to Edward VI. it was pulled down, and a great many tenements erected on its site, which were taken by non-freemen at exorbitant rents, as being exempt from the city jurisdiction."

In 1585 many foreign tradesmen and artificers established themselves here, amongst whom were three brothers, Anthony, John, and James Emeric, subjects of Philip, king of Spain, and said, by Mr. Strype, in his edition of Stow, to have been the first silk-twisters, or silk throwsters, in London, and to have introduced that trade into England. Various places to which, before the Reformation, the privilege of sanctuary was attached, had by the lapse of time so far degenerated from their original destinations, as to become receptacles for unprincipled and lawless persons, who fled thither to avoid the hands of justice. This protection to crime was, in progress of time, so detrimental to the morals of the nation, as fostering and encouraging vice and iniquity, that in 1697 an act of parliament was passed, by which all the places of Sanctuary were suppressed. But from the carelessness or inactivity of the magistracy, the mint at Southwark for a long period retained its protecting Sanctuary with increasing immorality and profligacy, until it was finally suppressed in the reign of George I. There is a fine picture of the manners of these places in the 'Fortunes of Nigel,' by Sir Walter Scott, the scene lying in the Sanctuary of White Friars, quaintly termed Alsatia by its debauched and reprobate inhabitants.



The charter of Henry III. to the collegiate church of St. Martin's le Grand being very ample, we shall subjoin an abbreviation of it, with the explanation of the various privileges, which are well worthy of the attention of the curious.

“*Henricus Dei Gratia &c. Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normandiæ et Aquitaniæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbot, Prior, &c.*

“*Noveritis nos intuitu Dei et salute animæ nostræ, &c. &c. dedisse &c. Decanum Ecc. St. Martini, &c. Soc et Sak—Thol et Theam, et Infangentheof, et Outfangtheof cum omnibus libertatibus, consuetudinibus et quietanciis suis in bosco, et in plauo, in viis, et in semitis, in pratis, pascuis, et pasturis; in aquis molendiniis et vinariis, in stagnis et piscariis, in moris et maressis, in grangiis et virgultis, infra burgum et extra, infra civitatem et extra, infra villam et extra. Et in omnibus aliis locis et rebus, ad ipsum Decanum et memoratam Ecclesiam Sancti Martini pertinentibus. Et quod omnes terræ tenementa, et omnes homines præditi. Ecclesiæ sancti Martini sint quieti de Shiris, hundredis et de sect, shirarum et hundredarum et wapentakarum; et a pecuniâ dandâ pro foris facturis, de murdro et latrocinio, et geldis et dandegeldis, hidagiis, assisis, et de operationibus castelorum et murorum, fossarum, parkarum, pontium, calcearum, et de guardis, regardis, et de essariis et placitis forestæ; et de ferdwyta et hengwyta, et de flemensferthe, et hainsaka, et de blodwyta et frithwyta, et de lierwyta; et de hundredpenny, et de wardpenny, et de haverpenny, et de vigillis faciendis et deportas in passagio, lustagio, tallagio, stallagio, thelonio, scutagio, et omni exactione, servitio, et opere servili; et omnibus, placitis, et querelis, et occasionibus et consuetudinibus,” &c. &c.*

#### TRANSLATION.

“Henry, by the Grace of God, &c. King of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, &c. &c. greeting.

“Be it known to all,—that we, by the will of God, and for the salvation of our own soul, &c. &c. have given, &c. to the Deacons, &c. of the Church of St. Martin the Great, &c. &c., the rights and privileges of Soc, Suk, Thol and Team, Infangentheof and Outfangtheof, with all liberties, customs and quittances, in wood and in field, in the high road and in the pathway, in meadows, pastures, and feeding lands; in water and in vineyard, in pools, fish ponds, moors

and *merches*, in the farm, and in the osier land, beneath the town and above, beneath the city and above; beneath the village and above; and in all other places and things belonging to the dean, and the well-beloved church of the Holy Martin,—and that all lands, tenements, and all persons belonging to the church of Saint Martin, be freed from shires, hundreds, and from divisions of shires and hundreds, and wapentakes, and from paying money for deeds committed without the walls, and from murder and robbery, from geld and danegeld, from fines, for hides, assizes, and from works of castles, works of ditches, of parks, bridges, and footways; and from guard or watch guard, and from all forest laws and ordinances; and from *fordwyte* and *hengwyte*, and from *flemensferthe*, from *hainsaken*, and *blodwyte*, and *forthwyte*, and *laierwyte*; and from hundred-penny and ward-penny, and haver-penny, and from keeping watches, and from gate dues, passage dues; all tollage, paying for stalls at fairs, or any other fine; and from all secular impositions, from tax, servitude and vassalage, and from all exactions, laws of local custom, under any and all circumstances, &c. &c., as fully as was ever granted to any ecclesiastical establishment, &c. &c.”

*Soc.*—The power of exercising justice towards vassals & dependants.

*Sac.*—The power of interference in the disputes of vassals.

*Tol.*—Is the duty payable by homagers to their superiors.

*Theum.*—Is the power of tax over your vassal wherever he may be in England.

*Infangtheof.*—Is the power of punishment over any person offending on your demesne.

*Hengwyte.*—Is a fine paid for the hanging a thief without judgment being first passed.

*Outfangtheof.*—Is the power of seizing an offender belonging to your estate, wherever he may be found.

*Hamsoken or Hainsoken.*—The fine payable to the master of a house which has been forcibly or unjustly entered.

*Geld.*—The fine for servitude.

*Danegeld.*—A similar fine, enacted first by the Danes.

*Hidage.*—Is a fine which the King claims of each hide of land.

*Ferdwite.*—A fine levied on account of quarrels.

*Hemenefirthe.*—The fine paid by the fugitives to the sanctuary.

*Blodwite.*—The fine for bloodshed.

*Firthwite.*—A fine compelling parties to keep peace.

*Lithewyte or Lairwyte.*—The fine levied on adulterers and fornicators.

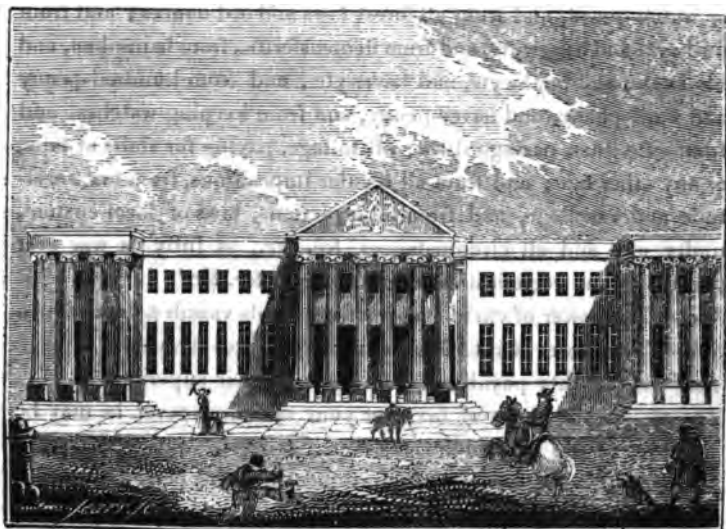
*Hundred penny.*—The fine of a penny levied on a hundred.

*Ward-penny.*—Is the fine of a penny levied on a ward.

*Haver-penny.*—A penny paid to the king.

The east side of St. Martin's-le-Grand having been pulled down, together with a portion of the west side of Foster Lane, an extensive and magnificent building has been commenced under the direction of Mr. Smirke, jun. R. A. for the

### GENERAL POST OFFICE.



The basement story is of granite, and the upper part of brick, entirely faced with Portland Stone. The front, 380 feet long, is ornamented in the centre by a hexastyle portico of the Ionic order, surmounted by a pediment containing the royal arms, and at each extremity by a pavilion of four columns, supporting a balustrade, the spaces between the centre and the wings being filled by a plain front with two rows of windows, intended for the offices of this extensive establishment, which will be removed hither from Lombard Street on the completion of the building. There is a plain and elegant back front in Foster Lane, for the better accommodation of persons there on business, and to prevent interruption on the departure of the Mails, which will assemble in the front of the building, where each will receive the letter bag, and start on its journey; thus ridding the metropolis of the nuisance of the Mail

Carts, which about eight o'clock in the evening are driven through the heart of the town at a rate at once dangerous and unnecessary.

The original establishment of the Post Office in England is buried in obscurity, and the first record we have, is of a species of letter delivery existing as early as the time of Edward III. Camden mentions a chief postmaster as an office in 1581, but we know not the extent of his management or control, and in all probability it was not very extensive, as correspondence in those days was very limited, the knowledge of writing and reading being confined to the clergy, on the principle that "knowledge is power," which they were anxious to confine to themselves. The first Post Office was established by King James I. for the conveyance of all letters, whether inland or foreign; and in the year 1632, all interference by the carriage of letters to and from foreign parts by private hand, (which appears to have been the custom heretofore) was forbidden, and in 1635 all inland private carriage was restricted, and limited to the medium of the postmaster. The outline of a more regular and convenient system was arranged by Mr. Prideaux, attorney-general during the Commonwealth, who was made postmaster, and established a *weekly* conveyance of letters to all parts of the kingdom. The common council of London endeavoured, in 1653, to establish a Post Office, but were checked by the resolution of the House of Commons, declaring the office of postmaster to be solely at the gift and disposal of Parliament. Various improvements were made from time to time, until the mode of conveying the Mails was proposed by Mr. John Palmer, of Bath, in 1782; and adopted and carried into execution in 1784. The first Mail Coach was that to Bristol. Of the internal arrangements of the Post Office, we shall give a full account in Candlewick Ward, in which Lombard Street, the situation of the present Post Office, is placed.

The Two-penny Post Office is for the conveyance of letters not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, within and ten miles round the metropolis—Letters out of town being charged three-pence.

In 1685, they were computed at £65,000

1688 .. ..... 76,318

1764 .. ..... 981,535

1775 .. ..... 463,753

1793 .. ..... 667,968

The revenues of the Post Office have greatly increased from its first establishment.

This useful method of circulating letters was planned by David Murray, an upholsterer in Paternoster Row, in 1683, who communicated his plan to Mr. William Dockra, by whom it was commenced, and carried on with great success, till it was claimed by the Government, as connected with the General Post Office, and was therefore annexed to the General Post Office ; and Dockra received a pension for life.

For England, the East and West Indies, and America, Scotland, and Ireland, the gross produce, was,—

In 1816 .....	£2,067,940
1817.....,.....	1,982,532
{ The Two-penny Post produced .....	93,215
{ The Irish Post Office returned .....	221,416
In 1825 the Post Office produced .....	2,268,619

*A list of Aldermen of Aldersgate Ward, from 1683 to the present time.*

Sir Peter Rich, elected in 1683 ; served the office of sheriff the same year.

Sir James Houblon, elected in 1692.

Sir Peter Floyer elected in 1700 ; in the year 1701 he was chosen sheriff, but died in the office.

Sir Samuel Garrard, elected in 1702 ; served the office of sheriff in 1703, that of lord-mayor in 1710 ; and was removed to the ward of Bridge-without.

Richard Levett, Esq. elected in 1721 ; served the office of sheriff in 1729.

William Benn, Esq. elected in 1740 ; served the office of sheriff in 1743, and that of lord-mayor in 1747.

George Nelson, Esq. elected in 1755 ; served the office of sheriff in 1758, and that of lord-mayor in 1766.

Thomas Hallifax, Esq. elected in 1766 ; served the office of sheriff in 1769.

John William Anderson, Esq. elected in 1790 ; served the office of sheriff in 1791, and that of lord-mayor in 1797.

Robert Albion Cox, Esq. elected in 1813 ; served the office of sheriff in 1801.

Sir Peter Laurie, Knt. elected in 1826 ; served the office of sheriff in 1824.

END OF ALDERSGATE WARD.

## Aldgate Ward,

DERIVES its name from the Ald or Old Gate which was the eastern entrance to the City. It is bounded on the north and west by the wards of Bishopsgate, Lime Street, and Langbourn; on the east by Portsoken Ward; and on the south by Tower Street Ward. This Ward extends from Aldgate to the eastern sides of Lime-street and St. Mary Axe, which it includes, together with all the streets, &c. from Bevis Marks northerly, to Tower Hill on the south, and thence to Ironmonger's Hall in Fenchurch-street; all places within these limits being of course comprised. The principal streets diverge from the site of the Gate, commencing with Aldgate High-street, which divides at the pump into Leadenhall and Fenchurch streets, the former as far as Lime-street, and the latter as far as Fishmongers'-alley, inclusive, in this Ward. Jewry-street and Crutched Friars, as far as Seething-lane; Shoemaker-row; Bevis Marks; St. Mary Axe; and Lime-street, as far as Cullum-street. It is divided into four parishes, St. James's Duke's Place, St. Catherine Cree Church, St. Catherine Coleman, and St. Andrew Undershaft; and contains seven precincts, mostly included in these parishes.

It is under the government of an alderman, six common councilmen, six constables, twenty wardmote inquest men, and a ward-beadle; together with the officers belonging to St. James's Duke's Place, consisting of a minister, two constables, two headboroughs, and fifteen jurymen. This parish, which is a precinct of itself, formerly enjoyed great privileges, in which the inhabitants were protected by the influence of the Norfolk family; and although the lord mayor has the power of holding a court leet and baron, and the city officers can arrest for debt, and execute warrants, yet non-freemen open shops and carry on trades here.

The church of St. James is a curacy, in the gift of the

lord mayor and commonalty of the city of London; and the parish claims a right of exemption from the bishop of London's jurisdiction in ecclesiastical affairs. On the site of this church formerly stood the priory of Holy Trinity, for canons regular of the Augustine order, founded A. D. 1108, by queen Maud, consort of king Henry I., on the spot where Siredas had some time before erected a church to the Holy Cross and St. Mary Magdalene; and to effect the wishes of the queen, the four parishes of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Michael, St. Catharine, and the Holy Trinity, were united under the title of the Holy Trinity of Christ's Church. Norman was appointed by the queen the first prior of this large monastery, and a grant was made to him and the canons "of the east gate of the city, called Ealdgate or Aldgate, and the Soke (i. e. jurisdiction or ward) thereunto belonging, with all customs, &c. as then held by the queen, and two thirds of the revenues and rents of the city of Exeter, then estimated at twenty-five pounds per annum: and in the year 1115, certain burgesses of London, descended from the knights to whom Edgar granted this soke, gave the same to the church and canons of the Holy Trinity of Christ's Church, and put the prior Norman in seisin (or possession) thereof; and he was the head of that soke or land anciently called Knighten Guilde, a lay corporation, now called Portsoken Ward, (i. e. says Maitland, a franchise at the gate), by which the prior of this monastery became an alderman of the city of London. When he associated with his brother aldermen, he assumed their robes. One prior, having some conscientious scruples on this subject, appointed a deputy as alderman under him; and the church of St. Botolph Aldgate was united with the priory. This was confirmed by the charter of the king, and also by pope Innocent II., who by his bull united the churches above mentioned, and annexed them to the Holy Trinity Monastery.

So many and vast were its endowments, that it became the most wealthy monastic establishment in the kingdom, which in all probability was the cause of its being the first priory surrendered to, and dissolved by, Henry VIII., who granted it to Sir Thomas Audley, then speaker of the parliament, and afterwards lord chancellor, who built a splendid mansion here, in which he resided until his death in 1554. His daughter and heiress married Thomas duke of

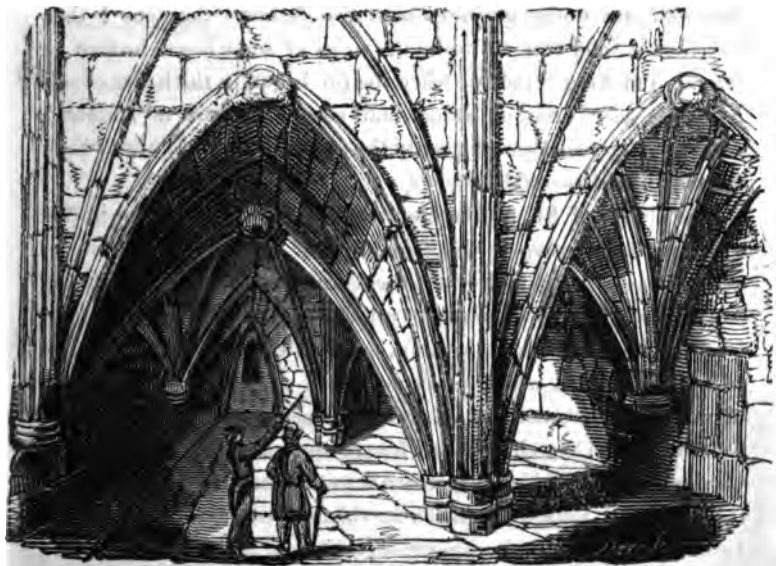
Norfolk, when the estate took the name of Duke's Place, which it now retains, although no traces of its grandeur now remain.

After the decapitation of the duke on Tower Hill, for interfering in the business of Mary queen of Scots, this estate descended to his son Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, who sold it to the mayor and corporation of the city of London. On coming into possession, Sir Thomas Audley had offered the priory church and steeple to whosoever would pull it down; but no person accepting the offer, it was pulled down at his expence, and in consequence of the carelessness of the workmen employed, who hurled the stones down without care, the materials fetched but a very paltry sum. The bells were purchased by the parish of Stepney, and St. Stephen Coleman-street.

The inhabitants having been deprived of their parish churches previously to the dissolution, to make way for the Holy Trinity church and monastery, had permission to erect a chapel for their use, and dedicated it to St. Michael.

Beneath the house at the south east corner of Leadenhall-street, once the residence of the chronicler Stow, are

#### **THE REMAINS OF THE PAROCHIAL CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL.**





which rather resemble the vaults than the roof of a sacred edifice, as the shafts of the pillars are buried at least fifteen feet in the earth. The present height is nearly 11 feet to the crown of the arch, which would lead us justly to conclude, that the streets as they now are have been elevated upwards of 25 feet in this vicinity since the erection of this pile. The remains consist of a series of vaulted roofing, formed by ribs springing from the capitals of the clustered columns, united at the centre by a key-stone of roses and grotesque faces, which are well executed: the walls are of square stone well cemented, and seem to bid defiance to the corroding tooth of time. The length is nearly fifty feet, and the breadth ten feet.

In Stow's Survey we have a further illustration of the elevation of the ground on this part of the city: "Betwixt Billiter-lane and Lime-street, was a frame of three fine houses, erected in 1590, in a place which was before a large garden plot, enclosed from the high street with a brick wall, which wall being taken down, and digged deep for cellarge, there was found, right under the said brick wall, another wall of stone, with a gate arched of stone, and gates of timber to be closed in the midst, towards the street: the timber of the gate was consumed, but the hinges of yron still remained in their staples on both the sides. Moreover, in that wall were square windows, with bars of yron, on either side the gate; this wall was under ground about two fathoms deep, as I then esteemed it, and seemeth to be the ruins of some house burned in the reign of king Stephen, when the fire began in the house of one Alewarde near London Stone, and consumed east to Aldgate; whereby it appeareth how greatly the ground of this citie hath been in that placed rayzed."

The chapel of St. Michael was the only religious edifice in the district which escaped the fate of the other religious houses at the Dissolution, and when the conventual church was pulled down, became the only place to which the inhabitants could repair for the purpose of divine worship, and continued so until the reign of king James I. when, in consequence of a misunderstanding between the inhabitants of the Duke's Place and the parishioners of St. Catharine Cree church, the former applied to the archbishop of Canterbury, and by his intervention obtained the king's assent, under the broad seal, to build a church for themselves, which, by the assistance of the mayor and corporation, in whom the manor of Duke's

Place was vested, was accomplished, and the church being completed, was consecrated, and dedicated to St. James, on the 2nd of January, 1622, during the mayoralty of Sir E. Barkham, and the parish made a precinct of Aldgate. It begins from the Ald-gate on the south, and extends to Bevis Marks on the north, comprising all the streets, &c. between that and St. Catharine Cree church and St. Mary Axe, which are its boundaries to the west.

The church, which escaped the fire of 1666, retains its original form. It is an unadorned brick structure, with an embattled tower composed of four compartments, with windows in each, and surmounted by a turret supporting a vane. The pillars which carry the roof are of the Tuscan order. On the north window are the city arms, and that of sir E. Barkham, with an inscription "consecrated to the eternizing of the right honourable sir Edward Barkham, lord mayor of London, the religious Mr. George Whitmore, and Mr. Nicholas Raynton, sheriff, and alderman of the honourable senate and city, for their pious re-edifying the long decayed ruins of Trinity Christ church in Duke's Place." This eulogium is followed by some laudatory verses, produced doubtless from the poetic pen of some pious and pains-taking parish clerk, who sought equally to immortalize himself whilst he recorded the acts of

"Barkham, the worthy, whose immortal name,  
Marble's too weak to hold;"

but lest the desperate hand of some white wash-loving churchwarden should efface an inscription which merits a place in the niche of poetic fame, "till the last syllable of recorded time," we transcribe the whole for the edification of our readers, and that so choice a specimen of "the muses' dictate" should not be lost, but be ever preserved, like a fly in amber, in the imperishable record of our "CITY of LONDON."

As David would his eyes no rest afford,  
Till he had found a place out to the Lord,  
To build a temple; so this man of worth,  
The mirrour which these latter days bring forth,  
Barkham, the worthy, whose immortal name  
Marble's too weak to hold; for his work's fame,  
He never ceas'd in industry and care  
From ruine to redeem this house of prayer.

Following in this the holy patriarchs' ways,  
 That ready were an altar still to raise  
 When they received a blessing; so this lord  
 Scarce warm in honour's seat, did first accord  
 To this most pious work, by which is shewn  
 God's blessing and his thanks met both in one,  
 The charge the honourable City bears,  
 Whose bounty in full nobleness appears  
 To acts of bless'd condition, in such wise  
 That all things better'd by their ruins rise.  
 Two noble faithful supervisors then,  
 Among a senate of religious men,  
 Selected were, to whom the care they gave,  
 The generous Hamersly, Cambel the grave,  
 Each being a master-piece of zeal and care,  
 Tow'rd God's own temple, fit for truth's affair.  
 Now at the blessed foundress I arrive,  
 Matilda, whom Henry the first did wive,  
 The Christ'ndom she gave, held the same  
 Till James our sovereign gave it his own name,  
 And since I touch antiquity so near,  
 Observe what notes remarkable appear:  
 An alderman of London was at first  
 The prior of this church; falling to the worst,  
 'Tis now raised by th' encouragement and care  
 Of a lord mayor of London; which is rare  
 And worth observing; then as I began  
 I end best with the honour of that man,  
 This City's first lord mayor lyes bury'd here,  
 Fitz-Alwin of the draper's company;  
 And the lord may'r, whose fame now shines so clear,  
 Barkham, is of the same fraternity.

The church was dedicated to James I. Its length is 65 feet, breadth 42, and the tower 70 feet high.

At the S. E. corner of Cree Church lane, Leadenhall-street, is the church of St. Catharine Cree. It received its name from being dedicated to St. Catharine, an Egyptian virgin, who was converted to the Christian faith during the persecution of the emperor Mazentius; when she refused to return to the worship of idols, she was sentenced by the tyrant to be crushed between wheels of iron, to which sharp points were affixed; but (says the legend) "this measure was rendered abortive by the prayers of the sufferer, the wheels broke asunder, the blades were scattered, and in a wonderful manner

wounded the by-standers. All other means of death being found ineffectual, she was beheaded in the year 310.

This church is a curacy, and the parishioners have the right of selecting their own minister, who must be licensed by the bishop of London. It stands on the cemetery of the priory, whence the additional appellation of Cree, which is the English method of spelling the French pronunciation. It was agreed between the parishioners, with the leave of Richard de Gravesend, bishop of London, that this chapel should be devoted to the performance of religious duties, but on account of the scanty income arising from the union of the four churches abovenamed, the Cree church was for a time supplied by one of the canons appointed by the prior; but in consequence of variances which arose between the convent and the parishioners, it was settled in 1414, and confirmed in 1509, that the parishioners should support their own chapel independently of the convent, though the presentation still continued with the priory. This church was conferred on sir Thomas Audley, together with the monastery and lands, and he bestowed it with all its privileges on Magdalen College, Cambridge. It is leased to the parishioners, who nominate to the curacy, which is not charged with the first fruit and tenths, except procuration to the bishop and archdeacon. The present structure was erected in 1634, and the dial part and clock in 1662. It was consecrated by Bishop Laud, with many superstitious ceremonies, which afterwards formed a part of the accusation against him. It escaped the fire of London, and was repaired in 1805. It is built of stone, and is a composition of Gothic architecture, with a single series of large square windows, each divided into three parts. There are smaller windows of the same form above the parapet, which render the interior very light. The tower is 80 feet high, and supports an ornamented dome and weathercock.

The interior consists of nave and aisles, with a square roof supported by pilasters and columns of the composite order. The roof is 30 feet high, and decorated with fret-work, interspersed with the armorial bearings of the city, and the several companies of London. The length of the church is 90 feet, and the breadth 51 feet: at the west end of the nave is a pillar of the old church, as originally erected; it is from the base to the chapter, on which the arch was turned, 18 feet, although only three feet are now to be seen, which

proves how much the flooring of the new church has been elevated. The altar is beautifully painted in perspective, and the communion table and pulpit of cedar wood.

There are many fine monuments, but the most elegant is that erected to the memory of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton : it is on the south side of the church, and of fine marble, with the effigy of the knight in full armour, recumbent on a couch. The whole is very spacious, and of the Doric order of architecture, very highly ornamented. He was chief butler of England, one of the chamberlains of the exchequer, and ambassador to several courts in the reign of Elizabeth. He died in 1570, not without suspicion of having been poisoned by Dudley, earl of Leicester, who was jealous of his favour with the queen.

In this church was also buried the celebrated painter, Hans Holbein, who was born in Switzerland in 1498. On coming to England he was introduced by his friend, the learned Erasmus, to the chancellor, Sir Thomas More, and by him presented to the king Henry VIII. He commenced a career of portrait painting, and in consequence of the king's patronage was eagerly sought by the highest ranks of nobility for specimens of his talent, many of which are handed down to us, and justly considered as master-pieces of the art. The "Dance of Death," one of his early productions, has been much esteemed, and contributed greatly to his reputation. King Henry was constant in his favour to him, and said to some person in court who was complaining of the painter, "that he could make seven lords of seven ploughmen, but that he could not make one Holbein of seven lords." Holbein died at Whitehall of the plague, in 1554.

An anniversary sermon is preached here on the 16th of October, in commemoration of a providential escape. Sir John Gayer, a merchant of opulence, and lord mayor of London in 1643, returning to Europe from a trading voyage, was cast away on the coast of Africa : in his distress, he saw a lion making towards him, and falling on his knees he declared, "that if the Almighty would please to deliver him out of his perilous situation, he would, on his return to England, evince his gratitude, and endeavour to the end of his life to inculcate reliance on Providence in the worst extremes of human wretchedness." The lion passed on without molesting him, and the next day, having got on board a vessel, he arrived in safety at his native land. He

immediately placed in trust the sum of £200, the interest of which was to supply bread for the poor of the parish for ever, and left 20s. to be paid annually to a minister for preaching a sermon every succeeding 16th of October, in commemoration of his miraculous escape.

In Church row, formerly called Magpie alley, Fenchurch-street, is the church of St. Catharine Coleman, a rectory in the gift of the bishop of London. It is dedicated to St. Catharine, a virgin of Alexandria, celebrated for her great knowledge of philosophy, and her martyrdom to the Christian faith. It received its addition of Coleman from a great yard or garden belonging to the priory, anciently called Coleman-Haw. It formerly belonged to the deanery of St. Martin's le Grand, and was afterwards annexed, with that monastery, to the abbey of Westminster, and ultimately, on falling to the crown, was bestowed by queen Mary, on the 3d of March in the first year of her reign, on Bonnor bishop of London, and to his successors in that see for ever. It is a rectory of very ancient foundation, even as remote as 1346. Sir William White, lord mayor in 1489, was a great benefactor to this church, and added an aisle to it. The old church, having escaped the fire of London, in 1666, the lower part of it was much buried by the subsequent elevation of the street. In 1734, it was pulled down, and the present church erected at the expence of the parishioners, under the sanction of an act of parliament; empowering them to raise money for that purpose. It is a plain neat building of brick, with a lofty body enlightened by two rows of windows. The tower is solid, free from ornament, and the floor is raised above the level of the street, and has an ascent of several steps from the churchyard to the church entrance. The interior is simple and appropriate; the only monument of consequence is one erected to the memory of Lady Higham, in 1634.

On the north side of Leadenhall-street, and at the south east corner of St. Mary Axe, is the parish church dedicated to St. Andrew. Apostle, but better known by the title of St. Andrew Undershaft: it is a rectory in the gift of the bishop of London. It obtained its surname from a maypole or shaft set up annually on May day, in the middle of the street, near the church, and was higher than the church steeple. After the riot of the apprentices on "Evil May day," 1517, it was discontinued, and the shaft hung upon a range of

booths under the penthouses of an alley, thence called Shaft-alley, where it remained until the time of Edward VI. when Sir Stephen, curate of St. Catharine Cree church, inveighed so bitterly against all relics of idolatry, in a sermon at St. Paul's Cross, and particularly against the maypole, which he termed an idol, by naming the church *under that shaft*, that the parishioners, inflamed by his fanaticism, assembled in great numbers on the afternoon of the same Sunday, and dragging the idolatrous pole from the obscurity in which it had been rotting for 32 years, and having sawed it into pieces, each man took for his share the portion which had lain along his door, and reduced the log to ashes.

In ancient records this church is called St. Andrew upon Cornhill. It was originally founded in 1362, but became so ruinous, that it was pulled down, and rebuilt in 1507, principally at the charge of William Fitz-Williams, who was sheriff in that year; and in 1508, Sir Stephen Jenyns, then lord mayor, was at the expence of erecting the north side of the nave, the whole of the choir, and also roofed the north aisle with timber, besides glazing the whole of the south side, and causing the pews to be made at his sole cost. This charitable man died in 1524, and the church was not completed until 1532.

The church of *St. Mary Axe*, so called from its situation opposite the Axe Inn, and also St. Mary Pelliper, (from a plot of ground belonging to the Skinners Company,) stood on the west side of the street. It belonged, prior to the dissolution, to the convent of St. Helen, when it was surrendered to the crown, and united in 1565, by queen Elizabeth, to the parish of St. Andrew; and the church of St. Mary, after being let for various mechanical purposes, was finally pulled down.

St. Andrew's church, which escaped the destruction of 1666, is a plain Gothic structure, with a square tower and turret, terminated with battlements, pinnacled at the angles. The height of the tower is 74 feet, and of the turret 17 feet. On the south side is the principal door, with a pointed arch, with ornamented angles. The interior displays ranges of slender pillars, supporting slight arches, which are admirably proportioned. The cieling is decorated with angels bearing shields, vases and scrolls in the compartments. Over the pillars are paintings in imitation of bas-relief,

depicting circumstances in the life of Christ. These decorations are lighted by a range of upper windows, beneath which are statues in fresco. The ceiling is painted with a representation of the heavenly choir in adoration, with instruments of music. The altar is a handsome design of the Corinthian order, and the church is chastely ornamented throughout. The east window is composed of beautifully stained glass, and divided into fine compartments, containing whole-length portraits of Edward VI. queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and Charles II., nearly as large as life, and is a fine specimen of the art of painting on glass in the seventeenth century. A figure of St. Andrew, placed in an upper compartment in the same window, serves to show the progress which has been made in the eighteenth century. Under king Edward is a book inscribed *Verbum Dei*, and the royal arms. This window was the gift of Sir Christopher Clitherow. The windows have 44 coats of arms of founders and benefactors. Many monuments in this church are worthy of attention. There is a large one in marble of Sir Thomas Offley, kn<sup>t</sup>. lord mayor of London in 1556, who, with his wife and three children, are represented in the attitude of prayer. But that which principally interests and attracts the antiquary, is the large monument erected to the memory of the admirable, impartial, and accurate chronicler and historiographer, JOHN STOW, to whom London is so deeply indebted for his accounts of her early state. His effigies is represented as sitting at study, and fenced in with an iron rail. Over his head are these words in gold letters on a black ground :

Aut Scribenda  
Agere.

Aut Legenda  
Scribere.

Above this is a cornice, bearing thereon the arms of the Merchant-Tailors Company, and beneath the figure is this memorial :

*Memoria Sacrum.*

Resurrectionem in Christo hic expectat JOHANNES STOWE, civis Londinensis : qui in antiquis monumentis eruendis accuratissima diligentia usus Angliæ annales & civitatis Londini synopsis bene de sua bene de posteræ ætate meritis, luculenter scripsit, vita æq. Studio pie & probe decurso.

Obiit ætatis anno 80 die 5 Aprilis 1605.

Elizabetha conjux ut perpetuum sui amoris testimonium dolens.



**JOHN STOW.**

The figure has a venerable appearance, with a short white beard and moustaches, the crown of the head bald, and with short hair above the ears. The monument has the appearance of stone, but Mr. Strype (the editor of Stowe's Survey) says it is of terra cotta painted. If this be so, and we have no reason to doubt the authority, it is a proof that the art of making figures of artificial stone, which has been generally attributed to the latter part of the last century, was a much earlier invention. It was used in Italy in the age of Michael Angelo, and in fact by the ancients, for, says the same gentleman, "what are the vessels, vases, altars, &c. of the Romans, but artificial stone?"

John Stow, the faithful and laborious historian and chronicler, was born in London, on Cornhill, about 1525, and is supposed to have followed his father's business as a tailor; but the inclination of his mind early developped itself, and he began to apply himself to the study of history and antiquity. He prosecuted his researches with great diligence, and neglecting his business, travelled on foot to many cathedrals, churches, and other public

establishments, for the sake of collecting and reading manuscripts, histories, church grants, records, registers, journals, &c.; from which he formed his invaluable "Survey of London," his "English Chronicle," and other works, which will carry his name to posterity with respect and admiration. At the time of the Reformation, Stow was a material sufferer for his religious opinions, and in 1570 was accused by his own brother before the commissioners of the Star Chamber, upon no less than one hundred and forty charges. This was the forerunner of the poverty, which, to the disgrace of the age in which he lived, overtook him. He was reduced to the necessity of seeking relief by soliciting charitable contributions in the 78th year of his age. Heart-broken at the ingratitude of the world, and worn out by a complication of disease and penury, he died two years afterwards; and well may be applied the sarcasm, that was said over Butler's tomb, "he asked for bread, and they gave him a stone:" but old John Stow needed no pomp of marble, "no storied urn," to transmit his name and actions. It is a sufficient eulogy to say, that his works survive him, and will be read with pleasure and instruction as long as the language shall remain.

There are many other monuments worthy of notice. In this church was interred the body of Sir William Craven, lord mayor in 1610, one of the wealthiest and most eminent citizens of his time; but there is no

"Stone to mark the spot,  
And say, what truth might well have said ;"

for he left many legacies, and tokens of benevolence.

His son, (worthy of such a sire) William Lord Craven, who was born in this parish, acquired an illustrious reputation as a soldier, under Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and Henry prince of Orange. He took the strong fortress of Crutzenach, in Germany, by storm, which is recorded as one of the most extraordinary deeds in the history of Gustavus; on these occasions the following lines were written beneath his portrait :—

"London's bright gem, his house's honour, and  
A great asserter of the Netherland.  
Beauty and valour make thy fame shine clear,  
By Nassau graced, to Swedeland's king most dear ;

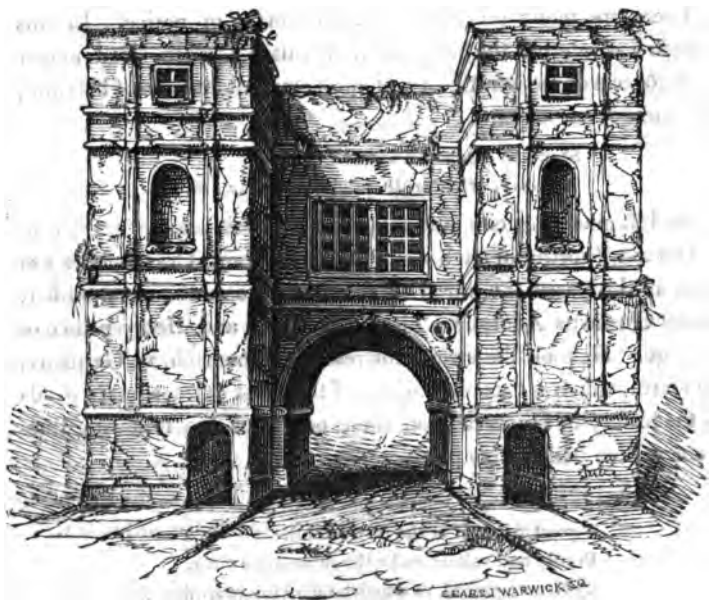
Who, when on Crutzenach's walls, he understood  
 Thee wounded, came to knight thee in thy blood ;  
 To whom, when folded in his arms, he said,  
 ' Rise, bravest spirit that e'er thy city bred.' "

- This exemplary nobleman assisted his sovereigns Charles I. and II. with large sums of money in their necessities. He is said to have been privately married to the queen of Bohemia, aunt to Charles II. He was so indefatigable in preventing the ravages of the fires, which were frequent and destructive at that period, that it was said " his very horse smelt it out."

During the dreadful plague of London in 1665, lord Craven, Monk, duke of Albemarle, and Sir John Lawrence, lord mayor, heroically stayed within town, and at the hazard of their lives preserved order in the midst of its desolating progress. The city residence of lord Craven was the old East India house, which one of his descendants disposed of to the company in 1726.

At the junction of Houndsditch, Whitechapel, and the Minories, formerly stood

#### ALD-GATE.



of which no traces are remaining. It was one of the four original gates of the city ; thence called Eald-gate, which signifies Ald-gate, through which passed the Roman burial way, to the *trajectus* or ferry at Old Ford. The earliest mention of it is in a charter granted by king Edgar, about 967. Aldgate being in a very ruinous condition, was pulled down in 1606, when several Roman coins were found of the emperors Trajan, Dioclesian, Claudius, Alberius, Vespasian, Domitian, Valentinian, &c. ; and the surveyor of the works had the resemblance of the two former cut in stone, and placed on each side of the east front of the gate, where it remained till the building was pulled down in 1761.

In a large square, on the east side, was placed a statue of king James I. in gilt armour, with a golden lion, and a chained unicorn couchant at his feet. On the top of the gate was a vase supported by a gilt spire, on each side of which stood a soldier holding a bullet in his hand, on the top of the upper battlements. On the west side was a figure of Fortune, gilt, and standing on a globe, with a prosperous sail spreading over her head ; under which was carved the king's arms ; somewhat lower on the south side stood Peace, with a dove perched on her hand, and a gilded wreath in the other ; and on the north side, was the emblem of Charity. Over the arch of the gate was engraved—

*“ Senatus populusque Londiniensis.*

*Fecit 1609.*

**HUMFREY WELD, Maior.**

All these statues and ornaments were removed shortly after the erection of the gate, except the representation of the two Roman coins, and the inscription. There were two posterns through the gate, and apartments over them, which were originally appropriated to one of the lord mayor's carvers, and subsequently used as a charity school.

On its demolition in 1761, the remains were purchased for £177. 10s. by Ebenezer Mussell, Esq. who deprecating the destruction of such a relic of antiquity, removed them to Bethnal Green, and having compacted the parts, made with them a venerable addition to his house at that place.

We shall now give some historical facts relating to this gate. In the year 1215 the Londoners having given encouragement to the

barons against king John, they marched into the city at this entrance. Fitzwalter Magnaville, earl of Essex, and Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, the leaders of the baronial army, having destroyed the monasteries, and emptied their treasuries, repaired the gates and walls of the city with the stones of the Jews dwellings which their adherents had demolished. Aldgate, which had given them admittance so easily, on account of its ruinous state, first attracted attention, it was rebuilt with strong arches and bulwarks of Norman stone and Flanders tile.

During the reign of Edward IV. the bastard Falconbridge, having assembled a riotous body of seamen in Essex and Kent, and placed them in a vast number of ships, anchored near the Tower of London. The mayor and aldermen having notice of their rebellious measures, by consent of common council in 1471, fortified the Thames shore from Baynard Castle to the Tower, with armed men, guns, and other implements of destruction and opposition. The bastard and his adherents, despairing of any advantage without side of the city, attacked the walls and gates, as well as from the Thames, and fired the suburbs. On Sunday, 11th May in the same year, a body of 5,000 men entered Aldgate, but the portcullis being suddenly let down, they were separated from their companions, attacked by the citizens, and defeated with great slaughter; upon this advantage, Robert Basset, the alderman of the ward, commanded, *in the name of God*, the portcullis to be again drawn up, and making a *sortie*, repelled the enemy to St. Botolph's church. Earl Rivers and the constable of the Tower by this time arrived to assist the distressed citizens, and jointly drove the rebels to Mile-end, Poplar, and Stratford; many were taken prisoners, and the bastard, finding his fortunes desperate, fled.

Near this gate, in the reign of Edward I., was erected a turret on the wall, which was converted into a hermitage, and was presented at an inquisition before the king's justices at the Tower, as being built four feet without the wall on the king's highway.

Without the gate was a conduit, erected in 1535, to which water was conveyed from Hackney; but this conduit was subjected to many inconveniences; which Stow relates in the following manner; "Although this water conduit was very beneficial to the people

inhabiting thereabout, yet in regard of the situation, being upon the street's south side, and immediately descending down many steps or stairs of stone, it was troublesome to the poor people fetching water there, in coming up laden with their tubs, pails, and tankards. Besides, until the turn of each party came by order and due course, their tankards, tubs, and pails, did greatly pester the passage about and through the gate, endangering divers personal harms, and other great inconveniences; which since then, at the taking down of the old gate, that a new one might be built at the same place, is exceedingly commendably amended, to the city's honour, their credit that had care for the disposing of the work, and great ease of the poor water-bearers, and all passengers. For now there is a fair spacious court, wherein all the tankards and other vessels orderly stand, without any annoyance to the street; and the descent to the conduit is made very convenient, free from offending one another in their labour; and the passage to and fro is so aptly ordered, and the room so large for their attendance."

Duke's Place is now principally inhabited by Jews, by whom it was selected as a place of dwelling in the time of Oliver Cromwell. One corner of the area or square is distinguished by the synagogue of the German Jews, rebuilt in a very superb and handsome manner in 1790, in consequence of a handsome legacy bequeathed for that purpose.

The building is of brick, with a roof supported by massive stone pillars, and is furnished similarly to that for the Portuguese Jews, except that here the utmost magnificence is exhibited. In the front of this building, over the porch, is a large hall, purposely appointed for the celebration of the weddings of poor Jews. This contract is held of such high importance among persons of this persuasion, that its celebration is accompanied by the most extravagant feasting; and that, in such a solemnity, the poor classes may not appear uncomfortable, the whole society by subscription ordain the festival in this hall.

In the time of Pennant only two arches of the priory of the Holy Trinity (built on this site) remained, and it may be a satisfaction to some future antiquary to know that, in September 1816, the site of the last gateway belonging to this ancient monastery and palace, and consequently its last visible vestige, was partly occu-

pied by a newly-built house, and the passage rendered more convenient by the removal of a dwelling that crossed the gate, consisting of a central and two side arches of the pointed order, leading towards Cree church lane. This gate, once perhaps the principal western entrance, for no reason that can now be assigned, was distinguished by the inhabitants of Duke's Place as the "Thrum Gate."

The synagogue in Bevis Marks, for the Portuguese Jews, is a plain structure, 80 feet in length and 50 in breadth, fitted up suitably within. There are two other synagogues, the one in Church row, and the other in a building which was formerly the Bricklayers' Hall, No. 52, Leadenhall-street.

We learn from the authority of Sir Henry Spelman, that the Jews were recognized in England as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, in one of whose laws it is declared, that "the Jews, and all their's, belong to the king." They had been settled in various parts of this country for a considerable time previously; for in A. D. 740, Ecgbriht, archbishop of York, forbade any Christian to be present at the Jewish feasts.

The unprincipled tyrant William Rufus patronised the people, from motives rather of profit than toleration. During his reign, the Jews purchased security by large bribes, and became wealthy. Their numbers increased rapidly in this kingdom, where money could procure them the tranquillity which bigotry elsewhere denied. They became possessed of many houses in Oxford, and three halls, or hostels, set apart for learning, were named from their Israelitish owners; Lombard Hall, Moses Hall, and Jacob Hall; the parishes of St. Martin and St. Edward, were denominated the New and Old Jewry; the rabbis kept schools to instil their language, and the Christian seat of learning was nearly subverted by the introduction of rabbinical seminaries. During the reign of Henry I. no mention is made of the Jews; but they underwent severe punishments and exactions in the reign of Henry II. Immediately on the accession of king Richard I. the persecution commenced, and was carried by the bigotted mob to a horrible excess. They broke open their houses, and murdered the inhabitants; and it required the intervention of the strong hand of justice, by the summary punishment of several of the ring-leaders, before the riot and bloodshed could

be suppressed. They were attacked in York Castle, whither they had fled for refuge, by the rabble headed by the clergy, who in their mistaken zeal in exterminating these unhappy beings, deemed they were doing God service, and clamoured loudly, beneath the walls, "Destroy the enemies of Christ."

In this direful extremity, the besieged Jews resolved in their despair to consume or bury every article of value, and thus disappoint the lawless banditti who sought their blood that they might obtain their wealth; and then, by advice of their rabbi, they set fire to the fortress; and the men having cut the throats of their wives and offspring, either plunged into the flames or stabbed themselves. No less than fifteen hundred are said to have thus miserably perished.

In Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," a work as replete with talent and interest in its delineations, as faithful in its history of the times, we have a powerfully and faithfully told narration of the barbarous usage of the Jews of that period, when prince John himself set the example of oppression. On the return of Richard from the Crusades, he took the Jews under his protection, as far as their personal safety was concerned, but had a register made of all their estates, effects, &c. making concealment a capital offence; by which he was enabled to exact those sums which his caprices or his wants suggested. This was a period when the king's will was law, and when every crime or accusation was to be overlooked, if paid for generously.

It is painful to trace the unremitting course of cruelty adopted towards these people by the tyrant John, who imprisoned them, and then extorted the accounts of their wealth by the most severe torments. From one Jew, at Bristol, he demanded 10,000 marks, a prodigious sum in those days, which being resolutely denied, he ordered that a tooth should be pulled out daily until the Jew consented. The persecuted wretch, whose money was life to him, had the resolution to hold out during seven operations, then ransomed the remainder of his teeth for the sum exacted.\*

The Jews were unrelentingly assailed during the subsequent reigns, particularly during that of Henry III. and it may

\* Matthew Paris, Stow, &c.



well be asked, if their bondage in England did not exceed that in Egypt? Here they were compelled to make bricks without straw, but there when, the exigencies of the king or state demanded money, it was wrung without a shadow of justice from the unfortunate descendants of Jacob. They had a mark put upon them like the brand on a beast, and were compelled by the famous *Statutum de Judaismo*, made against their usury, to wear a badge of yellow taffety. Driven by the exercise of unrelenting severity to every means of procuring money, which alone could purchase them a cessation from cruelty, they now began to clip and adulterate the coin of the realm.

To remedy this, Edward I. who was very jealous of his coin, and is said to have been the first English monarch who fixed its standard, commanded a general seizure of all the Jews in the kingdom in one day, 7th November, 1279, and after full conviction, 280 persons, male and female, were put to death. This was justice perhaps, but had the fact been traced to its origin, it would have been found to have arisen from the iniquitous injustice that had been perpetually exercised, when the intolerance of the age would not allow them to seek any honourable calling or profession, but compelled them to adopt any mode that would enrich them, however degrading or unprincipled. Well may we blush for our forefathers, and justly may we prize the constituted religion of the land, which, whilst it brought truth to our minds, led us to be tolerant to the errors of others, and forbade us to persecute those with whom we differed, because we had the power.

After a long continuation of suffering, the Jews were, in 1290, for ever banished the kingdom, and all their estates confiscated to the use of the king.

After this we hear very little of these people till the time of Oliver Cromwell, when a few of them came into this country, and settled in Duke's Place, in the ward of Aldgate; but in the reign of Charles II. necessity purchased tolerance, and the Jews having bought admittance to this country have formed a great part of the British people to the present time.

The period of bigotry and persecution has long gone by, and tolerance and confidence have assumed their places:

“ Else wherefore breathe we in a Christian land ? ”

and the Jew is protected in person and property by the same even handed justice that guards the lives and rights of every British subject.

**POOR JEWRY LANE** doubtlessly received its name, from being the refuge of the necessitous sons of Israel at some period of their persecutions.

West of Duke's Place, is **BEVIS MARKS**. Here was formerly the town residence of the prior of St. Edmund's Bury, called **Bury's Marks**, and thence corrupted to its present title. The house being pulled down, the site was laid out in buildings; and besides the synagogue for the Portuguese Jews above mentioned, contains a dissenting meeting-house, of which the celebrated and pious Dr. Isaac Watts was for many years pastor, some of whose lyrics are amongst the first poetry in the language.

Nearer to Camomile-street stood the **PAPER**, a religious brotherhood, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist and St. Charity, founded by three priests in 1430. This fraternity being dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., was occupied by Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state to queen Elizabeth.

At the north-east corner of St. Mary Axe, formerly stood the **Fletcher's Hall**, now a warehouse for goods. The **Fletchers**, or **Arrow-makers**, from *flèche*, an *arrow*, are a company only by prescription, but have a coat of arms and livery, and are become as firmly established as those incorporated by letters patent.

The fraternity consists of two wardens and ten assistants: they now hold their meetings at the **George and Vulture** on Cornhill.

At the eastern angle of **Leadenhall-street**, turning into **Fenchurch-street**, is a lofty and extensive pile of building, the repository for drugs belonging to the **East-India Company**. On this spot formerly stood the residence of the prior of **Havering church**, to which was nearly attached the town residence of **Henry Percy earl of Northumberland**, and his son, who lost their lives in the wars of the houses of **York** and **Lancaster**, and whose name is still preserved in that of **Northumberland court** in **Fenchurch-street**, which was a part of the site of their mansion. The ground was subsequently converted into a **Bowling alley**, and occupied by many small houses and gardens before the fire of London.

On the south side of **Leadenhall Street** is the **Bricklayers Hall**,

formerly used by that fraternity, but now converted into a Jews synagogue, and rebuilt in 1820.

Although the fraternity of Tylers and Bricklayers appear to be very ancient, yet they were not incorporated till the reign of Queen Elizabeth; who by her letters patent, dated 3rd of August 1568, incorporated them by the name of "The master and keeper, or wardens of the society of freemen, of the mystery or art of tylers and bricklayers of London."

This is a livery company, governed by a master, two wardens, and thirty-eight assistants.

They had formerly a convenient hall, as above mentioned, which has been long since deserted by the company, who transact their business at the New London Tavern.

At the north east corner of Mark Lane, or what is now called Blind Chapel Court, was the manor of Blanch Apleton. In the third year of the reign of Edward VI. all basket-makers, wire-drawers, and other foreigners, were permitted to have shops in the manor of Blanch Apleton, and no where else within the city or suburbs.

Between the church of St. CATHARINE COLEMAN and MARK LANE is London street, so called from being built on the spot where the London Tavern, the first house of that description in the city, formerly stood.

Nearly opposite, is the house formerly occupied by the African company, near Billiter lane, anciently part of the priory of the Holy Trinity, and bestowed by Henry VIII. on Mrs. Cornwallis and her heirs, because she presented to that monarch *some fine puddings*. The house was subsequently the residence of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton.

We are told by Pennant, that in the reign of Henry VIII. Billiter lane was inhabited by such a set of sturdy and impudent beggars, that it was deemed expedient to stop the thoroughfare. Here is now the private trade warehouse of the East India company, for housing goods brought from India, by individuals, till they are sold at the India House.

Of the African company above mentioned, a short account may not be uninteresting. The first African company was incorporated in the year 1618, by king James I., who granted an exclusive charter

to Sir Robert Rich, and other Londoners, for raising a joint stock for a trade to Guinea; but as the separate traders could not be prevented from resorting to that coast, such disputes arose as soon ended in the dissolution of the company.

In 1631, king Charles I. granted a charter to a second company, by which he not only prohibited his own subjects, the patentees excepted, but likewise the subjects of every other prince and state, from resorting to or trading within the limits of the said company, which extended from Cape Blanc, in 20 degrees of north latitude, to the Cape of Good Hope. These patentees proceeded in erecting forts and warehouses on the coast, at a vast expence; but the separate traders broke in upon them, as they had done in 1618, and in a great degree forced the trade open again; and so it remained until after the Restoration, when a third exclusive African company was incorporated for the purpose of supplying the West India plantations with Negroes. At the head of this company was the duke of York, afterwards James II. from which circumstance, and the knowledge of the king's inclination for a rupture with the Dutch, they engaged in war, instead of attending to commerce; and having lost their forts, and wasted their treasure, they surrendered their charter to the crown. In 1672, a fourth exclusive company was formed, with a capital of £111,000, the whole of which was subscribed in nine months: £34,000 was allowed to the late company for their three forts, Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, and James Fort on the river Gambia. The company soon increased their forts, and improved their trade; but in the passing the act of parliament commonly called the Declaration of Rights, in the 1st of William & Mary, it shared the fate of all exclusive companies not authorized by parliament, and the trade was thrown open; but the company continued to exist. In 1698 all private traders were compelled by act of parliament to pay the company 10 per cent. to assist in maintaining their forts and factories. But notwithstanding this heavy tax, and a grant from parliament of £10,000, the company, unable to stand the competition, declined, and was dissolved by act of parliament in 1572.

Fenchurch-Street (a considerable portion of which is in this Ward) took its name from its peculiar situation. A rivulet or

bourne, called Langbourne, (whence the name of the adjacent Ward), arose near the spot now called Magpie alley, and spreading at its source, rendered the contiguous street so moorish or fenny, especially about the little church of St. Gabriel, (which stood in the middle of the street, between Mincing lane and Rood lane but being destroyed in the great fire of London, was not rebuilt;) that the street thence took its name of Fen-church. On the south side of the street are other large warehouses belonging to the East-India Company, extending to Crutched Friars.

On the south side of Fenchurch-street, stands **IRONMONGER'S HALL**, erected in the year 1748, from a design by Mr. Holden. It is a noble modern structure of Portland stone.

The whole lower story is formed in rustic; the centre of the building has a small projection beyond the wings, with a large arched entrance, and three windows in front, and on each side; over this basement the superstructure has a slight rustic at the corners, to correspond with the other parts of the building; the projecting part of this story is ornamented with four Ionic pillars supporting a corresponding pediment and entablature, in which are the arms of the company, with suitable decorations in relievo. In the centre, between two of the columns, is a spacious Venetian window, and above is one that is circular, within an arch. The spaces between the pilasters contain smaller windows, with angular pediments; over these are others that are circular, but the wings of the building are ornamented by arched windows surrounded by square ones. The whole building is terminated by a very close and elegant balustrade crowned by vases.

The spacious vestibule is divided by six Tuscan pillars into avenues, with apartments on the left, an entrance to the court room on the right, and the stairs of the dining hall in front. On one of the latter is the door to the court, in which are handsome apartments for the clerk, and other officers, as well as a good kitchen. In the COURT ROOM, at the north end, are two antique chairs, with carved work of the company's arms; over which, in a small niche in the wall, is a statue of Edward IV. in armour, clothed in his regal robes, and crowned. The pictures in this room are those of Nicholas Leate, Esq, master in 1626—7; and Mr. John Child, senior warden,

1782. A large painting of Westminster Bridge is over the chimney piece.

The **WITHDRAWING ROOM** is approached by a very handsome oval geometrical staircase at the east end of the hall. In this apartment is an elegant chimney piece, and at the north end a small statue of Sir Robert Jefferey, knight, alderman, ironmonger, and lord mayor in 1686, the benevolent founder of the hospital in Kingsland Road.

The **STATE ROOM** is very magnificent, with Ionic decorations, and a divided pediment; it is entered by large folding doors. On the west side are the chairs of the masters and wardens, behind which, among some very beautiful carved work, the arms of England very excellently displayed. A grand beaufet, with Ionic columns and pilasters, ornaments the north side; on which is also the fire place, which is tastefully decorated. The east end is appropriated to the orchestra, which is supported by two pillars. The whole room over the windows, is surrounded by a cornice, whence a semi-oval ceiling rises with the company's arms, satyrs' heads, various cornucopiæ, palm branches, flowers, scrolls, and three large panels enclosed by beautiful borders, all richly stuccoed. The centre of the ceiling is French grey, the ornaments are white, as are the walls; but the carvings are gilt, and the *tout ensemble* very splendid.

Amongst the portraits in this room, is a fine one of admiral lord viscount Hood, by Gainsborough, presented by his lordship, who was a freeman of the company; and many others of benefactors to this company.

The Ironmonger's Company, appears to have been a fraternity more ancient than its incorporation by Edward IV. in 1464. It is the tenth in precedence of the twelve principal livery companies, and had its charter confirmed by Mary in 1558; by Elizabeth in 1560; and by James II. in 1685; and is governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants, consisting of the whole livery.

This company enjoys very considerable estates both in its own right and in trust from several donors, by whose wills they pay nearly £2,000 per annum in charities, besides the interest or profit of £26,000 left to them by Mr. Thomas Betton, a Turkey merchant, in 1724, under the special trust of employing one moiety in the redemption of British captives from Moorish slavery, and the

other to be equally distributed between the poor of the company of Ironmongers and the several charity schools within the bills of mortality. They pay legacies to various foundation schools, have twelve exhibitions for scholars at Cambridge and Oxford, lend various sums to young tradesmen, bestow many donations on almshouses, poor persons, prisoners, &c. and dispose of numerous other charities.

It is upon record, that in the year 1300, complaint was made of the *Ferones*, or such as dealt in iron, to Elias Russell, mayor, and the aldermen, because the smiths of the weald, and other merchants, brought down irons of wheels for carts, to the city of London, which were much shorter than antiently they were accustomed to have been, to the great loss and scandal of the whole trade of ironmongers. An inquisition was therefore taken, of lawful and honest men, who presented those iron rods of the just and antient used length of the stryles; and also of the length and breadth of the gropes belonging to the wheels of carts; which rods were sealed with the seal of the Chamber of Guildhall, London; whereof one remained in the Chamber, and another delivered, on the Monday before the Purification of the Virgin, 29th of Edward I. to John Dode and Robert de Paddington, ironmongers of the market; and a third delivered on the same Monday to John de Wymondham, ironmonger, of the bridge. All which, from day to day, warned all the merchants bringing their iron works to the city of London, as well for the wealds as elsewhere, that they should not henceforward bring such irons, unless of the length and breadth aforesaid, upon forfeiture of the said iron works.

**CRUTCHED FRIARS** was so denominated from a monastery founded there in 1298, by Ralph Hosier and William Sabernis, who became friars of it, and dedicating it the Holy Cross, the fraternity were then distinguished by the title of friars of St. Cross, or Crossed, or Crouched Friars (*Fratres Sancti Crucis*). They originally carried an iron cross, which they afterwards changed to one of silver, and they wore a cross of red cloth on their garments. There were other fraternities added to the Crouched Friars; one dedicated to the most holy blood of Jesus, and another to St. Catharine.

Destruction was brought on the whole community by the dissolute conduct of one of the priors, who was detected by the commissioners with a courtesan in his chamber, on a Friday particularly devoted to fasting, penance, and mortification of the flesh, at an early hour of the day; the visitors, highly shocked at this discovery of monastic incontinence, pocketed the bribe of thirty pounds proffered by the prior to secure secrecy; and immediately leaving the place, submitted the fact to Cromwell, the vicar-general. This hastened the final dissolution of monasteries, and this was surrendered in 1539.

The house was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Wyatt, who pulled it down, and built a mansion on the site. The church was afterwards converted into a carpenter's shop, and a tennis court. The friar's hall was used as a glass house, the first manufactory of that article in England; and as a complete destruction of the whole range of these buildings, they were reduced to ashes by a terrible fire in 1575, which consumed all but the boundary walls, which were of stone. On the site was erected the Navy Office, the business of which being subsequently removed to Somerset-house, it was purchased by the East-India Company, who erected spacious warehouses for teas, &c. It is a regular oblong square of two hundred and fifty feet by one hundred and sixty, inclosing a court of one hundred and fifty feet by sixty, entered by an arched gateway.

---

*A list of Aldermen of Aldgate Ward, from 1689 to the present time.*

Sir Samuel Dashwood, elected in 1688; served the office of sheriff in 1684, and that of lord-mayor in 1703.

Sir Samuel Stánier, elected in 1705; served the office of sheriff in 1706, and that of lord-mayor in 1714.

Sir Francis Porten, elected in 1724; served the office of sheriff in 1726.

Micajah Perry, Esq. elected in 1728; served the office of sheriff in 1735, and that of lord-mayor in 1738, and resigned.



James Heywood, Esq. was chosen in 1746, and paid his fine of £500 to be excused the office.

Sir William Smith was elected in his stead in 1747, and served the office of sheriff in 1743.

Robert Scott, Esq. elected in 1753 ; served the office of sheriff in 1751.

Sir Thomas Challoner, elected in 1760 ; served the office of sheriff in 1763.

William Cracraft, Esq. elected in 1766.

John Shakespeare, Esq. elected in 1767 ; served the office of sheriff in 1766.

William Lee, Esq. elected in 1775 ; served the office of sheriff in 1773, and resigned.

John Burnell, Esq. elected in 1780 ; served the office of sheriff in 1778, and that of lord-mayor in 1787.

H. C. Combe, Esq. elected in 1790 ; served the office of sheriff in 1791, and that of lord-mayor in 1799, and resigned.

John Thomas Thorpe, Esq. elected in 1817 ; served the office of sheriff in 1815, and lord-mayor in 1820 ; is the present alderman of this ward.

**END OF ALDGATE WARD.**

## **Bassishaw Ward,**

**CORRUPTLY** so called from Basing's Haugh or Hall, is the smallest Ward in the City, being wholly comprised in the two precincts of Basinghall Street, and the streets and avenues leading from it. It is bounded on the east and south by Coleman Street Ward, on the west by Cripplegate and Cheap Wards, and on the north by Cripplegate Ward; and is governed by an alderman, four common councilmen, three constables, seventeen inquest men, and a ward beadle.

Basinghall Street extends from Cateaton Street on the south, to London Wall on the north, and in the centre stands the only church in this ward, called St. Michael's Bassishaw, a rectory in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. This church received its name from being dedicated to the archangel, St. Michael, and from its situation; it was founded about the year 1140, and was at that time in the gift of the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew Smithfield, though the register of London gives no name of a rector before Ralph de Waltham, who died in 1327, when the presentation belonged to Henry Bodyke, citizen of London, but about a century after it devolved to its present patrons, with whom it has ever since remained. The original church is recorded to have been very beautiful, but in the year 1460, having become ruinous, was pulled down and rebuilt. This

second church continued till the fire in 1666 entirely consumed it and all its monuments, and made way for the present structure, the walls of which are of brick, strengthened by rustic work at the corners, and the body is well enlightened by a single series of large windows; at the east end, where the top is terminated by an arch, are three windows, one of them lofty and perpendicular is bricked up; the two others are circular; the pillars are Corinthian. Here is also a good organ. The steeple is a tower crowned with a turret, from which rises a short spire. It was begun in 1676, and finished in 1679. The length of this church is 75 feet, the breadth 50, height 42, and the tower 75 feet. In the old church, (according to Stow) several lord mayors were buried, amongst whom was Sir Leonard Holyday, who was mayor at the time of the discovery of the Gunpowder Treason.

Amongst the modern monuments may be noticed that of John Kirkman, Esq. alderman of Cheap Ward, and sheriff elect of London in the year 1780. This gentleman, during the troublesome period alluded to, when the inflammatory harangues of lord George Gordon had kindled tumults and insurrection throughout the metropolis, and when the general panic prevented almost all from daring to do their duty, nobly stood forward at the head of a band of young citizens, afterwards known as the London Association, and eventually preserved this fine and opulent city from the destruction threatened by the infuriated insurgents. This patriotic gentleman unfortunately fell a victim to his indefatigable exertions, for a cold, caught whilst heading the city volunteers during several rainy nights, occasioned a brain fever, of which he died, to the unspeakable regret of his fellow citizens, who united in the sincerest testimonies of unfeigned sorrow at his loss, which was further demonstrated by a public funeral, attended by the greatest concourse of people almost ever known. At an early hour the streets were crowded to excess, and the procession having arrived at the Obelisk in St. George's Fields, was received by the horse and foot London association, and proceeded with all possible solemnity to Blackfriars Bridge, where they were joined by the associations of the different wards of the city, the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. &c. In this manner the cavalcade reached Ludgate Street, and having

slowly passed round St. Paul's, through Cheapside, King Street, to the end of Basinghall Street, the coffin was taken from the hearse, covered with a pall, ornamented with escutcheons, and the gorget, sash, and white wand laid upon it, while the London horse association dismounted, and some of them assisted as pall bearers. The lord mayor, &c. now alighted, and the whole of the procession proceeded on foot to the church of St. Michael, which they reached by six o'clock, and on the termination of the funeral service, three volleys were fired over the grave by the London foot association. In this church are recorded the names of several benefactors to the parish.

Basinghall Street derives its name from the mansion house of the family of the Basings, who were eminent merchants here during the 13th and 14th centuries. The edifice originally called *Basinges* or *Basing's Haugh* or *Hall* was ornamented with the arms of the family, carved and painted on many parts of it. From this family, who were owners also of the neighbouring ground, Stow supposes that "the ward took its name, as Coleman Street Ward of Coleman, and Faringdon Ward of William and Nicholas Faringdon." Solomon Basing was mayor of London in 1216, and king Henry III. gave to his son, Adam Basing, the advowson of the church at Basing Haugh, and several liberties and privileges.

In the 36th year of Edward III. this house was inhabited by Mr. Thomas Bakewell, who gave it his name. It afterwards fell to the crown, and in 1367 was sold, with its gardens, two other houses and appurtenances in the adjoining parishes of St. Lawrence and St. Michael, to the lord mayor and commonalty of the city of London, for the trifling sum of fifty pounds. It was converted by the corporation into an exclusive market for the sale of woollen cloths, under the corrupted name of "Blackwell Hall," and its privileges secured by severe penalties.

This house falling gradually into decay was pulled down, and rebuilt in 1558, as a handsome and commodious storehouse, at an expense of two thousand five hundred pounds, the principal part of which was contributed by Richard May, merchant tailor, but 108 years afterwards it was destroyed by the fire of London, and again rebuilt in 1672.

**BLACKWELL HALL**

was a square building with two court yards in the middle, and two spacious entrances for carriages, one from Basinghall street, and the other opposite to it, from Guildhall, which was the principal front, having the door-case tastefully decorated with two columns of the Doric order, with their entablature, and a pediment in which were the king's arms, and a little lower the city arms adorned with Cupids and other carved ornaments. There was also an entrance on the west side from Cateaton street.

In these buildings were various rooms or warehouses, denominated the Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Kentish, Medley, Spanish, and Blanket halls, in which each piece of woollen cloth paid one penny for pitching, and one half-penny per week for resting; the profits of which were applied towards the support of Christ's Hospital, the governors whereof had the entire management of the warehouses. This market has been justly named the

greatest woollen cloth market in the world, and therefore has been always of great consideration with the corporation, whose care has been to keep it under the best adapted regulations and control. It was ordained in the 21st year of Richard II. on the institution of the establishment, that "no manner of person should sell any woollen cloths, except they were first brought, harboured, and discharged at the common market of Blackwell Hall, upon pain of forfeiture thereof." This ordinance was confirmed by an act of common council, held 1st August, 8th Henry VIII. with this addition, that no manner of person, being a freeman of this city, suffer any manner of person whatsoever, be he free or foreign, to buy or sell any manner of woollen cloths, harboured or lodged contrary to the said ordinance, within his shop, chamber, or other place within his house, unless the said cloths were first brought to Blackwell Hall, and then bought and sold, under the penalty of six shillings and eight pence for every broad cloth, three shillings and fourpence for every kersey, and twenty pence for every dessein of Bridgewater, and other pieces of cloth; double those penalties for a second offence, and disfranchisement for a third." Various other enactments, tending to secure and increase these privileges, were passed in the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, William III., and George I.

It will be perceived, that these regulations were not made to the exclusion of, or additional tax upon, foreign settlers, the encouragement of whom, however obnoxious to the citizens individually, yet was pregnant with so much benefit to the nation at large, that the legislators of the country have uniformly opposed such prejudices, and patronised and invited the ingenious and oppressed of all nations to place themselves under the protection of the British throne; and these measures, resulting from the admirable policy of our Edwards, Elizabeths, our Cranmers, and our Burghleys, have tended to elevate Great Britain to the perfection which her manufactures and foreign trade have attained for her.

The earliest foreign company was a body of German merchants, who settled here in the time of Canute, and they paid for the protection they found, specimens of the commodities they imported, amongst which were two pieces of grey cloth, and one of brown, presented annually. The first of our monarchs who made a law for

the protection of foreigners was Edward I., which ordained that the merchants of Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Flanders, and of all other foreign parts, might safely come with their merchandises into the king's towns, cities, and ports, and sell the same; and also carry beyond sea the goods they might want in England, paying the usual customs. That justice might be done to all foreign merchants, and to ensure this, it was also decreed, "that in any trial between them and Englishmen, the jury should consist of one half foreigners, and the other half natives." Edward merely exacted a small additional duty on imports and exports, when made by foreigners, in order to give a preferable encouragement to native shipping.

Edward III. confirmed this, and prevailed with a great number of Flemish cloth workers to come over and settle in England; who pursued the art with so much success, that in a few years the looms in the country were equal to the manufacture of the whole of the wool it produced. A law was passed, interdicting the export of English wool, and prohibiting the import of woollen cloths. We must admire the profound sagacity of this enlightened prince, who foresaw all the advantages derivable from the skill of foreigners, and who had the proud satisfaction of seeing the success of his measures, by which a manufacture was established and confirmed, which has since rivalled that of every other nation, and become the staple produce of the country. An attempt was made by the citizens in the reign of Richard II. on the establishment of the Blackwell Hall, to put an end to foreign rivalry, but the act passed was not enforced, and Henry VII. contented himself with passing an enactment to prevent the evasion of the statute of Edward I., which imposed additional duties on foreigners; and when in 1493 the mob plundered the warehouses of certain merchants of the Hanse Towns in Thames-street, he punished the ringleaders with severity, and several atoned their offences with their lives. Many other disturbances occurred at subsequent periods, raised by the jealousies of the native artisans, and particularly the riot of the apprentices, who were a formidable body, on the night of April 30, 1517, which gave the title of "Evil May-day" to the following morning, and led for a long time to the suspension of the festivities usually observed on May-day. In 1526-27, the

citizens again attempted to prohibit foreigners by acts of common-council, but these measures were checked by government.

In the reign of Edward VI. the protector Somerset and archbishop Cranmer procured an act of parliament, authorising foreigners to follow their occupations in the cities and boroughs of England, and entitling them to the free exercise of their religion. Many persons, persecuted on account of their religious faith, sought refuge in England, and settling in London, Norwich, Canterbury, and elsewhere, introduced many woollen, silk, and other profitable manufactures. During the reign of Elizabeth, the number of foreigners greatly increased, and although sir Walter Raleigh supported a measure in parliament, which would have tended to their exclusion, (vigorously and ably answered by sir Robert Cecil,) which passed the Commons with a considerable majority; yet parliament being shortly afterwards dissolved, it was not put in force, and no subsequent attempt has been made to clip the wings of protection which the law affords to strangers in England, and the citizens of London are now proverbial throughout the world for their liberality to foreigners of all countries, whether led to them by enterprise, or driven by intolerance and persecution.

This notice of the introduction of woollen manufactures into this country, naturally leads us to a partial consideration of the early costume of the citizens of London, a subject which has employed the attention of every age as it has passed; and it seems to have been the study of each generation to contrive that system of dress which should differ as materially as possible from the mode that preceded it, or which should embrace as speedily as possible any new material that was introduced or invented.

Our Saxon ancestors were clothed with garments of woollen cloth externally, and linen beneath. The Normans introduced finery and silk attire, which was imported from Spain and Sicily. The Norman dress was a short tunic reaching to the leg, and ornamented, when worn by the nobility. The long tunic was only worn by the king and nobles. The surtout was without sleeves, and equal in length to the tunic, though generally of a different colour, and probably the winter garment. The gown was like the tunic, but larger, with long sleeves, in which the wearer might wrap his



arms at pleasure. The official robe of the lord mayor of London is a specimen of this Norman gown. The mantle was sometimes hooded, and lined with rich furs. These garments were made of cloth for the middle and lower classes, and of silk, linen, or the very finest cloths, for the Norman monarchs, and principal nobility. The ladies wore the tunic or under garment embroidered, over which were the gown with long trains, bound with a girdle at the waist. Various alterations in the fashions of these garments occurred at subsequent periods, but woollen cloths were the principal articles worn.

Chaucer speaks of the "horible disordinate scantiness of clothing, such as the cutsloppes and hanselynes" which were made to fit so tight as to appear indecent, after the loose dresses that had been previously worn; their hose were parti-coloured, and divided in the middle, so that each thigh was of a different colour, and "the hinder parts were horrible to be seen," says the scandalized poet. To complete a portrait, which except in the expense of material is somewhat like the dress worn by convicts in our dock yards and penitentiaries, the jackets were without lappets and parti-coloured. "The outrageous array of the women," was also a matter of high displeasure to our friend Geoffry.

In fact, to so high a pitch was the fantastic, extravagant manner of dressing carried, that an act of parliament was passed, limiting the expense of attire of the "merchants, citizens, burgesses, artificers, and tradesmen of London, their wives and children," to a certain specified sum. In the reign of Richard II. dresses were more preposterously worn than before, and amongst other ridiculous fashions, was that of wearing their shoes with long points, or snouts, crooking upwards, and fastened to the knees with chains of gold and silver. Richard's consort, queen Anne, introduced trains and side saddles for ladies; the former of so great a length, that a tract was written against them, entitled "Contra caudas dominarum,"—"Against the tails of the ladies."

Stow tells us, that in 1432 Henry VI. having been crowned king of France, returned to Eltham palace, where he was met by the lord mayor, sir John de Welles, the aldermen, and commonalty. The lord mayor was robed in crimson velvet, a great furred velvet hat, a girdle of gold about his middle, and a

jewel of gold about his neck. His three huntsmen, habited in red spangled with silver, followed on stately coursers; then the aldermen in scarlet gowns and "sanguined" hoods. The commonalty then, dressed in scarlet hoods, with their cognizances embroidered on their sleeves.

The dress varied from time to time, and was frequently made the subject of an enactment of parliament to repress its extravagance, with penalties to enforce the observance. In the reign of Henry VIII. a variety of apparel took place, and the dress of the monarch and his court was not unlike that at present worn by the yeomen of the guard. Anne Boleyn wore *yellow* mourning for Catherine of Arragon, and Henry wore *white* mourning for the unfortunate Anne Boleyn. "Crimson," says Granger, "would have been a much more suitable colour."

In the first book of Andrew Borde's "Introduction to Knowledge," published in this reign, in which he characterizes an Englishman, is a print of a naked man with a piece of cloth hanging on his right arm, and a pair of shears in his left hand; under which are the following lines :—

"I am an Englishman, and naked I stand here,  
Musing in my mynde what rayment I shall were;  
For now I will were thys, and now I will were that,  
And now I will were—I cannot tell what." &c.



Trowsers, or trausers, fitting tight to the limbs, were introduced soon after Henry's accession, and the masculine petticoats expelled. Another innovation in this reign was the *trunk breeches*, or slops, which swelled out to an enormous size, and were stuffed with rags, wool, tow, or hair. Holingshed tells a curious story, said to be founded on fact :—"A prisoner appearing before a judge to answer an accusation against him, at the time that the law prohibited wearing baize stuffed into the breeches, was told that he wore his breeches contrary to the law; he began to excuse himself of the offence, and endeavouring little by little to discharge himself of that which he did wear within them, he drew out of his breeches a pair of sheets, two table cloths, ten napkins, four shirts, a brush, a glass, and a comb, night caps, and other things of use,

saying, (all the hall being strewed with this furniture,) ‘your highness may understand, that because I have no safer store-house, these pockets do serve me for a room to lay up my goods in, and though it be a straight prison, yet it is a storehouse big enough for them, for I have many things more of value yet within it.’ And so his discharge was accepted, and well laughed at; and they commanded him that he should not alter the furniture of his storehouse, but that he should rid the hall of his stuff, and keep them as it pleased him.”

It would lead us very much beyond our limits, were we to trace the varieties of garb through all its cameleon changes, but we shall occasionally introduce the subject as opportunities occur, and terminate the present account with an ordinance passed by the lord mayor and common council in the year 1582, when the luxury of the period had greatly prevailed amongst people of all ranks, particularly the apprentices. It ran thus:—“1. That no apprentice whatsoever should presume to wear any apparel but what he receives from his master. 2. To wear no hat, nor any thing but a woollen cap, without any silk in or about the same. 3. To wear neither ruffles, cuffs, loose collars, nor other thing than a ruff at the collar, and that only a yard and a half long. 4. To wear no doublets but what are made of canvas, fustian, sackcloth, English leather or woollen, without any gold, silver, or silk trimming. 5. To wear no other cloth or kersey in hose or stockings than white, blue, or russet. 6. To wear no other breeches but what shall be of the same stuff as the doublets, and neither stitched, laced, nor bordered. 7. To wear no other than a plain upper coat of cloth or leather without pinking, stitching, edging, or silk about it. 8. To wear no other surtout than a cloth gown, or cloak lined or faced with cloth, cotton, or baize, with a fixed round collar without stitching, guarding, lace, or silk. 9. To wear no pumps, slippers, or shoes but of English leather, without being pinked, edged, or stitched; nor girdles, nor garters, other than of crewel, woollen, thread, or leather, without being garnished. 10. To wear no sword, dagger, or other weapon but a knife; nor a ring, jewel of gold, nor silver, nor silk in any part of his apparel,

on pain of being punished at the discretion of his master for the first offence ; to be publicly whipped at the hall of his company for the second offence ; and to serve six months longer than specified in his indenture for a third offence." And it was further enacted, "that no apprentice should frequent or go to any dancing, fencing, or musical schools ; nor keep any chest, press, or other place for keeping of apparel or goods, but in his master's house, under the penalties aforesaid."

In the year 1697, a very useful regulation was passed respecting the Cloth market at Blackwell Hall, by which it was enacted, "That the public market of Blackwell Hall shall be held every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from eight to twelve in the forenoon, and from two to five in the afternoon, except on days of humiliation and thanksgiving ; and the keepers not to admit buying or selling of any woollen cloth at the said hall upon any other days or hours than aforesaid, upon the penalty of one hundred pounds."

Blackwell Hall was pulled down in 1820, and on its site now stands the New Court for the Commissioners of Bankrupts, a communication into King-street called Guildhall Buildings, and the back entrance to the New Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, of which we shall give a complete description in our account of Guildhall, in Cheap Ward.

On the east side of Basinghall Street, and at its south-eastern angle, stands Mason's Hall, a small but convenient stone building, having for its southern boundary the church yard of St. Stephen, Coleman Street. It is at present occupied by a manufacturer. The company of Masons is particularly deserving of notice, as having been the origin of the highly respectable body known as the Free-Masons, a fraternity of great esteem, who have reckoned nobility, gentry, and even kings, as members of their society. In 1477, William Hanckstow, clarencieux king at arms, granted them the arms of their society as then borne ; but the present company act under the incorporation granted by the letters patent of the 29th of Charles II. 1677, by the style of "The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the company of Masons of the city of London," by which title they possess the privilege of the livery,

and are governed by a master and two wardens, who are chosen annually, and a court of assistants chosen for life, unless any act of their own shall disqualify them.

A little lower down in the same street is the **WEAVER'S HALL**, a handsome building, adorned inside with hangings, fret work, and a screen of the Ionic order. This company is certainly of great antiquity, and may claim a right to be considered as the first incorporated.\* The weavers were originally named Thelarii, and paid to the crown for their immunities 18 marks annually. In 1200, the mayor and citizens of London purchased their disfranchisement of king John, for the yearly sum of 20 marks, paid to that monarch. Of the nature of the offence by which they thus drew down upon them the displeasure of the citizens of London, we are not informed, but it would seem that it must have been of some magnitude to produce their expulsion at so small a price. It has been thought that the difference was occasioned by the misconduct

\* The city of London, in common with many corporate towns of the present day, possessed originally but one collective trading company or society, called the "*Gilda Mercatoria*," but with increased population trades multiplied, and the citizens associating each according to his respective craft or calling, sought charters of incorporation and protection; or, rather by a species of monopoly, endeavoured to exclude non-freemen from exercising the same trade as themselves, within the city precincts. The Anglo Saxons appear to have been unacquainted with merchant guilds, and mere probability can alone be given to the assertion, of their having first been brought into this country at the Norman conquest. During the reign of Henry I. we find the earliest mention of a guild or fraternity of tradesmen occurring, in a record of the exchequer, by which the sum of £16 is entered, as having been paid by Robert the son of Lewasten, as the rent of ferme for the guild of weavers of London. There is great reason to believe, that royal privilege was about this time rapidly increasing the city guilds. The most ancient, however, of these charters of incorporation, or patents, that have been handed down to us, are those of the skippers and goldsmiths, which were granted by Edward III. in the year 1327. Several fictitious or self-elected guilds, had nevertheless been set up a century and a half before this time, but having omitted to obtain the royal license they were fined; even so early as the year 1180, mention is made of sixteen of these spurious or "adulterine" guilds, as they were denominated, having been punished by Henry II., in various fines, of from one mark to forty-five marks each.

of the weavers, who, by virtue of a power granted by king Henry II. were placed under the inspection of the portgrave or chief magistrate of London, and it was further ordained, that "If any man made cloth of Spanish wool mixed with English wool, the portgrave or chief magistrate ought to burn it." We hear again of a fresh contest between this company and the city in the reign of queen Elizabeth, on account of persons not belonging to its society obtaining permission to follow the trade of weaving; and during the mayoralty of Mr. Beckford it proved refractory, refusing to obey the directions of the lord mayor in the political disputes of 1768 and following years. The persons first incorporated consisted of weavers of cloth and tapestry, who, in the seventh year of the reign of Henry IV. were reinstated in their original rights, and by act of parliament rendered amenable to the authority and management of the lord mayor and aldermen of the city, ranking however no higher than the 42nd company. Its present condition is widely different, and its manufactures of worsted and cotton are generally known and esteemed, while the skill and dexterity of the weavers in the silk branches may with perfect truth be said to surpass all the world in the richness, beauty, and strength of their manufactured silks. This fraternity is governed by two officers called bailiffs, two wardens, and a court of assistants, and is privileged with the livery.

Nearly opposite **SAMBROOK COURT** (formerly the residence of sir Jeremy Sambrooke, an eminent merchant, and subsequently distinguished by being that of the celebrated **Dr. Lettsom**), stands **COOPERS' HALL** (No. 71), a handsome stone structure: its hall is wainscotted to the height of 14 feet, and the pavement is marble. Three large arched windows look towards the street, each ornamented with coats of arms. There are, besides, in this room, the portraits of sir John Fleet, lord mayor in 1693; and Mr. Henry Stroud, a member of the company, who in 1704 gave £6,500 to build and endow a free school and almshouses, at Egham in Surrey. This hall is well known to many as the spot selected of late years for the drawing of the state lottery tickets.\*

\* The first lottery ever known in this country, was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1569. It consisted of forty thousand tickets, at

The **COOPERS' COMPANY** dates its formation from the year 1501, by letters patent of Henry VII. under the title of "The master, wardens, and assistants of the company of Coopers of London, and suburbs thereof;" and by statute 23 Henry VIII. it was ordained, that "no brewer, who shall brew for sale beer or ale, shall occupy the mystery of Coopers, nor make any barrels or other vessels whereby they put their beer or ale to sale; but all such barrels or other vessels of wood shall be made and marked by the Coopers, upon pain to forfeit for every such barrel or other vessel three shillings and fourpence." "The wardens of the mystery of Coopers in London, taking with them an officer of the mayor, shall have power to search and gauge all such barrels and other vessels to be made for ale, beer, and soap to be put to sale in London and within two miles without the suburbs; and to mark every such barrel and other vessel with St. Anthony's cross. The same wardens to have for the search and gauging of every such barrel and every vessel one farthing of the owners or makers; and shall have authority to retain every such vessel as they shall thus mark and gauge, until they be satisfied thereof. And in case they shall find any of the said vessels defective, they may seize and retain every such vessel, and cause the same to be re-marked or amended, or else to be burned."

On the right hand side, at the lower end of Basinghall-street, (No. 39) is the **GIRDERS' HALL**, a fine and convenient building, finished in 1681, appropriated to transacting the affairs of the Company; incorporated by letters patent in the 27th of Henry VI. 1449, and confirmed by queen Elizabeth in 1568, when the **Pinner**s and **Wire-drawers** were united with them, by the name of "The master and wardens or keepers of the art and mystery of the **Girdlers** of London." The inside of the hall is well wainscotted,

ten shillings each, the profits of which were to be appropriated to repairing the havens of the kingdom. The drawing began on the 11th January, and continued day and night until the 6th of May. The prizes were all in plate. Another lottery, consisting of rich armour, was drawn there in 1586. On both these occasions, a temporary wooden house was erected next to the walls for this purpose. The last lottery, as is generally known, was drawn in 1826; since which it has been put down by the authority of parliament.

and adorned with a screen of the Composite order. The present Company of Girdlers is governed by a master, three wardens, and a court of assistants : it is, besides, a livery company.

Between Nos. 75 and 76 is a back entrance to Guildhall.

Having given an account of the subjects of interest in this Ward, it may be necessary to add, that Basinghall-street still maintains its original fame as a cloth mart, as it is inhabited by some of the largest cloth dealers in the kingdom, who supply the lesser shops and the tailors of the metropolis. They have extensive warehouses for the reception of woollen goods, every sort of which may be procured wholesale. They receive constant supplies from the cloth manufacturing districts of England, and are esteemed amongst the richest and most thriving merchants of the metropolis.

There are many good houses in the street, particularly at the end nearest to Cateaton-street ; and its proximity to the Bank of England, Royal Exchange, Courts of Law, &c. must always render it a desirable situation for business. The new buildings contribute greatly to enlighten and modernize the street, and the hand of improvement will, doubtlessly, at no very distant period, widen the whole extent, and add to the convenience of traffic and the health of its inhabitants.



*A list of Aldermen of Bassishaw Ward, from 1689 to the present time.*

Sir John Parsons, knt. elected in 1689; served the office of sheriff in 1688, and that of lord-mayor in 1704.

Sir Charles Cook, knt. elected in 1716; served the office of sheriff in 1717.

Sir Randolph Knipe, knt. elected in 1721; served the office of sheriff in 1715.

Sir Thomas Lombe, elected in 1728, and served the office of sheriff the same year.

Sir William Baker, knt. elected in 1738.

John Bird, Esq. elected in 1770.

Sir William Plomer, knt. elected in 1772; served the office of sheriff in 1774, and that of lord-mayor in 1781.

George Clark, esq. elected in 1801; resigned the same year.

Sir C. S. Hunter, bart. elected in 1804; served the office of sheriff in 1808, and lord-mayor in 1811; is the present alderman of this ward.

**END OF BASSISHAW WARD.**

## Billingsgate Ward,

Is supposed to have taken its name from a gate built here by Belinus, the son of Dunwallo, which he ordered to be surmounted by an urn, in which his ashes were to be placed after his death: but it may be derived from the word *Bele*, which in Junius's "Etymologium Anglicanum" is thus defined,—"*Scotis est signum igne datum è nave prætorid*,"—"Amongst the Scots the Bele is a signal by fire, given from a ship's cabin:" and therefore it might have been originally termed the *Beling's Gate* (so spelled in Fabian's Chronicle), when ships on their arrival or during their stay exhibited at night the signal by fire. It is bounded by the river Thames on the south; on the east by Tower-street Ward; on the north by Langbourn Ward; and on the west by Bridge Ward within. It extends from the east end of St. Magnus church northward between Fish-street Hill and Pudding Lane, across Little Eastcheap to the back of Talbot Court, Gracechurch-street, whence it turns eastward across Philpot and Rood Lanes, and thence southward to the River. The principal streets in this Ward are, Thames-street, Botolph lane, St. Mary hill, Love lane, Pudding lane, Little Eastcheap, and a considerable part of Rood and Philpot lanes, with all the lanes, courts, &c. included in the boundaries defined above. It is divided into twelve precincts, viz. St. Mary-at-Hill, Smart's Key, Billingsgate, Love Lane, the three precincts of St. Botolph Billingsgate, two precincts of St. Andrew Hubbard, the precinct of St. George Botolph Lane, Rood Lane, and Pudding Lane. It is governed by an alderman, ten common-councilmen, eleven constables, fourteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. There are three

parishes in this Ward, each of which has a church,—St. Mary-at-Hill, St. George Botolph Lane, and St. Margaret Pattens.

St. Mary-at-Hill, so called from being situated on the west side of St. Mary Hill, is a rectory, the advowson of which was in lay hands till 1638, when it was purchased by the parishioners, with whom it has since remained; but since the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard has been annexed to it, the duke of Northumberland, who is patron of that parish, presents to the living in turn.

The date of the foundation of this church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is uncertain: the earliest circumstance recorded relating to it is, that Rose de Wrytell founded a chantry in the church of St. Mary-at-Hill, in the year 1330, and that Richard de Hackney presented Nigellus Dalleye to the living in 1337. Stow relates (quoting as his authority Fabian,\* who was living at the period) a remarkable fact which occurred at the rebuilding

\* Robert Fabian, (or Fabyan,) an English chronicler, who lived in the 15th and 16th centuries. He was a native of Essex, and being bred to commerce, became a member of the company of drapers, and at length an alderman of the city of London, and sheriff in 1494, during the mayoralty of Richard Chawry. He resigned his gown in 1502, to avoid serving the office of lord mayor, and dying in 1511 or 1512, was interred in the church of St. Michael, Cornhill. His "Chronicle, or Concordance of Histories," is a mere compilation made with little judgment. It is his usual practice, at the division of the books, to insert metrical prologues, and other pieces in verse. The best of his metres is the complaint of king Edward II. who is dramatically introduced reciting his own misfortunes. But this monologue is only a translation of an indifferent Latin poem, ascribed to that monarch, but probably written by William of Worcester, which is preserved in manuscript in the library of the herald's college. In the first edition of Fabian's Chronicle, (printed in 1516) he has given as epilogues to his seven books, "The Seven Joys of the Blessed Virgin, in English Rime," and under the year 1225, there is a poem to the Virgin, and another on one Badby, a Lollard, under the year 1409. These are suppressed in the later editions. He has left a panegyric on the city of London, but despairs of doing justice to the theme, even if he had "the eloquence of Tully, the morality of Seneca, and the harmony of that fair ladie Calliope." Bishop Tanner says of this city bard, that he was "Poeta haud infelicis ingenii,"—an eulogium which does no credit to the judgment of the critic. Fabian's History was reprinted in 1811 in 4to.—*General Biographical Dictionary*.

of this church in 1497. He says, "In the year 1497, in the month of Aprill, as labourers digged for the foundation of a wall, within the church of St. Marie-hill, neare unto Belingsgate, they found a coffin of rotten timber, and therein the corps of a woman, whole of skynne, and of bones undiscovered, and the joynts of her arms plyable without breaking the skynne, upon whose sepulchre this was engraven: 'Here lyeth the bodies of Richard Hackney, fishmonger, and Alice his wife; which Richard was sheriffe in the 15th of Edward II. (1323). Her bodie was kept above grounde three or four dayes without noysance, but then it waxed unsavorie, and so was againe buried.'"

This church was not so entirely damaged by the fire of London as to require total rebuilding, although the whole of the wood work and combustible material was destroyed; it was therefore thoroughly repaired and the interior rebuilt at the public charge in 1672, by sir Christopher Wren, and the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard added to it, the church of which, standing between St. Botolph's lane and Love lane in Little Eastcheap, where the king's weigh-house now is, was entirely consumed.

Within a few years the church of St. Mary has been repaired and ornamented, the old tower taken down, and with the west front correspondingly rebuilt of brick. Towards the hill the front is handsome: it is of stone, as are all the walls except the west, and the side windows were Gothic until the piers were taken out, and the whole formed into single frames, which gives a light appearance to the church.

There is a light and graceful cupola over the middle aisle: the roofs of the side aisles are flat, supported by four columns: at each end of the church are two pilasters of a composition of Doric and Corinthian. The whole interior is wainscotted eight feet high, and enriched with garlands, cherubims, and other ornamental carvings. The altar-piece is of Norway oak, with a handsome cornice and pediment. The length of the church is 96 feet, breadth 60, altitude to the ceiling of the roof 26 feet, and to the centre of the cupola 38 feet; to the top of the battlements of the turret 96 feet.

In this church is founded a divinity lecture, to be preached

every Thursday morning, endowed with forty pounds per annum by sir John Leman.

By an act of common council a sermon is preached in this church to the fellowship porters on the Sunday morning immediately after Midsummer-day. "They over-night furnish the merchants and families about Billingsgate with nosegays, and in the morning proceed from their hall to the church two and two, in good order, with nosegays in their hands: walking through the middle aisle to the communion table, each offers something into the two basins placed upon the rails, for the relief of the poor of their fraternity, and to defray the expences of the day; and after they have passed, the deputy, the merchants, their wives, children, and servants, walk in order from their seats, and perform the same solemnity. The charges of their nosegays have amounted sometimes to nearly twenty pounds in one year." This custom is very ancient.

There are not any monuments which particularly claim attention. Several mayors, aldermen, and benefactors to the parish, are mentioned by Stow as having been interred here.

Within this parish was a place called *Septem Camerae* (Seven Chambers); which was either a house, or so many rooms or chambers belonging to a chantry, the rent of which was appropriated towards the maintenance of a priest to pray for the soul of the founder. These, included in other chantry lands in the city, were sold by Edward VI. for £988. 8s. 10d.

The parish of St. Andrew Hubbard was a rectory, formerly called St. Andrew juxta Eastcheap, and was founded before 1389; in which year the earl of Pembroke presented Robert Clayton to the living, in the room of Walter Palmer, deceased. On the death of the earl of Pembroke without issue, the patronage devolved on the earls of Shrewsbury, in which family it continued till 1460, when John earl of Shrewsbury was killed at the battle of Northampton, when it came to Edward IV. After this it had divers patrons, until Algernon earl of Northumberland presented Thomas Parkin, who was rector when the church was consumed in 1666; after which the ground on which this church had stood, with the churchyard in Little Eastcheap,

between Botolph lane and Love lane, and also the parsonage house, were sold to the city of London, for public uses; some of the purchase money was paid to St. Mary-at-Hill towards the repairs of that church, and the remainder was appropriated to making a provision for the rector and his successors, in lieu of the parsonage house.

In the year 1787 some roman tiles and coins were found at St. Mary-at-Hill: the precise spot may be known by referring to No. 14, in the map of Roman London, given with Bassishaw Ward.

St. George's church in Botolph lane is a rectory in the gift of the crown; to which parish, since the fire of London in 1666, has been united by act of parliament that of St. Botolph Billingsgate (which formerly stood opposite Botolph lane in this Ward, but being destroyed by the fire of London was not rebuilt), in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who, with the king, have now alternate presentation to the living.

St. George, the patron saint of this church, was born at Capadocia, of Christian parents, and on account of his active life was made a military tribune by the emperor Dioclesian, who, ignorant of his Christian faith, was lavish in his favours to him. St. George, however, discovered his sentiments to the emperor and his court by the vehemency with which he protested against the premeditated persecutions agitated by Dioclesian in A.D. 300. The tyrant urged the saint to sacrifice to idols, and, finding his persuasions futile, had recourse to torture. St. George was placed on a rack, filled at every part with sharp blades, which lacerated the victim in a dreadful manner; but in the midst of torment, say his pious and credulous chroniclers, "he was encouraged and comforted by a voice from heaven, which spoke thus: 'Fear not, George, for I am with thee:;' and also by a person clothed in white, who appearing to him gave him his hand, embraced him, and inspired him with courage.

"As the tortures increased, so did the resignation of the martyr. The joy of the Christians was thereby augmented, and the confusion of the Gentiles increased, while the rage of the emperor waxed greatly, and he knew not what course to take to subdue the sufferer, who remained invincible amidst unheard-of cruelties.

At length he resolved to speak him fair: therefore, with sweet and flattering countenance he exhorted him not to be so obstinate, nor to lose his favours, promising to do great things for him, and to advance him to the highest honours and preferments, if he would obey him as a father: and the saint, the more to manifest the power of God, said to him, ‘If you please, O emperor, let us go into the temple, and see the gods whom you adore:’ and the emperor being overjoyed, believing that George was now come to himself, and had changed his mind, commanded both senate and people to resort to the temple, to be spectators and witnesses of the sacrifice which George was to offer. When all assembled into the temple, and had their eyes and minds fixed on the saint, he, approaching the statue of Apollo, and stretching forth his hand, said, ‘Wilt thou have me offer sacrifice to this?’ and withal made the sign of the cross; and presently the devil, that was in the idol, crieth out, ‘I am no god, nor is there any other god besides Him whom you do preach.’ ‘Then,’ replies the saint, ‘how darest thou stay here in my presence, who do acknowledge and adore the true and living God?’ And as soon as the saint had spoken this, there was heard a most hideous screech and howling, which came from the mouth, or rather from the hollow places of the idols, and they fell down to the ground, and were broken in pieces. The priests, seeing their miserable gods thus destroyed, stirred up the people, who in a mutiny laid hands upon the saint, bound him, and gave him many blows; then called upon the emperor to dispatch that magician, and take away his life before they came to lose their own for seeing their gods so basely affronted. The emperor, moved by their clamours, and by his own fierceness and impious cruelty, as also for that a multitude of Gentiles, seeing their idols hurled down and broken into little bits by the powerful prayers of St. George, gave sentence, that he should have his head cut off, before the mischief spread further.

“Upon being taken to the place of execution, and having loudly prayed, the martyr stretched forth his sacred neck to be severed from his shoulders by the sword, in Persia, in the city Diospolis. The martyrdom of St. George is very famous, and

honourably solemnized in all churches of the east and west; and by the Grecians he is commonly styled *the great martyr St. George*. His martyrdom was not more cruel, however, than the profane dispersion of his bones. St. German, bishop of Paris, returning from a pilgrimage he made to Jerusalem, brought with him an arm, which the emperor Justinian gave him as a most precious treasure; and he placed it in St. Vincent's church in Paris. His head is kept at Rome, in a church built to his honour, and called from his name, being placed there by pope Zachary. The other arm of St. George was translated to Cologne.

“ His heart is said to have been buried in St. George's chapel at Windsor, being a present from the emperor Henry V. Kings in battle esteemed him their particular patron and advocate, and the Roman church call upon St. George, St. Sebastian, and St. Maurice, as special protectors against the enemies of the holy faith.\*”

We have been circumstantial in our narration of the martyrdom of St. George, and the attendant miraculous fables which found credence in the times of a priest-ridden and ignorant people, because the martyr is the patron of this and many other churches and chapels in this country, and the patron saint not only of the order of the garter, but of England.

The living is very ancient, Robert de Haliwell being rector in 1321, and was originally vested in the abbot and convent of St. Saviour Bermondsey, at whose dissolution it came to the crown.

Having been repaired at the charge of the parish in 1627, and unfortunately participating in the fate of those which were destroyed by the fire of 1666, this church was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1674. Although small, it is extremely neat, and in the chastest style of Grecian architecture. The roof is arched over the nave, and flat over the aisles. The vault of the nave and chancel is supported by four Ionic pillars, which also bear the ceilings of the aisles, and an ornamented cornice terminating in the entablature of the pillars circumscribes the whole. An ornamental band from

\* Ribadeniera's Lives of the Saints.



each column traverses the nave, the intermediate spaces being filled with decorated pannels. The church is enlightened by a single series of large windows. The entire part of the east end of the interior is occupied by the altar, which is decorated with the usual tables of the Ten Commandments, &c. with paintings of Moses and Aaron, pillars in imitation of *lapis lazuli*, cherubims, &c. having altogether an impressive and stately character. The only gallery in the church supports the organ, which has a very beautiful case, and was erected in 1723. The exterior of the church is of stone, and the steeple, which is eighty-four feet in height, is a square tower surmounted by a balustrade having a vase at each angle. In length it is fifty-four feet, in breadth thirty-six feet, and its height to the roof is thirty-six feet.

There are no monuments of any note; but in the south side of the chancel, in a large pew, is a high piece of iron scroll work, embellished with the arms of William Beckford, esq. who was alderman of this Ward, and the arms of England, the city, sword, maces &c. thus inscribed,—“Sacred to the memory of that real patriot the right honourable William Beckford, twice lord mayor of London, whose incessant spirited efforts to serve his country hastened his dissolution, on the 21st of June 1770, in the time of his mayoralty, and 62d of his age.”

We shall defer our memoir of this patriotic alderman until we have occasion to advert more particularly to the conspicuous figure he makes in the civic annals of London, in our account of Guildhall, where the monument of this upright and exemplary man is erected, which bears as an epitaph his own spirited but respectful reply to the king, which is the most fitting and comprehensive epitaph that the wit of man could devise, or the hand of man inscribe.

ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH, united to St. George's, is said by Stow to have existed from the time of Edward the Confessor. It was a rectory, and anciently in the patronage of lay hands; but in 1194 was claimed by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, under a deed of gift from one Odgarus his sons, and the mother of Dionisia Bocumeter, who, with her husband John, also claimed it. The dean and chapter, however, prevailed, and it continued in their gift till the church was annexed to that of St. George.

After it was burnt down, the site of the chancel was rented by sir Josiah Child, in 1699, for £100 per annum, and he formed out of it the passage to Botolph's wharf.

In this church was buried sir John Rainwell, mayor in 1426, on whose tomb was this epitaph:

" Citizens of London, call to remembrance  
The famous JOHN RAINWELL, some time your mayor,  
Of the staple of *Calice*, so was his chance.  
Here lyes now his corps, his soul bright and fair  
Is taken to heav'n's bliss, thereof is no despair.  
His acts bear witness, by matters of accord,  
How charitable he was, and of what record:  
No man hath been so beneficial as he  
Unto the city in giving liberally," &c.

" He gave a stone house to be a vestry to that church for ever.

" He gave lands and tenements to the use of the commonalty, that the mayor and chamberlain should satisfy, to the discharge of all persons inhabiting within the Wards of Billingsgate, Dowgate, and Aldgate, as oft as it should happen that any fifteenth was to be granted to the king by parliament.

" Also to the exchequer in discharge of the sheriffs ten pounds yearly, which the sheriffs used to pay for the farm of Southwark; so that all men of the realm coming or passing with carriage should be free quitted and discharged of all toll, and other payments aforetime claimed by the sheriffs.

" Farther that the mayor and chamberlain shall pay yearly to the sheriffs eight pounds, so that the sheriffs take no manner of toll or money of any person of this realm for the goods, merchandise, victuals, and carriages for their passages at the great gate at the bridge of the city, nor at the bridge called the draw-bridge, &c.

" The overplus of money coming of the said lands and tenements divided into even portions; the one part to be employed to restore the granaries of the city with wheat, for the relief of the poor commonalty; and the other moiety to clear and cleanse the shelves and other stoppages of the river Thames," &c.

This public-spirited individual not only bequeathed property to

the city at his death, but benefitted it whilst living, in a manner worthy of record. During his mayoralty, having received information that the Lombard merchants were guilty of mal-practices in adulterating their wines, &c. and finding on inspection that the charge was true, he ordered the injurious mixture, to the quantity of one hundred and fifty butts, to be emptied into the kennel.

At the south-east corner of Rood lane, is the parochial church of St. MARGARET PATTENS, a rectory in the gift of the corporation; to which, since the fire of 1666, the parish of St. Gabriel Fenchurch (which stood opposite to Cullum-street, the middle of Fenchurch-street; in Langbourn Ward, and being destroyed by the fire of London was not rebuilt) has been annexed, and being in the gift of the crown, the king and the corporation present alternately to the living.

St. Margaret, to whom the church is dedicated, was born at Antioch; and Olybrius, president of the east, being enamoured of her beauty, would have married her, had he not discovered that she was a Christian. He strove to recal her to heathen opinions, and finding his persuasions useless, "love turned to hate," and he inflicted torture on the virgin. He caused her to be extended on the ground, and scourged until streams of blood issued from the wounds. This did not shake the "settled purpose of her soul," and the inhuman tyrant ordered that her flesh should be torn with iron hooks, and great nails driven into her body. "A cruelty so strange and unnatural," says the pious legendary Ribadeneira, whose authority on such points, like the chastity of Cæsar's wife, must not even be suspected, "that even he who had the heart to command it, wanted the courage to see it executed, for he was forced the whole time to cover his eyes. After these sharp combats she was led back into prison, where, whilst the saint was praying with great fervency of spirit to our Lord to support her, and give her perseverance to the end, the room was suddenly shaken, and there appeared before her Satan, in the most frightful and horrible shape of a dragon, hissing, and carrying death in his looks; and besides that with his intolerable stench he was like to poison her, he rushed furiously upon her to devour her; but she with an assured confidence opposed the sign of the

holy cross, and saw the dragon immediately burst in the middle." She was martyred about the year 300, during the persecution of the Christians in the reign of Dioclesian, to which we have before alluded.

That the narrator of these marvellous legends had full credence in them, or, what was more to the purpose, had the power of persuading others to give implicit confidence to his wondrous tales, is probable; but we beg to state, that we do not vouch for their veracity, although it would give us infinite pains to impugn the fidelity of the worthy father whose statement we have quoted, as that would destroy all the interest which he is so very earnest to excite in his readers, and divest monkish record of its greatest power of pleasing, the mysterious and the supernatural. We are of Sterne's opinion, and would go a hundred miles barefoot to see the man who gives the reins of his imagination into the hands of his author, and allows himself to be conducted with the same reliance and entire resignation, whether it be over the level road of common-place fact, or through the quagmire of hypothetical illustration; contented with his castle in the air, and unwilling to delay the progress of the pleasing illusion of his senses, by a doubt on any point, however staggering or marvellous.

This church had its additional name of Patten from the lane in which it stood being inhabited by patten-makers, according to Stow, but in greater probability from the Patten, or sacred salver, on which the priest places the consecrated bread at the sacrament of the Lord's supper. This lane was subsequently called Rood Lane, on account of a rood, or holy cross, set up in the church-yard of St. Margaret, whilst the old church was pulled down and rebuilt. This cross, or rood, was blessed in a particular manner, and privileged by the pope with many indulgencies for the pardon of the sins of those who came to pray before it, and to make their offerings towards, to the rood, which were devoted towards the rebuilding of the church. But on the completion of the church, in 1538, soon after the Reformation, some zealous and unknown professors of the new religion, in the night of the 22nd of May, broke the rood to pieces as an idol, together with the tabernacle which contained it.

The original foundation of this church was in or before the year 1324; for the first rector upon record is Hamo de Chyrch, presented by lady Margaret Nevil on the 14th of June in that year, and the patronage thereof remained in the family of the Nevils till the year 1392, when it came to Robert Rikeden of Essex, and Margaret his wife, who in 1408 conveyed it by agreement to sir Richard Whittington, who confirmed it in 1441 to the mayor and commonalty of the city of London, together with St. Peter Cornhill, and the manor of Leadenhall.

The old church being destroyed in 1666, was rebuilt in 1687 by sir Christopher Wren. It is partly stone and partly brick, and consists of a plain body sixty-six feet in length, fifty-two feet broad, and thirty-two in height. The windows are arched, with port-holes over them. Above the front door, which is handsomely arched, is a large Doric window, with a cherub's head and a large festoon over it; and above these is a pediment which extends from the steeple to the end of the church. The tower is square to a considerable height, and terminates with four plain pinnacles, crowned with balls, and a balustrade within, which rises a very solid spire, terminated by a ball and vane, forming from its light and elegant appearance a striking object from many parts of the city.

The interior is neat, the roof flat and supported by arches, ornamented with fret-work.

There were several chantries founded in this church for the family of Atoynes, at the altar of the blessed Virgin.

Some carvings in the altar-piece of the church are by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons, an eminent sculptor, born in London of Dutch parents, about the middle of the 17th century. He was a member of the board of works under Charles II. and James II. He excelled particularly in carving flowers, both in wood and stone, and many fine productions of his chisel are yet to be seen in the choirs of St. Paul's and Windsor, the font of St. James's church Westminster, the archbishop's throne in Canterbury cathedral, the decorations at Burghley House and Petworth House, and lord Camden's monument at Eton. The base of the fine equestrian statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross, and that of James II. at the

back of Whitehall chapel, are evidences of his ability as a statuary. He died in 1741.\*

St. Gabriel Fenchurch was also a rectory founded before the year 1321, when John Paynell appears to have been rector, and was dedicated to the angel Gabriel. The patronage of this living was vested in the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, until the suppression of this priory, when it devolved to the crown.

In Thames Street, on the banks of the river, is Billingsgate Dock, the earliest authenticated account of which as a port or quay, is in Brompton's Chronicle,† under the date 976, when king Ethelred made laws at Wantage, Berkshire, for the regulation of the customs on ships at Blynesgate or Billingsgate, in the port of London, then the only quay.

"1. A small vessel arriving there was to pay one halfpenny for toll.

"2. If a greater one, bearing sails, one penny.

"3. For a keele or hulk, being a long and large capacious sort of a vessel, fourpence.

"4. Out of a ship laden with wood, one piece for toll.

"5. A boat with fish, one halfpenny, and a bigger boat one penny.

"6. Those of Rouen, in Normandy, that came with wine, or grenapois,‡ and those of Flanders and Ponthieu, and others from Normandy and France, were wont to open their wares, and free them from toll (*i. e.* to pay their toll at once, before the sale of the article). Such traders as came from Liege and other places, travelling by land, opened their wares and paid toll. The emperor's men, *i. e.* Germans of the steel-yard, coming with their ships, were accounted worthy of good laws, and might buy in their ships; but

\*Walpole's Anecdotes.

† John Brompton a Cistercian monk, and abbot of Jorevall in Yorkshire. "The Chronicon," which goes under his name, but which Selden says he only procured for his monastery, begins at the year 588, when the monk Augustin came to England, and is carried on to the death of Richard I. in 1198. This historian lived after the beginning of the reign of Edward III. as he digresses in order to speak of the contract between Edward's sister Joan, and David, afterwards king of Scotland. This chronicle is printed in the "Decem Script—Hist. Angliæ. London, 1652, folio." Selden.

‡ Query. Grand pois—large peas?

it is not lawful for them to forestall the markets from the burghers of London. They were to pay toll, and at Christmas two grey cloths and one brown one, with ten pounds of pepper, five pair of gloves, and two vessels of vinegar; and as many at Easter.

"7. Bread to pay toll thrice a week, viz. Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday. Each pannier with beeves to pay one heifer toll.

"8. Butter and cheese traded in fourteen days before Christmas, one penny for toll, and another penny seven days after Christmas."

As the German merchants of the steel-yard were the earliest foreign settlers in England, the tolls mentioned as paid by "the emperor's men," was the tax levied on them. For it must be meant of resident, and not casual traders, and there never was any other society of German merchants, besides those of the steel-yard company. Fitzstephen,\* a monk of Canterbury, who wrote in the time of king Stephen, says, that merchants of all nations had, in his time, their distinct quays and wharfs in London. The Germans and Dutch had their steel-yard, the French for their wines the vintry, &c.

The ancient customs of Billingsgate are recorded in the annals of the reign of Edward III.; from which it appears, that every large ship paid for strandage 2d.; every small ship with ore locks, 1d.; the lesser boat, called a *bottle*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; every two measured quarters of corn paid a duty of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to the king, every coomb of corn 1d., and every weight going out of the city  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; one farthing for

\* William Fitzstephen, a learned English monk in the 12th century, was descended from a noble Norman family, and born in London. After studying closely at home, he went for further improvement to France, and on his return entered into the monastic state at Canterbury. He acquired the patronage and friendship of Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, to whose fortunes he steadily adhered on all occasions, and of whose death he was eye-witness. Fitzstephen, who appears to have been a man of great probity and moderation, shewed his regard for his patron, by drawing up a well-written life of him in the Latin language, which appeared in 1174. The introductory part of it is an object of great curiosity, as it contains a "Description of the city of London, and of the manners and customs of its inhabitants." It is the earliest account of London extant, and may be met with at the end of Stow's "Survey of London and Westminster." He died in 1191. *Leland. Cave.*

every two measured quarters of sea-coal; for every tun of ale going out of England beyond the seas by merchant strangers 4d.; and for every thousand herrings 1d. except the franchises, &c.

As every thing connected with the manners, customs, regulations, &c. of our ancestors, is highly interesting, we subjoin a list of the fish brought to market in the reign of Edward I. whose care for his subjects was extended even to the regulating the prices of provisions; a proof of minute attention which might lead us to suppose him a monarch of trivial mind, did not history record him as one of the wisest of kings and best of men; whose foresight enabled him to provide for the greatest emergencies of the state, and whose vigilance enabled him to detect and adjust the most trifling matters.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
The best plaice.....	0	1½	A piece of rumb, gross and fat, i. e. holibut, which is usually sold in pieces, at .....	0	4
A dozen of best soles .....	0	3	Best sea hog, i. e. porpoise..	6	8
Best fresh malvil, i. e. molva, either cod or ling .....	0	3	Best eels, a strike, or a ¼ 100	0	2
Best haddock .....	0	2	Best lampreys, in winter, the 100 .....	0	8
Best <i>barkey</i> .....	0	4	Ditto, at other times .....	0	6
Best mullet .....	0	2	These were the small lampreys, those imported from Nantes sold at their first coming in at.....	1	4
Best dorac, John Dory ....	0	5	Lampreys, a month after....	0	8
Best conger .....	1	0	Best fresh salmon, from Christmas to Easter, four .	5	0
Best turbot .....	0	6	Ditto, after ditto .....	3	0
Best <i>brun</i> , sard, and <i>betillo</i> ..	0	3	Best roach, in summer ....	0	1
Best mackarel, in Lent ....	0	1	Best lücy or pike, at .....	6	8
Mackarel, out of Lent.....	0	0½	By the high price of which, it is probable that the fish had not yet been introduced in our ponds, but was imported as a luxury, pickled, or in some way preserved.		
Best gurnard .....	0	1			
Best fresh merlings, i. e. merlangi, whifings, four for..	0	1			
Best powdered ditto, 12 for.	0	1			
Best fresh ditto, before Michaelmas, six for .....	0	1			
Ditto, after Michaelmas, 12 for .....	0	1			
Best Thames or Severn lamprey .....	0	4			
Best fresh oysters, a gallon..	0	2			

Among these fish, it may be observed, that the conger is never



admitted to table now, and the serving up of a porpoise would not be congenial to the taste of modern guests, unless like Russians they had a *penchant* for train oil and similar dainties. But in the days in which these fish were brought to market, they were esteemed great dainties. King Richard's cooks have left a receipt for the dressing of conger, and the other great fish was eaten either, salted or roasted, or made into a broth or "*furmente*." The learned Dr. Caius tells us the proper sauce, and says it should be cooked as the dolphin, another dish now quite in disuse.

Pennant says he was unacquainted with the *barkey*, bran, and betulo. Sard was probably the pilchard. He is equally at a loss concerning the rumb.

To this list of sea fish may be added sturgeon and ling; and there is mention made by archbishop Neville, of a great feast of certain fish, both roasted and baked, at present unknown, called a thirl-poole.

The seal was reckoned a fish, and with the sturgeon and porpoise were the only fresh fish which by the 33d of Henry VIII. were allowed to be brought to market by any stranger at sea between England and France, Flanders and Zealand.

Salmon and other fish were brought from the north, packed in ice.

On the 10th of May 1699, the public were benefitted by an act of parliament, which constituted the market at Billingsgate a free and open place for the sale of fish six days in the week, and on Sundays for mackarel, to be sold before and after divine service; and it was further enacted, "That all persons buying fish in the said market, may sell the same again in any other market or place within London, or elsewhere, by retail, being sound and wholesome fish; except that none but fishmongers shall sell in public or fixed houses and shops. And that no person shall employ or be employed by any other person, in buying at Billingsgate any quantity of fish to be divided in lots or shares amongst any fishmongers or others, to be afterwards sold by retail or otherwise; nor shall any fishmonger engross or buy in the said market any quantity of fish but what shall be for his own sale or use, and not

for any fishmonger to sell under penalty of twenty pounds for every offence, one moiety to go to the poor of the parish, the other to the prosecutor."

"It has been repeatedly remarked," says a celebrated writer\* on the police of the metropolis, "that there is not perhaps a country in the world better situated to be plentifully and constantly supplied with fish than Britain, yet it is well known that in London fish is seldom seen but at the tables of the rich, and, excepting sprats and herrings, which are caught only during a short season, none are tasted by the poor, though fresh fish of some kind or other might be sold all the year much cheaper than butcher's meat, if no sinister acts were used to prevent it. These acts, however, have been known by their effects.

To remedy these evils several laws were enacted for the better preservation and protection of the fisheries, and placed under the controul of the lord mayor and court of aldermen, in 1710, allowing all the rights of the city, and the lord mayor as conservator of the river Thames and Medway.† From this period very little exertion was made to remedy the grievances that existed, till 1757, when the common council petitioned parliament for a more ample power to remedy the evil complained of. An act passed in

\* The late excellent magistrate, P. Colquhoun, Esq.

† The court for the preservation of the fishery of these rivers, &c. is yearly held before the lord mayor, at such places and times as his lordship shall think fit to appoint, within the respective counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey, in which several counties he has a power of summoning juries, who, for the better preservation of the fishery of the river Thames, and regulation of the fishermen that fish therein, are upon oath to make inquisition of all offences committed in and upon the said river, from Staines Bridge in the west to Yenfleet in the east, and to present all persons that are found guilty of a breach of the following ordinances :—

First, That no person shall shoot any draw net, &c. at any time of the year before sun rising or after sun setting ; that no fisherman shall still lie, or bend over any net during the time of the flood, whereby salmons, &c. may be hindered and kept back from swimming upwards ; that no fisherman or others shall use any spear called an eel spear, nor exercise any flue, trammel, double walled net, or hooped net, to destroy the fry of fish ; that no fisherman use any mill pots, or other engines with the heads thereof against the stream ; that no fisherman shall rug for flounders between London Bridge and Westminster,

consequence, declaring "that the lord mayor and aldermen of London should have full power, and they were required to make rules and ordinances for ascertaining the assize of the several fish taken," and other extensive privileges. This act was enforced by another in 33 George II. regulating the sale of fresh fish at Billingsgate, with fines for various offences, &c.

It was subsequently discovered that, to effectually evade this enactment, the fishmongers of London contracted with the fisher-

&c. but only two casts at low water, and two casts at high water, and that no flounder be taken under the size of six inches; that no fisherman or others fish with, or use any angle with more than two hooks upon a line, within the limits of London Bridge; that no peter-men fish further westward than Richmond, to which place the water ebbs and flows; that no fisherman keep two boys in one boat, unless one be at man's estate; nor take up any wreck or drift upon the water, without notice to the water bailiff, &c. and all fishermen shall be registered, &c. under divers penalties and forfeitures."

These orders are for regulating the fish westward, between London Bridge and Staines Bridge, and there are several orders for the government of the fishery eastward, between London Bridge and Yendale, touching unlawful taking of smelts, whittings, shads, fish out of season, royal fish, such as whales, sturgeons, porpoises, &c. and preserving the same at the court of conservancy of the river Thames.

"By an order of the 10th of July, 1673, no person shall draw the shores in the river of Thames, save only for salmon, by persons empowered, &c. and none shall fish with a net under six inches in the mesh, on pain of £20. and the water bailiff hath power to authorize two honest fishermen in any town, &c. to be assistant to him in searching for and seizing unlawful nets, &c. : no fisherman or other person, shall cast any soil, gravel, or rubbish in the Thames, whereby banks or shelves are raised, and the common passage hindered, nor drive any piles or stakes in the said river, upon which the like danger may arise, on the penalty of £10."

"And by statute 27th Henry VIII. if any person shall procure any thing to be done to the annoyance of the Thames, in making of shelves, mining, digging, &c. or take away any boards or stakes, undermine banks, walls, &c. he shall forfeit £5.

"And for the more effectual preservation of the navigation and fish in the river Thames, the lord mayor as conservator thereof, has his assistant or deputy, the water bailiff, who, together with his substitutes, detect and bring to justice all such persons as shall presume to destroy either the current or the fish of the said river."

men for their whole cargoes, which they fetched from Gravesend, instead of coming to Billingsgate and only supplied the market with boat-loads at a time, keeping the fish in a well-boat, and preventing more than a scanty supply, excluded the poorer classes entirely by keeping the price above their means: thus catering only for the wealthy, they deprived the humble citizens of the supply which Providence designed for their subsistence, and with a brutishness unexampled, destroyed or cast back into the river twenty times the quantity which they sent into the market.

“To secure,” says the writer last quoted, “a continuance of this diabolical fraud, they became owners of fishing vessels, hired fishermen to go as masters, and obliged the fishermen’s apprentices to be bound, not to the fishermen, but to them as fishmongers, though the fishmongers were a distinct company.”

“As to fish brought to market by the fishermen, the fishmongers in conjunction, employed persons as the buyers at the market, to take up all the best fish, and then divided it among themselves, by such lots or parcels as they thought proper; so that when it came to their shops, they enhanced the price at pleasure, and were sure not to be undersold.

“When a new fish market was, in the year 1749, attempted to be established at Westminster, (stat. 22 George II. c. 49) the trustees and inhabitants raised a large sum of money by subscription, and purchased fishing vessels, to be employed solely in supplying this new market. Yet such was the influence of the fishmongers, and the fishermen by their interest, over those employed in these fishing vessels, that though they were bound under covenant, with large penalties, they broke through them all, so that the market was deserted for want of a supply, and the subscribers ultimately lost their money.

“Manifold have been the attempts to put a stop to these frauds and monopolies; the statutes 29 George II. c. 39, and 30 George II. c. 21, were passed, containing such regulations, as it was hoped would prove effectual. And jurisdiction was given to the justices in Kent and Essex, as well as to the mayor, recorder and aldermen (being justices) of the corporation of Queenborough and Gravesend, to enforce the penalties.

"The fishmongers, however, still continued to keep the fish wasting in their well-boats at Gravesend, beyond the time limited by law, by causing the holds of these well-boats to be divided into several cells, with partitions between them. When a fishing vessel came in, as part of the fish only was forwarded to the market directly, the remainder was put into one of these cells or receivers ; another vessel, two or three days after, left part of her cargo in another receiver of the same boat, and so on till all the receivers were full ; where it was kept as long as the fishermen pleased.

When the inspector (appointed by virtue of the acts last mentioned,) came to see whether the fish had been forwarded to market as it ought, and found it remaining beyond the time, he was told that what he saw came by after-vessels, and that the time for sending it forward was not yet expired ; which he not being able to disprove, the fraud passed unpunished.

It had been provided by these acts, that an entry should be made of the fishing vessels as they came in, under a very considerable penalty ; but this was frequently eluded, by prevailing upon those who had the charge of making the entries, to leave the entry to be made by some waterman, who took the entering money, and made the entry upon pieces of paper, which remained with him, before they were posted in the entering book, perhaps twenty days. If the inspector, upon finding no entry made, gave himself no trouble, the end was answered ; if he did, and prosecuted, the defendant produced the waterman's paper, which brought the entry within time : and though this paper might be forged, as the proof of the forgery was scarcely possible, the end of the fisherman was still answered, and he cheated the public with impunity. To remedy these evils, and some others, the last act of parliament was passed, (33 George II.) and now in force, of which the following is the substance :

"The master of every fishing vessel, within three days after his arrival at the Nore with fish, shall report the time of his arrival to the deputed clerk in the coast office, at the custom house in London, under £50 penalty, and the clerk is to enter the report in a book kept for that purpose. The master is also to leave a true account of all fresh fish which have been brought alive to the Nore in his

vessel, upon pain that the owners of such vessel shall forfeit £20. If any person on board such a vessel, after her arrival shall destroy, or cause to be destroyed, any fish which shall have been brought from sea that is not unmarketable, such offender shall be committed to hard labour, for any time not exceeding two months, nor less than one month. The clerk at the coast office, is on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in every week, to return to the mayor of London, and to such persons as the trustees of the fish market at Westminster shall appoint, in the city of Westminster, and to the inspector of the fishing vessels, at such place as the said trustees shall appoint, a true account of the time when every such vessel shall have been entered at the Nore, and also of the fish, &c. which shall have been entered, under the penalty of £5.

“None of the fish mentioned in the act, (viz. salmon, salmon trouts, turbot and ling, fresh cod and half fresh cod, haddock, scate, fresh ling, lobsters, soles and whittings,) shall at any time after their arrival at the Nore, be put into a well-boat, or store-boat, under a penalty of £20, nor be delivered out of any fishing vessel, (unless when sold by retail) but into the vessel employed to carry it directly to Billingsgate or Westminster, and no vessel is to remain above one tide with the fish, accidents of wind or weather excepted. If any one offends in the premises, he is to be committed to the house of correction, for any time not exceeding two months, nor less than one month, and the inspector of the fishing vessels is duly to execute his office under penalty of £20.

“By the statute 2 George III. cap. 15. made to encourage the supply of the metropolis with fish, by land carriage, but which did not succeed to any beneficial extent, no person who shall sell, or be concerned in the sale of, any fresh fish by commission, is to buy, or be concerned in the buying of, any fresh fish to sell again on his own account, or for the joint account of him and any other person, under the forfeiture of £50. No person is to sell at any fish market within the bills of mortality, or within 150 yards of such fish market, and during the market hours, any of the fish specified in the act, before he shall have first placed up a true account of all the fish which he shall then have to sell, distinguishing the several sorts of such fish, and the quantity of every sort respectively, under

£10 penalty ; and no person is to have in his possession, or expose to sale, any spawn of fish, or any fish unsizeable, or out of season, or any smelt which shall not be five inches from the nose to the utmost extent of the tail."

"By the two last stated acts a general jurisdiction over offences created by them, is given to all justices of the peace, within their respective jurisdictions."

Stow says, "This is at present a large water-gate, port, or harbour for ships or boats arriving there with fish both fresh and salt, shell fishes, salt, oranges, onions, and other fruits and roots ; wheat, rie and other graine of divers sorts for the service of the citie and the parts of this realme adjoyning. This gate is now more frequented than of old, when the *Queen's hithe* was used, as being appointed by the kings of this realme to be the speciall or only port for taking up of all such kind of merchandise brought to the citie by strangers and forrainers."

This trade still continues, and the wharf is a scene of perpetual bustle and business from the early hour of three in the morning, when the fishmongers' carts arrive from all parts of London, and the vicinity, for a supply of fish, which they select from the salesmen, who purchase the whole cargo as the boat arrives, thus virtually keeping up the same monopoly that has been so long and justly complained of, as a plentiful or scanty supply is at their option. The spirit of enterprise is always in action in this metropolis, and under the patronage of the constituted authorities, with proper regulations, a fish market might be established nearer to Westminster, perhaps at Hungerford market, which would destroy the present monopoly, and prevent the injury done to the many for the profit of the few.

The Gravesend boats leave the stairs at various hours in the day, but the introduction of steam vessels has completely superseded the hoys and sailing boats to all parts of the river and coast. These are not dependant on the state of the tide, and the old summons for their departure (under penalty), at the ringing of the bell which announces high water at London bridge, is no longer attended to.

We must not pass over in silence the body of the fair sex who

attend at this market: Addison terms them "the ladies of the British fishery," although common parlance more coarsely calls them "fish fags." As the place is celebrated for selling the best fish, so these Nereïdes are famed for speaking the plainest English, and to so great a pitch has this freedom and *elegance* of speech been carried, that any lady who employs the more forcible and vituperative epithets of the mother tongue, is designated "a Billingsgate."\* Lest in the present march of intellect (and may the march be in double quick time!) we should lose this far-famed class of the softer sex, we record the name and its origin, that it may not glide unremembered into the stream of oblivion.

Cox's quay, Somers quay, Fresh wharf, &c. are all parallel with Billingsgate Dock, and mostly derive their names from the former proprietors. At Somers key or quay, all goods belonging to the East India Company are housed previously to exportation, and it is consequently called the East India wharf.

The prerogatives attached to these wharfs are such, that all descriptions of goods, whether for bounty or not, may be shipped from as well as entered at them. To these are attached warehouses. At what are called *legal quays*, custom-house officers attend daily: at the other quays it is necessary to give information for an officer, if wanted.

In the first year of the reign of Elizabeth, an act passed, ordaining that "no goods should be put on shore at any place in the kingdom but where she should assign and appoint by her commission;" and for the port of London the commissioners drew up a declaration, "determining what particular quays, wharfs, and stairs should be for lading and discharging of all manner of merchandises, and what particular goods should be landed at Billingsgate, the Three Cranes, the Bridge-house, and the Steel-yard; where Newcastle coals, beer, deal boards, ore, corn, &c. should be laid on land; what creeks, wharfs, and quays, from Gravesend

\* Who that ever saw him, can forget the incomparable Munden, as sir Abel Handy, in Morton's comedy of "Speed the Plough," who, when asked as to the temper and manners of his wife, replies (in the true *Socratic* mode) by the query, "Where you ever at Billingsgate in the sprat season?"



to London bridge, should be no more used as lading or discharging, but be utterly debarred from it for ever: and that no stranger, denizen or not, should henceforth inhabit upon any of the wharfs allowed, except the Steel-yard only: and lastly, that all keepers of wharfs and quays should be bound to the queen in certain sums of money, that no goods should be landed at their quays or stairs, or put thence upon the water to be carried abroad, before the said goods were entered in the queen's custom book, and to be laden in the presence of the searcher."

On the site of Smart's quay, which was partly in Tower Ward, stands the western extremity of the Custom-house, of which we shall give a full description in our account of that ward.

London was notorious for its knaveries at as early a period as the 14th century; and in the reign of Elizabeth there were seminaries established for teaching the art of picking and stealing in all its branches: one of the most noted was at Smart's quay, at Billingsgate, kept by one "Wotton, a gentleman born, and once a merchant of good repute, but fallen by time into decay." This house, however, with fifteen others of like character, were discovered in 1586 by Master Recorder Fleetwood, who suppressed all "harbouring houses for such as lyve by theft."

Close opposite to the eastern end of Billingsgate Dock is a narrow paved court (in which is the back entrance to the Coal Exchange), thus described by Stowe: "On the north side is BOSSE ALLEY, so called of a bosse of spring water continually running, which standeth by Belingsgate against this alley, and was sometime made by the executors of sir Richard Whittington." Of this there is no trace, unless in a small stream that trickles down the centre of the alley, which may possibly spring from the original "Bosse."

St. Botolph's Wharf is of very ancient date. There was a gate here which "was given or confirmed by William the Conqueror to the monks of Westminster, in these words: '*Will. Rex. Angliæ, &c. sendeth greeting to the sheriffs, and all his ministers, as also to his loving subjects, French and English, of London. Know yee, That I have granted to God and St. Peter, of Westminster, and to the abbot Virilis, the gift which Almandus, of the port of St. Botolph,*

*gave them, when he was then made monk ; that is to say, his lord's court, with the landes, and one wharfe, which is at the head of London Bridge, and all other his lands which he had in the same citie, in such sort as king Edward more beneficially and amply granted the same : And I will and command that they shall enjoy the same well, and quietly, and honourably, with suk & sok, &c.\*"*

In the reign of Edward I. that monarch granted it to Richard de Kingston, upon yielding a silver penny, at the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, &c.

"In the parish of St. Buttolph," says Stow, "divers strangers are harboured, as may appear by a presentment, not many years since made of strangers, inhabitants of the ward of Bilingsgate, in these words :—

*"In Belingsgate Ward were one and fiftle households of strangers ; whereof thirty of these householders inhabited in the parish of St. Buttolph, in the chiefe and principal houses, where they gibe £20 a yeere, for a house lately letten for foure markes, (£2. 13s. 4d.) The nearer they dwell to the water side, the more they give for houses, and within thirty years before there was not in the whole ward above three Netherlanders, at which time there was within the said parish levied for the helpe of the poore, seven and twenty pounds by the yeere, but since they came so plentifully thither, there cannit be gathered above eleven pounds, for the strangers will not contribute to such charges as other citizens do."*

Although full credence is to be given to this statement of the veracious old chronicler, yet we must not allow his prejudices to disguise the truth. It is fair to surmise, that if less taxes were collected, it was because a less sum was required, by a diminution of the number of paupers in the ward, and that caused by these very "strangers," for they gave so much employment to the poor, and aroused so much of the spirit of industry and improvement, that it necessarily reduced the rate levied on the inhabitants, to which they were as liable as others, and would doubtlessly have been compelled to pay, had they refused any assessment made on the parish generally.



On St. Mary's Hill is the small but convenient **WATERMAN'S HALL**, (which was in Cold Harbour till 1786,)—where are transacted the affairs of the company; who are under the control of the lord mayor and aldermen. The watermen were not incorporated before the reign of Mary, when they were established as a company by act of parliament, and after other charters, was re-incorporated by an act of 7th and 8th of George IV. c. 75, by the style and title of “The master, wardens, and commonalty of the watermen and lightermen of the river Thames,” with authority to purchase lands of the annual value of £1000. It ranks the ninety-first in precedence of the city companies, and is regulated by a court consisting of a master, four wardens, and twenty-one assistants.

The court of aldermen appoint eight persons from amongst the watermen, and there are three from amongst the lightermen usually nominated by the watermen, which eleven are styled the rulers, as overseers over all watermen, wherry-men, and lightermen pursuing their avocations on the Thames between Windsor and Gravesend. These overseers select assistants at the various landings, stairs, quays, &c. not exceeding in all the number of sixty, nor less than forty; and to these are added nine lightermen, who compose the assistants of the company.

The persons composing this body appoint forty watermen to ply and work on Sundays between Limehouse and Vauxhall, at such places as shall be fixed upon, and the fares received are to be carried to the Hall by each waterman, who being paid his proper wages therefrom, the rest is added to the fund thus formed for the relief of the poor of the fraternity.

The lord high admiral, or the commissioners of the admiralty, have power to apply to the company for a certain number of men to serve in the royal navy (by act of Will. & Mary), and in 1796 nearly 4,000 of this body were supposed to be thus employed.

In the year 1701 an order was made by the court, rulers, auditors, and assistants of the company, observing, “that several watermen and their apprentices, while they are rowing upon that river, or at their plying places between Gravesend and Windsor, often use immodest, obscene, and lewd expressions towards passengers, and to each other, that are offensive to all sober persons, and tend to the corruption of youth; it was therefore ordained, that water-

men or lightermen, convicted of using such expressions, forfeit 2s. 6d. for every offence; and if any waterman or lighterman's apprentice shall offend in the same manner, his master or mistress shall, on his conviction, forfeit the like sum; or in case of their refusal, the offender shall suffer such correction as the rulers of the company shall think fit and necessary. The forfeitures, when paid, to be applied to the use of the poor, aged, decayed, and maimed members of the company, their widows and children."

All wherries are to be twelve feet and a half long, and four feet and a half broad in the midships, or be liable to forfeiture; all watermen's wherries and boats belonging to the company must be entered and numbered, and to prevent imposition, the rules (fixed by the court of aldermen) are fixed up in the court room at Guildhall, and every extortion or abuse is punishable by fine or imprisonment. Complaints are made to the clerk of Waterman's Hall, who summons the offender.

Many of the laws enacted for the putting off of the Gravesend boats at the ringing of the bell at high water, have fallen into disuse in consequence of the use of steam boats.

The statute 34 George III. places the watermen more immediately under the government of the magistracy, and enacts that—

"The court of lord mayor and aldermen are empowered to make rules and orders for the government of watermen, wherry-men, and lightermen, between Gravesend and Windsor; and jurisdiction is given to the mayor, warden, or any one alderman within the city, and the justices of the peace of the counties and places next adjoining to the river, to put all laws, rules, and orders, made by the said court of mayor and aldermen, and by the rulers of the watermen's company, and approved by the court, in execution against watermen and others guilty of any offence against such laws, rules, and orders.

"Such rules may be enforced by penalties and forfeitures, not exceeding £3 for any offence, and are to be approved of by one of the chief judges; a copy of them being thirty days previously sent to the watermen's company, who may submit objections to the judges. Within thirty days after being allowed, copies of the rules are to be sent to the public offices in Middlesex and Surrey,

and to the clerks of the peace of the counties and places adjoining the river.

“ Authority is also given to the lord mayor, recorder, or one alderman of London, and to any justice or justices of the peace, within their respective jurisdictions, to summon offenders, (within six days after the offence is committed) and, on the refusal to appear, to apprehend them by warrant, and to punish them by fine, not exceeding the penalty imposed for the offence; or in case of refusal to pay the fine, by imprisonment not exceeding one month.

“ A like authority is given to summon, apprehend, and punish persons refusing to pay watermen their fares, &c.

“ Authority is also given to two of the rulers of the watermen’s company, (as well as to the mayor, alderman, recorder, and justices,) to hear complaints between watermen and watermen, their widows, apprentices, &c.

“ An appeal is by this act given from the mayor, alderman, recorder, justices, or rulers of the company, to the quarter sessions.”

The Waterman’s Company was first founded in 1556, and by the report of the dock committee of the house of commons in 1796 they were thus estimated :

Freemen.....	8,383
Non-Freemen.....	2,000
Apprentices.....	2,000
	<hr/>
	12,283

The annual number of apprentices varies from 200 to 300. These watermen navigate about 3000 wherries, and the greater portion of craft employed on the river.

The traffic on the river from Billingsgate to Vauxhall has been very greatly injured during the last century, in consequence of the bridges built over the river Thames; and the passengers, who had no means of passing the river but by London bridge, and employed watermen at the different ferries, are now enabled to cross at the most convenient parts of the metropolis, and the ferries are forsaken.

At the opening of Blackfriars bridge, the Sunday ferry, established there for the poor of the fraternity of watermen, was entirely

ruined ; but the bridge committee very generously transferred £13,650 consolidated 3 per cents. to the rulers of the company, by way of recompense, and the interest is now appropriated to the same use as the former profits of the ferry.

Adjoining to Waterman's Hall, is the **FELLOWSHIP PORTER'S HALL** ; a small building, in which the business of the fraternity is transacted. This brotherhood was constituted by act of common council, in the year 1646, with power to choose from their own body annually twelve rulers, for their good government, and for hearing and deciding all differences between the members of the united body. However, the court of lord mayor and aldermen have reserved to themselves the power of appointing one of their own body, whose decision is final in respect to all differences and controversies that may arise among the members. They have neither livery, nor arms, and rank the ninetieth in precedence.

The porters of the metropolis are divided into four brotherhoods, viz:—**COMPANIES' PORTERS, FELLOWSHIP PORTERS, TICKET PORTERS, and TACKLE PORTERS.**

1st. The **COMPANIES' PORTERS** land and ship off all goods and merchandizes, exported and imported to and from all ports near the west side of the Sound in the Baltic sea, Germany, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Turkey, and towards or beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

2. **FELLOWSHIP PORTERS**,—whose business is to land, ship off, carry, or house all merchandize, as corn, salt, coals, and other commodities measurable by dry measure. They are upwards of 700 in number, and their chief governor is the alderman of the ward.

3. The **TICKET PORTERS**, nearly 1500 in number, are appointed by the court of aldermen, and are exclusively empowered "to the work or labour of unshipping, landing, carrying, or housing of pitch, tar, soap, ashes, clapboards, wainscot, fir poles, masts, deals, oars, chests, tables, flax and hemp brought from Dantzic, or any other port or place of the east countries ; as also of all iron, ropes, cables, and all other kind of cordage, and of all wood commonly called green wood, and also of all manner of goods of the growth, produce, and manufacture of Ireland and the British plan-

tations, and of all manner of coast goods, except lead."\* They must be freemen of the city, and enter into a bond, with two sureties for £100. Each porter wears a badge, inscribed with his name and number. The necessary rates for all kinds of portage are determined either by the lord mayor and aldermen, or by act of common council, and the tables are set up for public information at Guildhall.

The **TACKLE PORTERS** are appointed by the twelve principal city companies, and must be freemen, and are entitled (according to the report of the committee of trade) to the "labour of unshipping, landing, carrying, and housing of all goods imported by, and belonging to the South Sea company, and the East India company, and of all other goods and merchandizes coming from any other ports and places, and imported into the port of London, excepting from the east country, and of goods, the growth, product, or manufacture of Ireland and the British plantations, and goods coming coastwise."

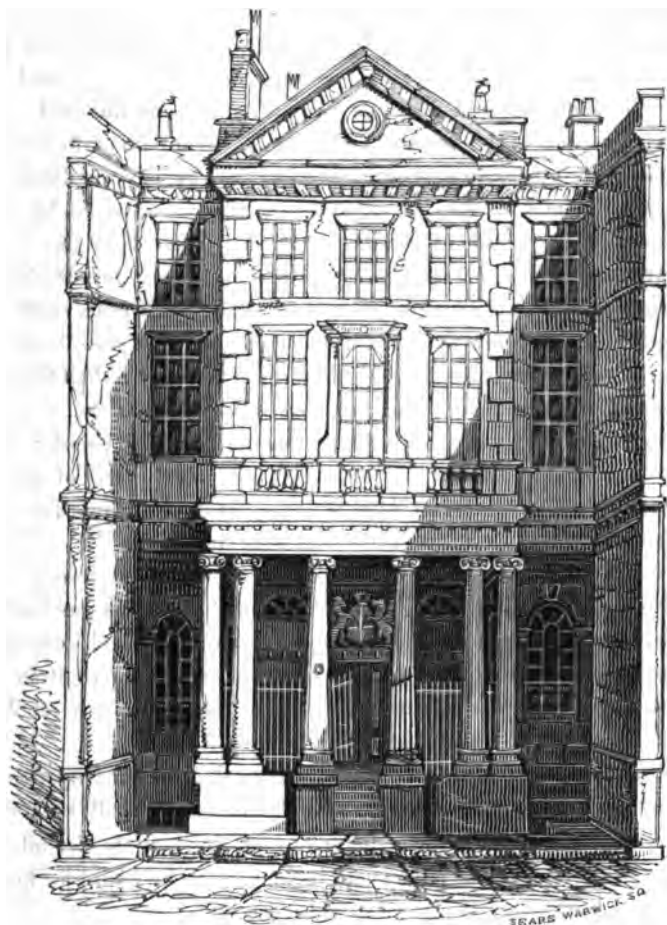
They are compelled to give sureties to the amount of £500., and make recompence for any injury occasioned by fault or negligence. Any porter has the liberty of bringing goods into London, but may not carry any out of the city, or from one part of it to another, unless he be a freeman, otherwise he is liable to be arrested.

The only other object worthy of notice in St. Mary's Hill, is a carving placed over the narrow entrance leading to the Billingsgate Ward Charity Schools established in 1714. Its dimensions are about two feet six inches wide, and three feet long: the subject is the Last Judgment, in which the Saviour is descending from the clouds, and the graves are opening and surrendering the dead. It is sculptured on stone, and was probably the ornament of some church, perhaps St. Mary's, which was only partially consumed, and being rescued from the ruins of the great fire of 1666, was placed here as a record of that event, although it has no inscription. It is in excellent preservation, and the carving of the principal figures is admirably done, although the periodical coat of paint parochially daubed on, greatly deteriorates from the execution of the carving, and destroys the effect of the subject it represents.

\* Report on trade and shipping of the port of London, made to the House of Commons.

At the south-east extremity of this Ward, facing the site of Smart's quay, is

**THE COAL EXCHANGE.**



a very convenient structure, erected in 1805, for the use of the dealers in the article so largely consumed in the metropolis and vicinity. The front is handsome, and the upper part of the building extremely neat and well adapted. It has a receding portico, with pillars in the front, and the entrance is up a flight of stone steps in the centre, with iron railing at the sides. The whole has recently been beautified. Behind is a quadrangle, where all the



business of the trade is carried on. The principal coal merchants of London have offices here for their convenience.

By stat. 16 and 17 Charles II. "All sorts of sea-coal brought into the river Thames, and sold, shall be sold by the chaldron, containing 36 bushels, heaped according to the bushel sealed for that purpose at Guildhall; and all other coals commonly sold by weight shall be sold after the proportion of one hundred and twelve pounds to the hundred avoirdupois, upon pain of forfeiture of all coals otherwise sold or exposed to sale by any woodmonger or retailer, and double the value thereof, to be recovered by any person in any court of record, or by complaint unto the lord-mayor and justices of the peace of London, or any two of them, or to the justices of peace of the places where such coals shall be exposed to sale, who are upon due proof to convict the offenders, and to give warrant for levying the forfeitures, the one half for the use of the person prosecuting, and the other half for the poor, or repairing of the highways within the same or adjoining parish; and the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, and the justices of peace of the several counties, or three of them, being of the quorum, are to set the prices of coals sold by retail from time to time."

"If any retailer of coals shall refuse to sell as aforesaid, the lord-mayor and aldermen, and justices of the peace respectively, are to appoint persons to enter into any place where such coals are stored, and in case of refusal, taking a constable to force entrance, and the said coals to sell at such rates, rendering to such retailer the money, charges deducted."

"No person sued by virtue of this act, shall be sued upon any other law for the same offence; and if any action shall be commenced for any thing done by colour of this act, the defendant may plead the general issue; and if the verdict be found for him, he shall have his damages and double costs."

"No person having interest in any wharf used for the receiving or uttering of coals, or that shall trade in that article, shall act in the settling the price."

This act was found so beneficial, that it was made perpetual in the reign of William III.

In 12 Anne, the coal measure was ordered to be made round, with an even bottom, nineteen inches and a half from outside to

outside, and to contain one Winchester bushel and one quart of water; the sack to contain three such bushels; the bushel to be sealed either at the Exchequer office, or at Guildhall, London; persons diminishing it, or using it unsealed or unstamped, to forfeit £50.

An act of George II. recites, that "by ancient custom in the port of London, one chaldron of coals is allowed in to every score bought on board ship, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity, which is called *ingrain*; notwithstanding which, many persons dealing in coals, do load the same from on board ship bare measure, without the said *ingrain*, to the great injury of the consumers:" a penalty of £100 (recoverable in the superior courts) is imposed upon all lightermen, and others selling any quantity of coals, for and as pool measure, (viz. such measure as is usually given or allowed in the Pool or river Thames) and not delivering to such purchaser the full quantity of coals, together with the *ingrain* as measured to him from on board by the meter.

Notwithstanding the salutary laws above stated, many speculators in the coal trade pursued every method of extortion, to the detriment of the fair dealer and the consumer. This induced various statutes against the "*unlawful combination of coal owners and others*," wherein it was declared illegal to *conspire coals*, under the following penalties:—coal owners \$100, fitters £50, masters of ships, clerks, agents or servants \$20. It was also enacted, "that every fitter, or person selling or delivering coals, should give to the ship master a certificate within forty-eight hours, to be registered in the proper offices, stating the voyage, quantity, &c. under a penalty of \$10."

Any lightermen, &c. receiving any gratuity from owners or fitters, for preference in the quality, or in lading ships, to incur a penalty of £50. This was by 3rd George II. increased to £500. A penalty of £50 is also imposed on all crimps, &c. selling coals to their own agents in trust for themselves. All bargains for coals at Billingsgate, or elsewhere in the bills of mortality, must be entered in the factor's book, signed by buyer and seller, and witnessed by the factor, who shall give a copy of the contract to both, under a penalty of £50. Refusal to sign such contract, or to produce it when required, the same penalty. A penalty of £100 is imposed on

masters of ships refusing to give yearly accounts to their owners, provided that nothing be contained in such directions, which shall relate to the *restraining or enhancing the price* of coals in the river Thames, or to *keeping of turn* in delivering coals there. A fine of £100 is also recoverable of owners giving directions to keep turn, and on all persons obeying such directions; and masters of ships are to deliver their packets within four hours after the arrival of the ship at Gravesend, and not let them remain in the hands of any agents on behalf of the owners, under a penalty of £50.

Henry III. had granted a charter to the town of Newcastle, by which the inhabitants were empowered to dig coal, which is the first occasion on which coals are mentioned in England.\* Those professions which required large fires, as dyers, brewers, &c. began now to use coal in London; of which the nobility and gentry complained to the king as being a public nuisance: this produced a severe proclamation against the use of sea coals, under certain penalties. But wood growing morescarce and dear, this prejudice soon gave way to utility.

By a combination of the owners of the coal pits at Newcastle in 1590, the price of coals was raised from 4s. to 9s. per chaldron; and the following year the lord high admiral claimed a right to the coal metage at the port of London. But the mayor and citizens invalidating this claim, his pretensions were set aside, and by the interest of the lord treasurer Burleigh, they obtained of the queen a confirmation of the city's right to this office.

By a treatise on the coal trade, published in the year 1655, we find the price of coals in London was then usually above 20s. a chaldron, and that there were 320 keels or lighters employed at Newcastle, each of which was computed to carry 800 chaldrons, Newcastle measure, on board the ships; and that 136 chaldrons of that measure made 217 chaldrons of London measure.

Thus we have a summary view of the annual consumption of coals in the metropolis at that time; subject nevertheless to a doubt, whether all the coals thus estimated were shipped for the port of London only.

A duty of one shilling a chaldron was then paid on coals at London, and light as this imposition was, compared with those laid

\* Hume.

on coals in our times, the Protector granted a license to the corporation to import 400 chaldrons yearly, for the ease of poor citizens, duty free.

On the first of June the court of common council passed an act to remedy the complaints against carmen, and to redress abuses in the retail trade of coals in the city; of which the following are the principal heads.

The number of carts were limited to 420, and were placed under the regulation of the president and governors of Christ's hospital: the prices of carriage were to be limited yearly by the court of aldermen; and all coal sacks and measures were to be sealed at Guildhall.

Then followed an excellent provision for the supply of coals for the poor, during winter, which if it were still put in practice, would rescue them from the petty extortions of retailers, who both in *money* and *measure* take oppressive advantages of the labouring poor at severe times, when, if there can be any difference, they have the best claim to fair dealing and humanity.

For a constant supply of sea-coal for the use of the poor in times of scarcity, and to defeat the combinations of coal dealers, the several city companies undermentioned were ordered to purchase and lay up yearly, between Lady-day and Michaelmas, the following quantities of coals; which in dear times were to be vended in such manner, and at such prices, as the lord mayor and court of aldermen should by written precept direct; so that the coals should not be sold to loss.

	Chald.		Chald.
Mercers .....	488	White-bakers .....	45
Grocers .....	675	Wax chandlers .....	19
Drapers .....	562	Tallow-chandlers .....	97
Fishmongers .....	465	Armourers .....	19
Goldsmiths .....	525	Girdlers .....	105
Skinners .....	315	Butchers .....	22
Merchant-tailors .....	750	Sadlers .....	90
Haberdashers .....	578	Carpenters .....	38
Salts .....	360	Cordwainers .....	60
Ironmongers .....	255	Barber-surgeons .....	60
Vintners .....	375	Painter-stainers .....	12
Clothworkers .....	412	Curriers .....	11

	Chald.		Chald.
Dyers .....	205	Masons .....	32
Brewers .....	104	Plumbers .....	19
Leathersellers .....	210	Innholders .....	45
Pewterers .....	52	Founders .....	7
Cutlers .....	75	Poulterers .....	12
Cooks .....	30	Scriveners .....	60
Coopers .....	52	Fruiters .....	7
Tytils and Bricklayers .....	19	Plasterers .....	8
Bowyers .....	3	Brown-bakers .....	12
Fletchers .....	3	Stationers .....	75
Blacksmiths .....	15	Embroiderers .....	30
Apothecaries .....	45	Upholders .....	9
Joiners .....	22	Musicians .....	6
Weavers .....	27	Tanners .....	13
Woolmen .....	8	Basket-makers .....	6
Woodmongers .....	60	Glaniers .....	6

Such magazines of coals, opened in November or December, as the season dictated, and sold in small quantities not exceeding a sack of three bushels, would prove a much more prudent assistance to poor working families in hard weather, than double the purchase money distributed gratuitously. How this laudable regulation sunk into disuse does not appear, but as the city halls are dispersed in various parts of the town, the scheme was excellent; and it is to be lamented that the corporation should forget it, and leave attempts of this nature to private undertakers.

The same act prohibited all retail dealers in coals, from meeting the vessels, or by their agents contracting for coals, before the ships were arrived in the port of London; on penalty of five shillings for every chaldron of coals so forestalled or bought by pre-contract.

On the 16th of March, 1713, the committee to whom the inquiry into complaints against the office of coal-meters in London, had been referred, made their report to the court of lord-mayor and aldermen. In which, after reciting the right of the city to the said office, and several acts of common-council for the regulation thereof, made in the 24 Henry VIII., 44 Elizabeth, 15 Jac. I., and on March 3, 1653, declared, "We are therefore of opinion, that the ancient order and method of the coal office ought to be observed and kept, and that it is incumbent on the alderman of

Billingsgate Ward to see the same performed. And that as well the master meters, as the under meters, are liable to be punished, by suspension, removal, or otherwise, as this court shall think fit. That the said master meters have no right to employ what deputies or under meters they please, but that it is the right of the lord-mayor and aldermen to allow of the deputies or under meters. That the said deputies or under meters ought not to be displaced but upon a reasonable cause, and that upon application to the lord-mayor and aldermen for that purpose: but the alderman of the said ward may suspend an under meter, till the pleasure of the court is known therein. That the books of the coal office do concern the right of the inheritance of this city, and ought to be used and inspected by this court, as they shall find occasion, &c. That no under meter ought to begin to work in coals before a cocket of permit has been issued from the lord-mayor's office, &c." Which report being read, it was approved of by the said court, and ordered to be entered in the *repertory*. And it was thereupon ordered, "that the said master meters do observe the ancient method and usage of shipping their under meters, according to their seniority. And that the under meters do not take their fellow's labour out of their turns, upon pain of being suspended by the alderman of Billingsgate ward, or his deputy, until they shall appear to answer complaints."

**PUDDING LANE** is a steep hill running from Little Eastcheap to Thames Street, parallel with St. Mary Hill, Botolph Lane, &c. Stow says of it, "ye have one other lane, called Rother Lane, or Redrose Lane, of such a signe there, now commonly called Pudding Lane, because the butchers of Eastcheape have their scalding houses for hogs there, and their puddings, with other filth of beasts, are voided down that way to their dung boats on the Thames."

This lane, insignificant in itself, has been rendered notorious by an event, which, however lamentable in its effects at the time, yet was pregnant with so much benefit to after generations, that we cannot refrain from calling it a national advantage, though for the time it was a calamitous visitation. It was here that the Fire of London broke out, at one o'clock on Sunday morning, on the 2nd of September, 1666, at a baker's shop kept by one Farryner.

Whether this fire was the result of design or accident, whether it

was the act of an incendiary or the dispensation of Providence, cannot now be decided. Party spirit, which unfortunately reigns nowhere stronger than in England, attributed it to the catholics, and implicated the king and duke of York as planners of the conflagration, but on this head no credited historian asserts anything that can involve them. The decrees of Heaven are inscrutable, and never was there a more decisive instance, that

“ All discord’s harmony not understood,—  
All partial evil,—universal good:”

for this widely-extending and destructive fire was ultimately productive of more positively beneficial results in the improvement of London, than any other circumstance that could have occurred.

When it is remembered that in the preceding year the plague had ravaged the metropolis in desolating progress, and had impregnated the very atmosphere with its contagious and deadly venom, and with the putridity arising from the multitude of dead, we may ask what decisive remedy, what panacea could have been discovered, that would effectually have dissipated this constant and extirpating scourge of the human race?

The streets were then narrow, and crowded with inhabitants. The windows hung over the pavement, until the opposite neighbour could reach over to each other’s houses,—the supply of water for the common uses of life was inadequate to the wants of an increasing population. The circulation of air was checked, and the atmosphere was dense and unwholesome. The great proportion of timber employed in the construction of houses, encouraged vermin and dry rot, adding materially to the pestilential vapours which hovered over the city, after the plague had partially exhausted its influence, and retaining bad odours, damp, and contagion.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that much misery, loss of property, and desolation ensued; many were ruined; the rich lost vast wealth, and the poor were thrown out of employ,—but however wemay compassionate (and who does not?) the distress and disasters of the period, we cannot be blind to the benefits that have accrued to posterity, in the new city that arose like a phoenix from the ashes, resplendent in wealth, grandeur, and convenience.

As this part of the history of London has always excited great interest, we shall subjoin

“ The LONDON GAZETTE, (No. 85,) published by authority, from Monday, September 3rd to Monday, September 10, 1666.

*Whitehall, September 8.*

“ The ordinary course of this paper having been interrupted by a sad and lamentable accident of fire lately happened in the city of London, it hath been thought fit for satisfying the minds of so many of his majesty's good subjects who must needs be concerned for the issue of so great an accident, to give this short, but true account of it.

“ On the second instant, at one of the clock of the morning, there happened to break out a sad and deplorable fire, in Pudding lane, neer Fish-street, which falling out at that hour of the night, and in a quarter of the town so close built with wooden pitched houses, spread itself so far before day, and with such distraction to the inhabitants and neighbours, that care was not taken for the timely preventing the further diffusion of it, by pulling down houses, as ought to have been ; so that this lamentable fire in a short time became too big to be mastered by any engines or working neer it. It fell out most unhappily too, that a violent easterly wind fomented it, and kept it burning all that day, and the night following, spreading itself up to Gracechurch-street, and downwards from Cannon-street to the water-side, as far as the Three Cranes in the Vintrey.

“ The people in all parts about, distracted by the vastness of it, and their particular care to carry away their goods, many attempts were made to prevent the spreading of it by pulling down houses, and making great intervals, but all in vain, the fire seising upon the timber and rubbish, and so continuing itself, even through those spaces, and raging in a bright flame all Monday and Tuesday, notwithstanding his majesty's own and his royal highness's indefatigable and personal pains to apply all possible remedies to prevent it, calling upon and helping the people with their guards, and a great number of nobility and gentry unwearied assisting



therein, for which they were requited with a thousand blessings from the poor distressed people. By the favour of God, the wind slackned a little on Tuesday night, and the flames meeting with brick buildings at the Temple, by little and little it was observed to lose its force on that side, so that on Wednesday morning we began to hope well, and his royal highness never despairing or slackning his personal care, wrought so well that day, assisted in some parts by the lords of the council before and behind it, that a stop was put to it at the Temple church, near Holborn bridge, Pie Corner, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, near the lower end of Coleman-street, at the end of Basinghall-street, by the Postern, at the upper end of Bishopsgate-street, and Leadenhall-street, at the standard in Cornhill, at the church in Fanchurch-street, near Clothworkers Hall in Mincing lane, at the middle of Mark lane, and at the Tower dock.

“ On Thursday, by the blessing of God, it was wholly beat down, and extinguished. But so as that evening it unhappily burst out again afresh at the Temple, by the falling of some sparks (as is supposed) upon a pile of wooden buildings; but his royal highness, who watched there that whole night in person, by the great labours and diligence used, and especially by applying powder to blow up the houses about it, before day most happily mastered it.

“ Divers strangers, Dutch and French, were, during the fire, apprehended, upon suspicion that they contributed mischievously to it, who are all imprisoned, and informations prepared to make a severe inquisition thereupon by my lord chief justice Keeling, assisted by some of the lords of the privy council, and some principal members of the city, notwithstanding which suspicions, the manner of the burning all along in a train, and so blown forwards in all its way by strong winds, makes us conclude the whole was an effect of an unhappy chance, or to speak better, the heavy hand of God upon us for our sins, shewing us the terrour of his judgment in thus raising the fire, and immediately after his miraculous and never enough to be acknowledged mercy in putting a stop to it when we were in the last despair, and that all attempts for the quenching it, however industriously pursued, seemed insufficient. His majesty then sat hourly in council, and ever since hath con-

tinued making rounds about the city, in all parts of it where the danger and mischief was greatest, till this morning that he hath sent his grace the duke of Albemarle, whom he hath called for to assist him in this great occasion, to put his happy and successful hand to the finishing this memorable deliverance.

"About the tower the seasonable orders given for plucking down houses to secure the magazines of powder, was more especially successful, that part being up the wind, notwithstanding which it came almost to the very gates of it, so as by this early provision the several stores of war lodged in the Tower were entirely saved; and we have further this infinite cause to give God thanks, that the fire did not happen in any of those places where his majesty's naval stores are kept, so as though it hath pleased God to visit us with his own hand, he hath not, by disfurnishing us with the means of carrying on the war, subjected us to our enemies.

"It must be observed, that this fire happened in a part of the town, where though the commodities were very rich, yet they were so bulky that they could not well be removed, so that the inhabitants of that part where it first began have sustained very great loss, but by the best enquiry we can make, the other parts of the town, where the commodities were of great value, took the alarm so early, that they saved most of their goods of value, which possibly may have diminished the loss, though some think, that if the whole industry of the inhabitants had been applied to the stopping of the fire, and not to the saving their particular goods, the success might have been much better, not only to the publick, but to many of them in their own particulars.

"Through this sad accident it is easy to be imagined how many persons were necessitated to remove themselves and goods into the open fields; where they were forced to continue some time, which could not but work compassion in the beholders; but his majesty's care was most signal in this occasion, who, besides his personal pains, was frequent in consulting all ways for relieving those distressed persons; which produced so good effect, as well by his majesty's proclamations, and the orders issued to neighbour justices of the peace to encourage the sending in provisions to the markets, which are publickly known, as by other directions, that when his majesty, fearing lest other orders might not yet have been sufficient,

had commanded the victualler of his navy to send bread into Moore-fields for the relief of the poor, which for the more speedy supply he sent in basket out of the sea stores; it was found that the markets had been already so well supplied, that the people, being unaccustomed to that kind of bread, declined it, and so it was returned in great part to his majesty's stores again, without any use made of it.

"And we cannot but observe to the consideration of all his majesty's enemies, who endeavour to persuade the world abroad of great parties and disaffection at home against his majesty's government; that a greater instance of the affections of this city could never be given than hath been now given in this sad and deplorable accident, when if at any time disorder might have been expected from the losses, distraction, and almost desperation of some persons in their private fortunes, thousands of people not having had habitations to cover them. And yet in all this time it hath been so far from any appearance of designs or attempts against his majesty's government, that his majesty and his royal brother, out of their care to stop and prevent the fire, frequently exposing their persons with very small attendants in all parts of the town, sometimes even to be intermixed with those who laboured in the business, yet nevertheless there hath not been observed so much as a murmuring-word to fall from any, but on the contrary, even those persons whose losses rendered their conditions most desperate, and to be fit objects of others prayers, beholding those frequent instances of his majesty's care of his people, forgot their own misery, and filled the streets with their prayers for his majesty, whose trouble they seemed to compassionate before their own."

To this account we have the additional testimony of lord Clarendon, who was an eye-witness of the progress of the destructive element. The part of town in which it broke out was very confined and narrow, and the tenements principally of lath and plaister, which fed the flames, and by eight in the morning it had reached London Bridge, all the houses on which were destroyed. The warehouses in Thames-street being filled with much combustible matter, as oil, tow, spirits, &c. augmented the fury of the fire in a powerful degree, "no man knowing what remedy to apply, nor the magistrates what orders to give." The wind

shifted at night, and carried the flames from the Tower, (which had been in great jeopardy), to other parts of the city, with irresistible violence,\* “so that they who went late to bed at a great distance from any place where the fire prevailed, were awakened before morning with their own houses being in a flame; and whilst endeavour was used to quench that, other houses were discovered to be burning, *which were near no place from whence they could imagine fire could come, all which kindled another fire in the breasts of men, almost as dangerous as that within their houses.*”

“Monday morning produced first a jealousy, and then a universal conclusion, that *this fire came not by chance.*” All foreigners were suspected, and the vengeance of the mob raised against them was not easily quelled, and all roman catholics were involved in the same suspicion, and all men roughly handled, and some carried to prison.

The fire and wind raged with great excess on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday till the afternoon. On Monday Gracechurch-street, and part both of Lombard and Fenchurch streets, were in flames, the fire then burning in the form of a bow: “a dreadful bow it was,” says the Rev. T. Vincent, in his work, *God’s terrible Voice in the City*, “such as mine eyes had never before seen; a bow which had God’s arrow in it, with a flaming point; it was a shining bow, not unlike that in the cloud which brings water with it, and withal signifies God’s covenant not to destroy the world any more with water; but it was a bow which had fire in it, signifying God’s anger, and his intention to destroy London by fire.”

The nights were more terrible than the days, as the gloom of heaven only the more palpably betrayed the rapidity and extent of the conflagration, and the pitchy volumes of smoke rolled heavily above, like the demon of wrath hovering over the victim of his desolation: “and indeed,” says Clarendon, “whoever was an eye-witness of that terrible prospect, can never have so lively an image of the Last Conflagration, till he beholds it; the faces of all people in a wonderful dejection and discomposure, not knowing when they could repose themselves for one hour’s sleep, and no distance thought secure from the fire, which suddenly started up,

\* Clarendon.

before it was suspected; so that people left their houses, and carried away their goods from many places which received no hurt, and whither they afterwards returned again: all the fields were full of people, who had made a shift to bring thither some goods and conveniences to rest upon, as safer than any houses, when yet they felt such intolerable heat and drought, as if they had been in the middle of the fire."

No person could calculate on the safety of his house, and every nerve was strained to place his family and property beyond the reach of the appalling fire, and the fields for miles round the metropolis were strewed with property of all descriptions. Carts for removing goods were hired at enormous prices, the barges and boats on the river were laden, and each individual carried in his hands, or on his shoulders, the more portable and valuable part of his possessions.

The fire was most resisted when it met with brick buildings. After spreading westward along the bank of the river, it extended its fury in a parallel direction along Cornhill to the Royal Exchange, and northward to Watling-street: it united in one large flame in Cheapside, and was seen "*leaping* from house to house, and street to street, at great distances one from the other." On Tuesday the irresistible volume of fire had reached the cathedral of St. Paul's, "the stones of which," says the excellent Evelyn, "flew like grenados, melting lead running down the streets in a streame, and the very pavements glowing with a fiery rednisse, so as no horse nor man was able to tread on them, and the demolition had stopped all the passages, so that no help could be applied. Oh the miserable and calamitous spectacle! Such as haply the world had not seen the like since the foundation of it, nor be outdone till the universal conflagration. All the skie was of a fiery aspect, like the top of a burning oven, the light scene above forty miles round about for many nights. God grant my eyes may never behold the like, now seeing above ten thousand houses all in one flame; the noise and cracking, and thunder of the impetuous flames, the shrieking of women and children, the hurly of people, the fall of towers, houses, and churches, was like an hideous storm, and the aire all about so hot and inflamed, that at last one was not able to approach it, so that they were

forced to stand still and let the flames burn on, which they did for neere two miles in length and one in breadth. The clouds of smoke were dismall, and reached upon computation neere fifty miles in length. Thus I left it this afternoone burning, a resemblance of Sodom, or the last day. London was, but is no more."

"On Wednesday morning," continues Clarendon, "when the king saw that neither the fire decreased, nor the wind lessened, he even despaired of preserving Whitehall, but was more afraid of Westminster Abbey. But having observed, by his visiting all places, that when there was any vacant places between the houses, they changed its course and went to the other side; he gave orders for pulling down many houses about Whitehall, some whereof were newly built and hardly finished, and sent many of his choice goods by water to Hampton Court; as most of the persons of quality in the Strand, who had the benefit of the river, got barges and other vessels, and sent their furniture for their houses to some houses some miles out of the town. And very many persons on both sides the Strand, who knew not whither to go, and scarce what they did, fled with their families out of their houses into the streets, that they might not be within when the fire fell upon their houses.

"But it pleased God, contrary to all expectation, that on Wednesday, about four or five o'clock in the afternoon, the wind fell, and as in an instapt the fire decreased, having burnt all on the Thames side of the new buildings of the Inner Temple\* next to Whitefriars, and having consumed them, was stopped by that vacancy from proceeding further into the house, but laid hold on some old buildings that joined to Ram alley, and swept all those into Fleet-street: and on the other side being likewise destroyed to Fetter lane, it advanced no farther, but left the other part of Fleet-street to the Temple Bar, and all the Strand, unhurt, but what damage the owners of the houses had done to themselves, in endeavouring to remove; and it ceased in all other parts of the town near the same time."

\* The first effectual check that the fire encountered was the brick buildings of the Temple, which were only partially consumed, and although the fire broke out again here on the Thursday evening, the duke of York, (afterwards James II.) who watched there the whole night, caused the houses in front of it to be blown up, by which means the flames were extinguished.

To increase the distress which universally prevailed, rumours of the most alarming nature were spread. It was every where reported, and believed, that incendiaries were traversing various parts of the metropolis, supplied with fire balls, matches, &c. and were renewing the flames as fast as they were extinguished. And besides, "the people were so sottish, that they believed that all the French in the town (which no doubt were a very great number) were drawn into a body, to prosecute those by the sword, who were preserved from the fire; and the inhabitants of a whole street have run in a great tumult one way, upon the rumour that the French were marching at the other end of it; so terrified men were with their own apprehensions.

When the night, though far from being a quiet one, had somewhat lessened the consternation, the first care the king took was, that the country might speedily supply markets in all places, that they who had saved themselves from burning might not be in danger of starving; and if there had not been extraordinary care and diligence used, many would have perished that way. The vast destruction of corn, and all other sorts of provisions in those parts where the fire had prevailed, had not only left all those people destitute of all that was to be eat or drank; but the bakers and brewers, which inhabited the other parts which were unhurt, had forsaken their houses, and carried away all that was portable; insomuch as many days passed, before they were enough in their wits and in their houses to fall to their occupations; and those parts of the town which God had spared and preserved, were many hours without any thing to eat, as well as they who were in the fields. And yet it can hardly be conceived, how great a supply of all kinds was brought from all places, in twenty-four hours. And which was then miraculous, in four days, in all the fields about the town, which had seemed covered with those whose habitations were burned, and with the goods which they had saved, there was scarce a man to be seen; all found shelter in so short a time, either in those parts which remained of the city and suburbs, or in the neighbouring villages; all kind of people expressing a marvellous charity towards those who appeared to be undone. And very many, with more expedition than can be conceived, set up little sheds of brick and timber upon the ruins of their own houses, where

they chose rather to inhabit than in more convenient places, though they knew they could not long reside in these new buildings.

The king was not more troubled at any particular, than at the imagination which possessed the hearts of so many, that all this mischief had fallen out by a zeal and formed conspiracy ; which, albeit he saw no colour to believe, he found very many intelligent men, and even some of his own council, who did really believe it. Whereupon he appointed the privy council to sit both morning and evening, to examine all evidence of that kind that should be brought before them, and to send for any persons who had been committed to prison upon some evidence that made the greatest noise ; and sent for the lord chief justice, who was in the country, to come to town, for the better examination of all suggestions and allegations of that kind, there having been some malicious report scattered about the town, ' that the court had so great a prejudice against any kind of testimony of such a conspiracy, that they discountenanced all witnesses who came before them to testify what they knew ;' which was without any colour of truth. Yet many who were produced, as if their testimony would remove all doubts, made such senseless relations of what they had been told, without knowing the condition of the persons who told them, or where to find them, that it was a hard matter to forbear smiling at their evidence. Some Frenchmen's houses had been searched, in which had been found many of those shells for squibs, and other fireworks, frequently used in nights of joy and triumph ; and the men were well known, and had lived many years there by that trade, and had no other ; and one of these was the king's servant, and employed by the office of ordnance for making grenades of all kinds, as well for the hand, as for mortar pieces. Yet these men were looked upon as in the number of the conspirators, and remained still in prison, till their neighbours solicited for their liberty. And it cannot be enough wondered at, that in this general rage of the people no mischief was done to the strangers, that no one of them was assassinated outright, though many were sorely beaten and bruised.

.. " There was a very odd accident, that confirmed many in what they were inclined to believe, and startled others who thought the conspiracy impossible, since no combination not very discernible and discovered could have effected that mischief, in which the



immediate hand of God was so visible. Amongst many Frenchmen who had been sent to Newgate, there was one Hubert, a young man of five or six and twenty years of age, the son of a famous watch-maker in the city of Roan; and this fellow had wrought in the same profession with several men in London, and had for many years, both in Roan and London, been looked upon as *distracted*. This man confessed he had set the first house on fire, and that he had been hired in Paris a year before to do it; that there were three more combined with him to do the same thing, and that they came over together into England, to put it into execution at the time of the plague, but when they were in London, he and two of his companions went into Sweden, and returned from thence in the latter end of August, and he resolved to undertake it, and that the two others went away into France.'

The whole examination was so senseless, that the chief judge, who was not looked upon as a man that wanted rigour, did not believe anything he said. He was asked, "who it was in Paris that suborned him to this action?" to which he answered "that he did not know, having never seen him before;" and in enlarging upon that point, he contradicted himself in many particulars. Being asked, "what money he had received to perform a service of so much hazard?" he said, "he had received but a pistole, but was promised five pistoles more when he should have done his work;" and many such unreasonable things, that nobody credited anything he said. However, they durst not slight the evidence, but put him to a particular, in which he so fully confirmed all that he had said before, that they were surprised with wonder, and knew not afterwards what to say or to think. They asked him, "if he knew the place where he first put fire?" He answered, "that he knew it very well, and would shew it any body."

Upon this, the chief justice and many aldermen who sat with him, sent a guard of substantial citizens with the prisoner, that he might shew them the house: and they first led him to a place at some distance from it, and asked him, "if that were it?" To which he answered presently, "no, it was lower, nearer to the Thames."

The house, and all which were near it, were so buried and covered with ruins, that the owners themselves, without some infat-

libre mark, could very hardly have said where their own houses had stood, but this man led them directly to the place, described how it stood, the shape of the little yard, the fashion of the door and windows, and where he first put the fire; and all this with such exactness, that they who had dwelt long near it could not so perfectly have described all particulars.

“ This silenced all further doubts. And though the chief justice told the king, ‘ that all his discourse was so disjointed, that he did not believe him guilty,’ nor was there one man who prosecuted or accused him, yet upon his own confession, and so sensible a relation of all that he had done, accompanied with so many circumstances, (though without the least show of compunction or sorrow for what he said he had done, nor yet seeming to justify or take delight in it; but being asked, whether he was not sorry for the wickedness, and whether he intended to do so much, he gave no answer at all, or made reply to what was said; and with the same temper died;) the jury found him guilty, and he was executed accordingly. And though no man could imagine any reason why a man should so desperately throw away his life, which he might have saved, though he had been guilty, since he was only accused upon his own confession; yet neither the judges nor any person at the trial did believe him guilty, but that he was a poor distracted wretch, weary of his life, and chose to part with it this way. Certain it is, that upon the strictest examination that could be made afterwards by the king’s command, and then by the diligence of parliament, that upon jealousy and rumour made a committee, who were very diligent and solicitous to make that discovery: there was never any probable evidence, (that poor creature’s only excepted,) that there was any other cause of that useful fire than the displeasure of God Almighty. The first accident of the beginning in a baker’s shop, where there was so great a stock of faggots, and the neighbourhood of much combustible matter, of pitch and rosin, and the like, led it in an instant from house to house through Thames-street, with the agitation of so terrible a wind to scatter and disperse it.

“ Let the cause be what it would, the effects were very terrible, for above two parts of three of that great city were burnt to ashes, and those the most rich and wealthy parts of the city, where the greatest warehouses and best shops stood. The Royal Exchange,

with all the streets about it, Lombard-street, Cheapside, Paternoster-row, St. Paul's church, and almost all the other churches in the city, with the Old Bailey, Ludgate, all Paul's church-yard, even to the Thames, and the greatest part of Fleet-street ; all which being places the best inhabited, were all burned without one house remaining.

" The value and estimation of what that devouring fire consumed, over and above the houses, could never be computed in any degree, for besides that the first night (which in a manner swept away the vast wealth of Thames-street), there was not any thing that could be preserved in respect of the suddenness and amazement (all people being in their beds till the fire was in their houses, and so could save nothing but themselves) ; the next day, with the violence of the wind the distraction increased, nor did many believe that the fire was near them, or that they had reason to remove their goods, till it was upon them, and rendered it impossible. Then it fell out at a season of the year, the beginning of September, when very many of the substantial citizens, and other wealthy men, were in the country, whereof many had not left a servant in their houses, thinking themselves upon all ordinary accidents more secure in the goodness and kindness of their neighbours, than they could be in the fidelity of a servant ; and whatsoever was in such houses was entirely consumed by the fire, or lost as to the owners. And of this class of absent men, when the fire came where the lawyers had houses, as they had in many places, especially Serjeants Inn, in Fleet-street, with that part of the Inner Temple that was next it, and White Friars, there was scarce a man to whom those lodgings appertained that was in town ; so that whatsoever was there, their money, books, and papers, besides the evidences of many men's estates, deposited in their hands, were all burned or lost, to a very great amount. But of particular men's losses, could never be made any computation.

" It was an incredible damage, that was, and might rationally be computed to be sustained by one small company, the company of Stationers, in books, paper, and the other lesser commodities, which are vendible in that corporation, which amounted to no less than £200,000 ; in which prodigious loss there was one circumstance very lamentable. All those who dwelt near St. Paul's carried

their goods, books, paper, and the like, as others of greater trades did their commodities, into the large vaults which were under St. Paul's church, before the fire came thither; which vaults, though all the church above the ground was afterwards burned, with all the houses round about, still stood firm and supported the foundation, and preserved all that was within them; until the impatience of those who had lost their houses, and whatsoever else they had in the fire, made them very desirous to see what was saved, upon which all their hopes were founded to repair the rest.

“ It was the fourth day after the fire ceased to flame, though it still burned in the ruins, from whence there was still an intolerable heat, when the booksellers, especially, and some other tradesmen, who had deposited all they had preserved in the greatest and most spacious vaults, came to behold all their wealth, which to that moment was safe; but the doors were no sooner opened, and the air from without fanned the strong heat within, but first the dryest and most combustible matter broke into a flame, which consumed all of what kind soever, that had been till then unhurt there. Yet they who had committed their goods to some lesser vaults at a distance from the greater, had better fortune; and having learned from the second ruin of their friends to have more patience, attended till the rain fell and extinguished the fire in all places, and cooled the air: and then they securely opened the doors, and received from thence what they had there.

“ If so vast a damage as £200,000, befel that little company of Stationers in books and paper, and the like; what shall we conceive we lost in cloth, (of which the country clothiers lost all that they had brought up to Blackwell Hall against Michaelmas, which was all burned with that fair structure,) in silks of all sorts, in linen, and those richer manufactures? Not to speak of money, plate, and jewels, whereof some were recovered out of the ruins of those houses which the owners took care to watch, as containing somewhat that was worth the looking for, and in which deluge there were men enough ready to fish.

“ The lord-mayor, though a very honest man, was much blamed for want of sagacity on the first night of the fire, before the wind gave it much advancement; for though he came with great diligence as soon as he heard of it, and was present with the

first, yet having never been used to such spectacles, his consternation was equal to that of other men; nor did he know how to apply his authority to the remedying the present distress; and when men who were less terrified with the object pressed him most earnestly, "that he would give order for the present pulling down those houses which were nearest, and by which the fire climbed to go farther," the doing whereof at this time might probably have prevented much of the mischief that succeeded, he thought it not safe council, and made no other answer, "but that he durst not do it without the consent of the owners."

"This want of skill was the less wondered at, when it was known afterwards, that some gentlemen of the Inner Temple would not endeavour to preserve the goods which were in the lodgings of absent persons, nor suffer others to do it, "because," they said, "it was against the law to break up any man's chamber."

"The sudden repair of those formidable ruins, and the giving so great beauty to all deformity, (a beauty and a lustre the city had never before been acquainted with) is little less wonderful than the fire that consumed it.

"During the progress of this dreadful conflagration, orders were given for pulling down various houses in the Tower of London, in order to preserve the grand magazine of gunpowder in that fortress, to the preservation of which the violent easterly wind contributed more than the precaution.

"Many thousands of citizens, who by this calamity were deprived of their habitations, were reduced to the utmost distress, and were exposed to the inclemency of the weather till a sufficient number of huts could be erected for their relief; but in order to mitigate the misery of the sufferers, his majesty ordered a great quantity of bread to be distributed among them, commanding the magistrates of the city to encourage the bringing of all kinds of provisions.

"By the certificate of Jonas Moore and Ralph Gatrix, the surveyors appointed to examine the ruins, it appeared that this dreadful fire overran 436 acres of ground within the walls, and burnt 13,200 houses, 89 parish churches, besides chapels; and that only 11 parishes within the walls were left standing.

"While the city lay in ruins, several temporary conveniences

were formed for the benefit of the public in general. Tabernacles were erected in various places for the exercise of divine worship. Gresham College was converted into an Exchange for the merchants, in the apartments of which the public business of the city was transacted, instead of Guildhall; and the Royal Society being excluded from Gresham College, were accommodated with apartments in Arundel House. The Excise Office was kept in Southampton Fields, near Bedford House. The General Post-Office was removed to Bridges-street, Covent Garden: the affairs of the Custom-house were transacted in Mark lane: the king's wardrobe was removed from Puddle Wharf to York Buildings; and the offices belonging to Doctors' Commons were held in Exeter House in the Strand.

"It appears by the London Gazette of the 10th of September, that a stop was put to the fire at "the Temple church, near Holborn Bridge, Pye Corner, Smithfield, Aldersgate, Cripple-gate, at the end of Basinghall-street, by the postern at the upper end of Bishopsgate-street and Leadenhall-street, at the standard in Cornhill, at the church in Fenchurch-street, near Clothworkers Hall in Mincing lane, at the middle of Mark lane, and at the Tower Dock."

We shall have occasion to advert to this interesting but desolating event in our account of the Monument, and shall terminate the present narrative with the inscription placed by authority on the house built on the site where the fire commenced, but removed on account of the number of persons it attracted to the spot.

"Here, by permission of Heaven, Hell broke loose upon this protestant city, from the malicious hearts of the barbarous papists, by the hand of their agent Hubert, who confessed, and on the ruins of the place declared the fact for which he was hanged, viz. that he began the dreadful fire which is described and perpetuated on and by the neighbouring pillar, erected in 1681, in the mayoralty of sir Patience Ward, knt."

In Pudding lane, No. 34, is the Butcher's Hall, a neat building for the uses of that company. Its fraternity is very ancient, but was not incorporated till 1605. The government consists of a master, five wardens, twenty-one assistants, and a livery.

In Little Eastcheap was the church of St. Leonard, destroyed in

1666, by the great fire. Its site was converted into a burial ground, and the parish united with that of St. Benedict Grace-church Street.

At the corner of Love-lane, (corrupted from Lucas-lane, from the owner of part thereof,) is the king's Weigh-house, on the ground formerly occupied by the church of St. Andrew Hubbard.

It was intended, that all goods and merchandise should be here weighed at the king's beam, to prevent fraud, but the custom has fallen into disuse.

Over the Weigh-house (now converted into warehouses,) is a large room, used for religious purposes by a dissenting congregation.

In Little East-cheap is the Vintry Porters tackle warehouse, where the porters assemble, who remove and lay down wines, and of whom a full account will be given in our description of Vintry Ward.

The "Garland," in Little East-cheap, was a celebrated house, on the site of which several small tenements are now built.

*A list of Aldermen of Billingsgate Ward, from 1689 to the present time.*

Sir William Ashurst, knt. elected in 1688 ; served the office of sheriff in 1692, and that of lord-mayor in 1694.

Robert Heysham, esq. elected in 1719.

Sir Edward Bellamy, knt. elected in 1721 ; served the office of sheriff in 1724, that of lord-mayor in 1735, and was removed to the Ward of Bridge Without.

Thomas Winterbottom, esq. elected in 1745 ; served the office of sheriff in 1747, that of lord-mayor in 1751, and died in the office.

The hon. sir Peter Warren, K. B. elected in 1753, immediately declined the office.

WM. BECKFORD, esq. elected in his stead, served the office of sheriff in 1756, that of lord-mayor in 1763, was again elected lord-mayor in 1770, and died in the office.

Richard Oliver, esq. elected in 1770 ; served the office of sheriff in 1772, and resigned.

Thomas Sainsbury, esq. elected in 1778 ; served the office of sheriff in 1780, and that of lord-mayor in 1786.

W. Lushington, esq. elected in 1795.

W. Champion, esq. elected in 1799 ; served the office of sheriff in 1798.

Sir W. Leighton, knt. elected in 1799 ; served the office of sheriff in 1803, that of lord-mayor in 1806, and resigned.

Anthony Brown, esq. elected in 1821 ; served the office of sheriff in 1824, and lord-mayor in 1827 ; is the present alderman of this ward.

END OF BILLINGSGATE WARD.





## **Bishopsgate Ward Within.**

**THIS** Ward takes its name from the gate which stood between Wormwood Street and Camomile Street, and divided it into Bishopsgate Ward within, and Bishopsgate Ward without the walls; the former containing five, and the latter four precincts. The united Ward is bounded on the south by Langbourn Ward, on the west by Broad Street Ward and Moorfields, on the east by Aldgate Ward, Portsoken Ward, and part of the Tower liberty; and on the north by Shoreditch, extending from Spital square, including a great part of Houndsditch, to the pump near St. Martin Outwich at the east end of Threadneedle Street, thence to the west corner of Leadenhall down Gracechurch Street, to the south-west corner of Fenchurch Street.

Both divisions are governed by one alderman, fourteen common councilmen, (two of whom are deputies,) seven constables, thirteen inquest-men, and two ward beables. During the course of more than a century, every alderman who has presided over this Ward, except one, has served the office of Lord Mayor.

**BISHOPSGATE WITHIN** terminates at Nos. 1 and 64, in that street, on which houses are mitres to designate the spot where the gate formerly stood. The five precincts of this division are, Allhallows, St. Peter, St. Martin Outwich, St. Helen, and St. Ethelburga, in the two latter of which stand the respective parish churches of St. Helen and St. Ethelburga.

St. Helen's church, situated in a handsome open space on the east side of Bishopsgate Street, called from the church Great St. Helen's, is a vicarage in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

The Saint to whom this church is dedicated was Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, the first Christian emperor of Rome, whose father died at York A. D. 306. He established christianity permanently throughout his dominions, and removed the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, afterwards called from him Constantinople.

Helena was daughter of a prince of Britain, and is said to have been born at Colchester, in Essex. Nicephorus, and other Greek writers, have attempted to scandalize this British saint, by saying that she was born in Greece, was an innkeeper's daughter, and lived in concubinage with the emperor Constantius Clorus; but cardinal Baronius, refutes this imputation on her character by proofs that she was a Briton, and the lawful wife of Constantius.

She is named in ancient records "the most pious and most venerable Augusta." Going on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, she found the cross on which Christ was crucified; and died at Rome "in the odour of sanctity," A. D. 326, in the eightieth year of her age.

This is a very ancient foundation, for that a parish church was erected before the Conquest appears from the fact, that in 1010, Alwyne, bishop of Helmehow, removed the remains of king Edmund the Martyr, from Bury St. Edmund's to London, and deposited them in this church, for three years, till the depredations committed by the Danes in East Anglia ceased. The patronage was anciently in lay hands, and in the reign of Henry II. one Ranulph, with his son Robert, granted it to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, by whom it was some time after granted to William Fitz-William (ancestor of the noble house of Wentworth\*) who in

\* Dineally descended from him, was sir William Fitz-William, a merchant tailor, and servant to cardinal Wolsey. He was chosen alderman of Bread Street Ward 1506; going afterwards to reside at Milton, in Northamptonshire, he entertained at that place his former master the Cardinal, who had now fallen into great misfortune by reason of the king's displeasure, for which being questioned by king Henry VIII. he answered "that he had not done it contemptuously, but because the cardinal had been his master, and partly the means of raising his fortune." The king was so well pleased with his gratitude, that he knighted him, and made him a privy counsellor.

This same sir William, with the true spirit of beneficence, built the greater part of the present church of St. Andrew Undershaft, and bequeathed a con-

1210 founded a priory of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to the Holy Cross and St. Helen, which was subsequently greatly augmented by William Basing, sheriff of London in the 2nd Edward I. The advowson of the church was given to the prioress and nuns, in whom it continued till the dissolution in 1539, when with the other religious establishments of the kingdom, it fell to the crown. At the time of its dissolution, the revenues, according to Dugdale, were £314. 2s. 6d. and according to Speed, £376. 6s.

In 1551, Edward VI. gave the living to Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London, and his successors, which grant was confirmed by queen Mary in 1553, but after the martyrdom of that eminent prelate, who was burnt at the stake, in Oxford, as a recusant and obstinate heretic, for his firm adherence to the Protestant religion, on 15th of October, 1555, it reverted again to the crown, in which it continued vested until 1568, when queen Elizabeth granted it by lease to Cæsar Aldermarie and Thomas Coleel, in trust for the parishioners for twenty-one years, and on the expiry of that term it was leased out by the "virgin queen," to captain Nicholas Oseby, in lieu of a pension, because that gentleman, whilst in Spain, gave to the English court the first intelligence of the fitting out of the Spanish armada. It was subsequently sold to Michael and Edward Stanhope, to be held by them, their heirs, and assigns, in soccage. It has however since been re-granted to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

While the nunnery existed, this church was in great esteem, and served both the nuns and the parishioners by the addition only of a partition, which was knocked down at the dissolution of the house, and the church left to the parishioners as it now stands, who in 1663 laid out £1,300 in repairing it.

siderable portion of his property to charitable purposes. . One bequest, though small, is remarkable, as it shows how far he had anticipated the justice of succeeding ages. He left his mansion in St. Thomas the Apostle to his widow, on condition that she should pay annually the sum of £4 for the release of poor prisoners within the city of London, who were acquitted, but kept in confinement for their fees. In his last will he gave to his sovereign his large ship with all her tackle; to sir Thomas Wriothesley his collar of the Garter, together with his best George set with diamonds, and to his brethren, the Merchant Taylors, his best standing cup. He died in 1542.

From him the present earl Fitz-William is lineally descended.

This church, which escaped the fire of London in 1666, is a light Gothic structure, consisting of a plain body, with large windows, very sparingly ornamented. The tower was added in 1669, and is wrought at the corners with rustic, surmounted by a cupola and turret. The length of the church is 111 feet, the breadth 50, and the altitude 68 feet ; that of the tower is 61 feet. The windows contain many armorial bearings in painted glass. A bracket over the door on the south side supports a figure of St. Helen. The gallery and organ were erected by subscription in 1744.

This church contains the monuments of many celebrated persons, and "first in name as in fame," is that of sir Thomas Gresham, of whom we shall speak more at large in our account of the Royal Exchange. This tomb is altar-fashioned, with a black slab at the top, the sides fluted and of coloured marble. It bears no inscription, nor did so good a man need a "storied urn" or sculptured epitaph. His name and deeds of excellence live in the heart of every patriotic citizen of London.

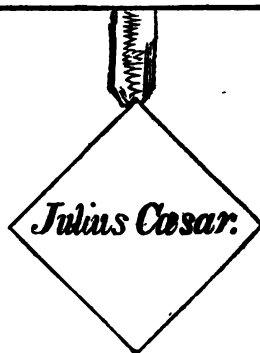
There is a magnificent tomb on the north side of the altar, with the effigy of a man in rich gilt and painted armour, small ruff, short hair, and trunk breeches. The palms of his hands are united over the breast, and the figure lies under two arches, supported by six marble columns, and a fleur-de-lys at the feet. The latin inscription states it to be erected to the memory of sir William Pickering, who died in 1574, aged 58. "A soldier adorned with all mental and bodily endowments, a scholar, a pious man, and a skilful linguist. He served four princes with honour and celebrity, Henry VIII. in the field ; Edward VI. as ambassador to France ; queen Mary as ambassador to Germany ; and to queen Elizabeth his entire services were dedicated. He is said to have aspired to the hand and heart of the latter, being, says Strype, "the first gentleman of the age for his worth in learning, arts, and warfare ;" and we know that the chaste queen Bess admired comeliness in a man, and was not inaccessible to flattery and admiration.

On the north wall is an old monument, adorned with three columns, &c. erected to the memory of "William Bond, alderman, and sometime sheriffe of London, a merchant adventurer, and most famous (in his age) for his great adventures both by sea and land : " he is called in his latin epitaph, "the Flower of Merchants, whom

Britain has produced." The figures of himself, his wife, and seven children, are carved in a kneeling posture. His son Martin, who was captain in the camp at Tilbury 1588, and chief captain in the train bands till his death in 1643, aged 85 years, is represented in armour, reposing in his tent, attended by soldiers, and a servant waiting with his horse.

There is a very curious tomb to sir Julius Dalmare Cæsar,\* with an inscription in latin, cut in court hand on a black slab, in the form of a piece of parchment, with a seal appendant, the translation of which is as follows :

To all faithful Christians to whom these presents shall come, know ye, that I, Julius Dalmare, alias Cæsar, knight, doctor of law, judge of the high court of admiralty, and master of requests to queen Elizabeth ; privy councillor, chancellor of the exchequer, and master of the rolls to king James, do by these presents declare, that I will chearfully pay the debt I owe to nature, whenever it shall please God to appoint it. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, dated 27 February, 1635, &c.



It is enrolled in Heaven.

\* Sir Julius Cæsar, a learned civilian, born at Tottenham, 1567, was the son of Cæsar Adelmarr, a Genoese physician to queen Mary and queen Elizabeth, and descended by the female line from the duke de Cesarini in Italy. He was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of B. A. as a member of Magdalen Hall, and afterwards went to Paris, where he was created doctor of civil law. In the reign of Elizabeth he was master of requests, judge of the

On the north side the altar, on the east wall, is a small old monument of marble, with three columns, entablature, and two arches. This is to the memory of sir Andrew Jud, alderman and skinner, lord-mayor in 1550, and founder of alms-houses in the parish, with the following inscription :

To Russia and Muscovia,  
To Spayne, Germany, without fable,  
Travell'd he by land and sea,  
Both mayre of London and Staple.

The commonwelthe he norished  
So worthelie in all his dayes,  
That ech state full well him lov'd,  
To his perpetual prayse.

Three wives he had, one was Mary,  
Fower sunes, one mayde he had by her,  
Annys had none by him truly,  
By dame Mary he'd one daughtier.

Thus in the month of September,  
A thousande, fyve hundred, fitey  
And eyght, dyed this worthy stapler,  
Worshipynge his posterytye.

There is a profusion of elegant and magnificent monuments within this edifice, which would occupy more space in the description than our pages will allow : we must pass over the tombs of many excellent men and worthy citizens, the mementoes of whose merits are striking monitors to the living, not only as an example of life, but as a proof that not even the most exemplary virtues can

admiralty, and master of St. Catherine's hospital, near the Tower. On the accession of king James he was knighted by that prince, and constituted chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, and sworn of his majesty's privy council. In 1614 he was appointed master of the rolls, upon which he resigned his place of chancellor of the exchequer. After passing through many honourable employments, and continuing master of the rolls for above 20 years, he died in 1636, in the 79th year of his age. He was a man of great integrity, and remarkable for his charity to all who were worthy and in want, and as a judge strictly upright.—*Biog. Brit.*

ward off the dart of death, but that we must all undergo the destiny of man, which is—

“——to die, to go we know not where,  
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot.”

One other monument must not however escape our record, it is that of Francis Bancroft. This man, one of the lord-mayor's officers, had during a course of years, accumulated by rapacity, usury, and oppression, the sum of £28,000. Thinking to expiate the sins of a life passed in extortion and injustice by a charitable bequest of the dross that could not avail him in another world, he, neglecting his poor relations, bequeathed the whole of his property in trust to the Drapers' Company, to found and maintain an almshouse and a school at Mile End, and to keep this his monument, (which he erected during his life time) in good repair. Within this, embowelled and embalmed, he was placed in a chest or box, made with a lid to fall down with a pair of hinges without any fastenings, and a square piece of glass in the lid, over his face. He had so incurred the hatred and ill-will of citizens of all ranks, that the persons who attended his funeral obsequies, with great difficulty saved the corpse from the fury of the populace. It is a very plain monument, nearly square, and has a door for the sexton to go in and clear it from dust and cobwebs, but the keys of the iron rails about the monument, and of the vault door, are kept by the clerk of the Drapers' Company. The minister had twenty shillings for preaching a sermon once a year in commemoration of Bancroft's charities, on which occasion the alms-men and scholars attended at church, and were, by the will of the founder, entertained with a good dinner at some neighbouring public house. The sexton had forty shillings a year for keeping the monument clear of dust. Whatever might have been Bancroft's idea of metempsychosis, it is evident he entertained some hopes or ideas of returning to life within a given period, and therefore had given the above particular directions concerning his tomb and coffin. The time arrived, and his body having rotted to its parent earth, the precautions were discontinued. We may apply to this niggard what was said of the infamous Chartres, by Arbuthnot, “We may



learn how heaven estimates wealth, when such wretches are allowed to accumulate it."

Near the corner of Little St. Helen's, on the east side of Bishopsgate Street, is the parish church of St. Ethelburga, so called from the sister of St. Erkenwald, bishop of London, and the first christian princess of the Saxon race, daughter of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who embraced the christian religion, and became patron of Augustin or Austin, the English Apostle. Her brother having built for himself the monastery of Chertsey, in Surrey, founded for her another at Barking in Essex. Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, mentions a number of miraculous interpositions in favour of her and her sisterhood.

The living is a rectory in the gift of the bishop of London, to whom and to his successors it was granted by queen Elizabeth. In ecclesiastical matters it is subject to the archdeacon. The advowson was originally in the prioress and nuns of St. Helen's, till the suppression of that convent in 1539.

This church, one of the smallest within the city, is supposed to be of the architecture of the reigns of Henry V. and VI. The south wall has four lancet windows; on the north side two are blocked up. The pulpit is ancient, and on the south side is a gallery erected by Mr. Owen Saintpier, churchwarden in 1629, "only for the daughters and maid servants of this parish to sit in." At the east end is a large arched window, with the crest of the Mercers' Company, the arms of the city, and of the Companies of Sadlers and Brewers in painted glass.

The altar-piece is neatly ornamented with six Corinthian pilasters, entablatures; &c. There are several monuments, the principal of which is of Thomas Pestill, a constant resident in the house wherein he was born, in this parish, to the age of sixty years.

The external appearance of the church has undergone very material alterations. In 1736 it had projecting shops on each side of the pointed door; over the door was a penthouse, with a balustrade; behind was a flat arched Gothic window, over which a dial projected into the street: the steeple was of wood, with square pillars, the capitals supporting a window, in which was the *Sanctus* bell, vulgarly called the *Saints'* bell. The *Sanctus* bell

was affixed formerly to every church, and usually rang when the host was exalted, as a signal for devotion throughout the parish.

The front of the church is plain and stuccoed over, having a window, with a clock and small turret; but it is not remarkable for elegance or any thing particularly deserving of notice either within or without. Its length is 54 feet, the breadth 25, and the height 31 feet.

### BISHOPS-GATE



was situated a little to the north of Camomile and Wormwood Streets, and the mitres, with an inscription beneath, stating that near that spot the gate stood; on No. 1 in Bishopsgate without, and on No. 64 in Bishopsgate within, (as we have before had occasion to observe,) show the exact site. It was 1440 feet north west of Aldgate. Mr. Strype imagines that it was erected by Erkenwald, bishop of London, about 675, a conjecture founded on the effigies of two bishops which formerly adorned the gate, and from which it

took its name: but Stow could find no earlier mention of it than by a record of 1210, which states that William Blund, sheriff that year, sold to Serle Mercer and William Ahmaine, procurators or wardens of London bridge, all his land, with the garden, in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate; and again, in 1235, Walter Brune, citizen of London, and Rosia his wife, having founded the priory of St. Mary Spital (of which we shall make particular mention in our account of the other division of this Ward,) without Bishopsgate, confirmed the same, &c. and it is again mentioned in a record of 1247.

It was repaired by William, prelate at the time of the conquest. In the reign of Henry III. the Hanseatic company of merchants residing in this city, in consideration of several privileges granted them, obliged themselves and their successors, not only to keep this gate in repair, but to defend it whenever it should be attacked by an enemy; but the said company not fulfilling their contract, they were presented to the judges itinerant, sitting at the Tower of London, for their neglect in not keeping the said gate in repair, though they were made free of the city on that consideration.

Upon this presentment, Gerard Marbot, alderman of the Hanse, and director of the said company, agreed to pay to the mayor and citizens the sum of two hundred and ten marks, for the immediate reparation of the gate, and entered into a new covenant, by which they bound themselves and their successors to keep it in repair, and defend it for the future, and it was accordingly rebuilt in an elegant manner at their expense in 1479. On the south side, over the gateway, was placed a stone image of a bishop, with a mitre on his head; he had a long beard, sunken eyes, and an old mortified face, and was supposed to represent the founder, St. Erkenwald.

On the north side was another bishop with a smooth face, reaching out his right hand to bestow benedictions, and holding a crosier in his left. This is supposed to have been the courtly bishop, William the Norman. This last was accompanied by two other figures in stone, intended for Alfred, and his son Aldred, earl of Mercia, to whose care that great prince had committed the charge of the gate. In the year 1551, the above-mentioned merchants prepared stone for rebuilding the gate, but their company being dissolved about this period, a stop was put to the work, and the old

gate remained until 1731, when it was entirely taken down and rebuilt at the expense of the city. When nearly completed, the arch of the gate fell in, but although it was a great thoroughfare, and this accident happened in the middle of the day, no person was hurt.

Over the gateway was a carving of the city arms, supported by dragons, beneath which was an inscription,

"Rebuilt Anno Domini 1735, the hon. John Barber lord-mayor."

On the key stone of the centre was a bishop's mitre, and at each side were postern gates for the convenience of foot passengers.

The rooms in the ancient gate were appropriated to the use of one of the lord-mayor's carvers, but he afterwards had a pecuniary consideration in lieu thereof. It was pulled down, with the other gates of the city, about 1760.

The principal streets in this division of the Ward are, part of Gracechurch Street, Bishopsgate Street within, Crosby Square, Great and Little St. Helen's, St. Helen's Place, Wormwood Street, and Camomile Street.

Gracechurch, formerly Grasschurch Street, was so called from a grass market held here. It is a spacious street, inhabited by many respectable tradesmen, and celebrated for the number of coaches which start hence into all the villages south of the metropolis, and to all parts of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent. It commences at Eastcheap, and terminates at the the crossway formed by it, Leadenhall Street, Bishopsgate Street, and Cornhill; but the part between Lombard Street and Eastcheap, is in Bridge Ward within.

The herb market, of Leadenhall is in this Ward, the principal entrance to which is from Gracechurch Street. It is a handsome square, and well supplied with vegetables of all descriptions, brought hither by the market gardeners from the vicinity of the metropolis.

Some part of the south end of Bishopsgate Street was destroyed in the fire of 1666, and again burnt in 1765, when a row of excellent houses was built, amongst which is the celebrated London Tavern, where large meetings of merchants and others are held, as well for business, as for purposes of conviviality. The sheriffs of London, when sworn in, usually give their grand entertainments on

the occasion, at this tavern ; and here the corporation of the Trinity House, the Marine Society, and other large societies, hold their annual dinners, in a spacious hall appropriated to that purpose.

Opposite the church of St. Martin Outwich, is the City of London Tavern, a large and magnificent building, of equal celebrity with the tavern above-mentioned.

In clearing away the rubbish caused here by the fire of 1765, the remains of an ancient church or chapel were discovered, which had long served for the uses of cellaring to the four houses that covered this relic of antiquity ; but when, or by whom, this old church was founded, cannot be traced. The inside of it measured forty feet in length and twenty-six in breadth. The roof was only ten feet nine inches from the floor, occasioned by the raising of the ground in this part of the city, before noticed in our account of Aldgate Ward.

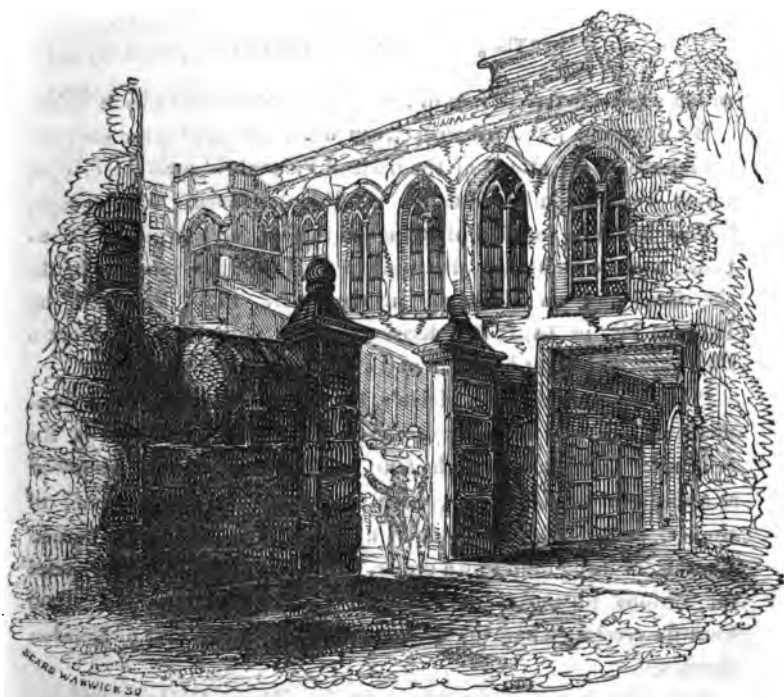
It was conjectured, that the premises here mentioned were the remains of a church, which once stood at the top of, or above, Cornhill, dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle ; from which the other church at the corner of St. Mary Axe, dedicated to the same saint, was distinguished by the addition of Undershaft (vide Aldgate Ward.)

About twelve feet farther to the north, and under the house where the fire was supposed to have begun, there was another stone building thirty feet long, fourteen feet broad, and eight feet high, with a door on the north side, a window at the east end, and the appearance of another at the west end. This building was covered with a semicircular arch, made of small pieces of chalk, in the form of bricks, and ribbed with stone, resembling the arches of a bridge ; but this structure did not appear to have any connection with the first, nor does any ancient history give us the least account thereof, nor of any religious or other remarkable foundation in this neighbourhood, that could be so strangely buried.\*

On the east side of Bishopsgate Street within, is Crosby Square, in which are the remains of

\* Lambert.

## CROSBY HOUSE,



erected by sir John Crosby in 1466. This gentleman was a grocer, woolstapler, and sheriff of London in 1470. The ground on which the house was built, was leased to him by Alice Ashfield, prioress of St. Helen's. In this house, Richard, duke of Gloster, was residing when he had his nephews conveyed to the Tower, and was devising the means of their murder. In Shakespeare's *Richard II.* we have this mention of it :

*Buckingham.* Good Catesby, go effect this business soundly.

*Catesby.* My good lords both, with all the heed I can.

*Gloster.* Shall we hear from you, Catesby, ere we sleep ?

*Catesby.* You shall, my lord.

*Gloster.* At Crosby Place, there you shall find us both. "

It was also the scene of the Crook-back's successful intrigue in get-

ting the citizens of London to press on him the acceptance of the crown,

"The golden hope he looked for ;"

which was tendered to him in the council chamber of this mansion.

Sir John was knighted with eleven other citizens for the successful repulse of the attack of the bastard Falconbridge on the city, of which we have made mention in Aldgate Ward. "Stow says, "This house he builded of stone and timber, very large and beautiful, and the highest at that time in London : hee was one of the sheriffes, and an alderman in the yeere 1470, knighted by Edward IV. in 1471, and deceased in the year 1475, so short a time enjoyed he that his large and sumptuous building.

"He was buried in St. Helen's, the parish church, a faire monument of him and his lady is raised there : he gave towards the reforming of that church 500 marks, which was bestowed as appeareth by his armes, both in the stone worke, rooffe of timber, and glasing. I holde it a fable said of him to be named *Crosbie*, of being found by a crosse." He bequeathed many legacies for various purposes in the Ward of Bishopsgate, and £100 towards erecting a new tower of stone at the south-west of London Bridge.

The mansion was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to Antonio Bonavica, an Italian merchant. Henry being a great encourager of the merchants of that country, for the sake (says Rymer) "of magnificent silks, velvets, tissues of gold, jewels, and other luxuries for the pleasure (says the uxorious monarch) of us, and our dearest wyeff, the quene." Alderman Bond, during his residence here, increased the height of the house by building a turret on the top. In the reign of Elizabeth it was appropriated to the chancellor of Denmark, ambassador to this country, and also to various other ambassadors.

During the civil wars, this structure, which was worthy of the name of a palace from its size and beauty, was used as a prison, and many loyalists confined there. On the Restoration, considerable portions of the building were destroyed, and the houses of Crosby Square erected on their site ; but the great hall was granted to the Non-conformists, and used as a meeting-house for upwards of a

century, for which it was admirably calculated, on account of its great extent. It is now occupied by a large packer.

Thus from a palace it became a dungeon, and by the mutation of time a place of worship; and could the stones of the wall have tongues as well as ears, how many a tale might they not narrate of political intrigue, midnight plottings, religious persecution, bigotted oppression, or heated fanaticism! But generations have passed away "as a tale that is told," and the time-worn structure alone remains to call up the memory of the past, and afford ample scope for reflection on the future.

The hall to which we have alluded, improperly called Richard the Third's chapel, is still entire, though divided by its present occupiers into floors. The length is 87 feet, the width 28, and the height 36 feet. It is lofty and majestic, and the west side affords a range of beautiful Gothic windows: a handsome circular window has undoubtedly been an ornament to this building from its early foundation. The whole hall is formed with much elegance, and was considered as a fine specimen of the architectural taste of the period. The roof, which is of timber, is divided into compartments by three rows of pendants, which range along it, connected by pointed arches. The whole of this large hall is decked with florid ornament, and the *coup d'œil* is imposing and beautiful. Every heart of true feeling must regret, that a building so dear to the lover of history and antiquity should be desecrated to the "vile use" of a packing and lumber room. But this is a vain lament, and we may console ourselves with the reflection, that its utility may be its preservation, and, like the skull cup of lord Byron, although the days of animation and glory be over, yet

" This chance is theirs—  
To be of use."

On the other side of this square are the **BAGGAGE WAREHOUSES** of the **EAST INDIA COMPANY**, erected for the reception of contraband goods previously to their sale.

On the left hand side of the entrance into Great St. Helen's, are the almshouses founded by sir Andrew Jud, knt. as appears by a tablet in front of the building, although it has been asserted that he was only the executor of lady Holles, the relict of sir W. Holles, lord mayor in 1531. They are for the reception of



six poor persons, and the Skinners Company are trustees of the charity, and the original pension of eightpence a week to each inhabitant has been much increased by subsequent bequests.

In the immediate vicinity of St. Ethelburga's church, is Little St. Helen's, so called as being the site of the house belonging to the nuns of St. Helen's, some remains of which were visible about twenty-five years since. This priory existed before the reign of Henry III. and William Basing, dean of St. Paul's, the first founder, was buried there. After the Dissolution, the Company of Leathersellers purchased the priory of queen Elizabeth, and on the site built with part of the materials the largest and most elegant hall at that time in London, having a magnificent screen adorned with six Ionic columns, and a ceiling of beautifully carved fretwork: this was pulled down to make room for the handsome range of buildings called St. Helen's Place, in some of the cellars of which are the only remains of the old priory.

The Company of Leathersellers is an ancient fraternity, incorporated in the sixth year of Richard II. They had a charter from Henry VI. in 1442, in which they are styled "The wardens and society of the mystery or art of Leathersellers of the city of London:" and by a grant from Henry VII. the wardens of this company were empowered to inspect sheep, lamb, and calf leather throughout the kingdom, in order to prevent frauds in those commodities. It is a livery company, and the corporation consists of a prime and three wardens, with twenty-six assistants. Since their hall has been pulled down, they have transacted the business of the company in a house belonging to themselves in Little St. Helen's, built at the same period with their hall, of which the upper panes of the windows on the first floor were formed of painted glass, said to have belonged originally to the priory. The house was a perfect specimen of the architecture of queen Elizabeth's time:

In the reign of this good queen, when monopolies were much in vogue, Edward Darcy obtained a patent for searching and sealing all leather throughout England, for which he was to be handsomely remunerated. The Leathersellers of London denied the validity of the patent; and being heard on the subject before the queen's council, submitted to them in very homely terms,

"whether it was meet that such a tax should be laid upon the people, not being granted by parliament, nor warranted by law. And whether, if it were in her majesty's power to grant it, it were meet or requisite to raise a revenue of fourscore or an hundred thousand pounds to one man, to the utter undoing of many thousands her majesty's poor and dutiful subjects."

The council ordered inquiry to be made into the subject, and in the meanwhile suspended the operation of the patent. The lord treasurer afterwards endeavoured to prevail on the leather-sellers to submit to the patent under certain modifications, but they positively refused to acknowledge its legality on any terms, and four of them were thrown into prison for their obstinacy.

The recorder and several aldermen waited on them in prison, and advised them to yield to Darcy. The reply which they made deserves to be inscribed in letters of gold. "They urged to the said aldermen, that at their first incorporation into this noble city, they were charged with a precise oath to be obeisant and obedient unto the mayor and ministers of the city, the franchises and customs thereof to maintain, and this city to keep harmless in that that in them was; and they bade them judge, if to admit Mr. Darcy's ministers to search and seal, were not to run headlong into the terrible sin of perjury; which the queen could never abide, and never left unpunished. And they prayed God to strengthen them with all constancy and patience, to endure any thing, rather than by their own act to dispossess themselves of that which had been enjoyed by them and their predecessors, citizens of London, three hundred years and more." The result of this honest inflexibility was, the destruction of Darcy's patent. The council did not choose to push the matter any further; but to screen their own inconsistency, found out a legal flaw in the patent, and then set the sturdy leathersellers free.\*

Such is the "stuff" the patriotic citizens of London "are made of;" and whilst such

"Hampdens, who with dauntless breast

The *would-be* tyrant of their craft withstood,

are to be found, and there needs "no ghost from the grave" to

\* Percy, History of London.

tell us that the race will never be extinct, Great Britain must remain the queen of islands, and the envy of the world.

In digging foundations for some houses in 1707, near this spot, some sepulchral remains were discovered; and in 1732 a tessellated Roman pavement was discovered, which, from its north-east direction under the adjacent buildings, was probably connected with that found in Camomile-street in 1711, (vide Map of "Authentic Remains of Roman London.")

Adjoining the church of St. Ethelburga, also is a commodious building occupied by the Marine Society, who formerly transacted their affairs in a room over the Royal Exchange. This admirable institution for fitting out friendless and destitute boys for sea service, was established in 1756, under the following circumstances:—Lord Henry Pawlett, afterwards duke of Bolton, then commanding the *Barfleur*, requested sir John Fielding, the magistrate, to collect a number of poor boys for his ship, and to clothe them. These lads, on their way to join the ship, were met by Fowler Walker, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, who, struck by their appearance, thought that a society for fitting out boys in a similar manner would not only be a benevolent institution, but a national benefit. Sir J. Fielding entered into his plan, and subscriptions amounting to a sum sufficient to clothe nearly four hundred boys, were raised by their mutual efforts. Mr. Jonas Hanway, truly named "the friend of the poor," next took up the plan, with several merchants, and this excellent scheme was prosecuted with so much zeal, that many thousands have through its means been rescued from an abandoned course of life, and rendered serviceable to their king and country.

A ship is moored off Deptford for the reception of the boys, who are clothed, fed, instructed, and qualified for sea service; and so extensive have been the benefits of this charity (which was incorporated in 1772), that since its establishment it has clothed and sent to sea upwards of 70,000 boys, who have been rescued from distress, and perhaps infamy, to form the best sailors in the Navy, whether employed in the King's, the East India Company's, or Merchants' service.

Mr. Hicks, a Hamburg merchant, who had been a benefactor to the Society during his lifetime, bequeathed it no less a sum

than £20,000. Mr. Garrick gave the profits of his theatre, on a representation of the "Suspicious Husband," amounting to £271. 2s. A benefit, given by the proprietors of Ranelagh, amounted to £502. 7s. and another at the Opera-house netted £58. 8s. And so greatly was the philanthropy of individuals evinced, that between 1752 and 1762, £22,553. 11s. 2d. was subscribed or bequeathed to effect the purposes of this admirable establishment. The funds are applied during war to the equipment of boys for the Navy, and during peace to the apprenticing boys and girls; the Society giving the preference to the orphans of soldiers and sailors.

Every man of war, privateer, and merchant's ship, is compelled to take a certain number of these boys, according to the number of the crew.

Having given a faithful account of the most interesting parts of the east side of Bishopsgate-street within, we will, before we commence on the west side, again quote our worthy friend John Stow. "From Crosby-place up to Leadenhall corner," says the accurate John, "and so downe Grasse-Street, among other tenements are divers faire and large builded houses for merchants and such like."

"Now for the other side, namely the right hand, (i. e. the west side) hardly within the gate, is one faire-water conduit, which Thomas Knesworth, maior in the year 1505, founded: he gave £60, the rest was furnished at the common charges of the citie. This conduit hath since been taken down and rebuilt. From this conduit have yeamongst many faire tenements divers fair innies, large for receipt of travellours, and some houses for men of worship, namely, one most spacious of all others thereabout, builded of brick and timber by sir Thomas Gresham, knt. who deceased in the year 1579, and was buried in St. Helen's church, under a fair monument by him prepared in his life: he appointed by his testament this house to be made a Colledge of Readers."

The spacious mansion of sir Thomas Gresham, "builded with bricke and timber," was bequeathed by that patriotic citizen as a college for the profession of the seven liberal sciences,—Divinity, Astronomy, Music, Geometry, Law, Physic, and Rhetoric,—a may be seen by the following extract from his will :—

"And I will and dispose, that after such time as the one moiety

of the said Royal Exchange and other premises, according to the intent and meaning of these presents, shall come to the mayor and corporation of the said city, and from thence so long as they and their successors shall by any means or title have, hold, or enjoy the same, they and their successors every year shall give and distribute to and for the sustentation, maintenance, and finding four persons, from time to time to be chosen, nominated and appointed by the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, meet to read the lectures of divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry, within mine own dwelling-house, in the parish of St. Helen's, in Bishopsgate-street and St. Peter's the Poor, in the city of London, (the moiety whereof hereafter in this my last will is by me limited and disposed unto the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city,) the sum of £200. of lawful money of England, in manner and form following; to every of the said readers for the time being, £50. of lawful money of England yearly, for their salaries and stipends, meet for four sufficiently learned to read the said lectures, &c."

A further provision is likewise made for the support of some alms-houses founded by him, as well as for relieving various prisoners; and the will proceeds in these words:

"And as concerning the other moiety before in this my present last will disposed to the said wardens and commonalty of the corporation of the Mercers, I will and dispose, that after such time as the same moiety, according to the intent and meaning of these presents, shall come to the said wardens and corporation of the Mercers, and from thenceforth so long as they and their successors shall by any means or title have, hold, and enjoy the same, that they and their successors every year shall give, and pay, and distribute to, and for the finding, sustentation, and maintenance of three persons, by them the said wardens and commonalty, and their successors from time to time to be chosen and appointed, meet to read the lectures of law, phisic, and rhetoric within mine now dwelling-house, in the parish of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, and St. Peter's the Poor, in the city of London, (the moiety whereof hereafter in this my present last will, is by me appointed and disposed to the said corporation of the Mercers) the sum of £150. of lawful money of England, in

manner and form following, viz. to every of the said readers for the time being, the sum of £50. for their salaries and stipends, meet for three sufficiently learned to read the said lectures, &c. &c."

From the situation of the house belonging to sir Thomas Gresham, its spaciousness, open courts, and covered walks, with the means it afforded of providing a separate suite of rooms for each professor, its numerous offices, stables, and gardens, as well as the disposition of the eight alms-houses built at the back of it, it has been by many considered as probable he contemplated forming the whole into a college; however that may be, he generously provided that those who were charged with the care and management of his bequests should receive the full reward of their labour; the annual payments directed by his will did not exceed £603. 6s. 8d. whilst the amount of rents from the Exchange was £740. besides additional profits continually accruing from occasional fines.

This worthy and munificent benefactor to his country was not long permitted to enjoy the fruits of his bounty: he was seized with apoplexy in his own kitchen, and expired almost instantaneously, in the 61st year of his age. Upon the decease of sir Thomas, and his lady, who had a life interest in the estates, the City and the Mercer's Company immediately took upon them the trust, and having obtained possession of the estates, proceeded to the appointment of lecturers; and that partiality might not mislead their choice, they applied to the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, from each of which they elected three professors, and a seventh, who was a graduate of both, upon the recommendation of queen Elizabeth. The most learned men of both universities have been professors of this college.

This structure was so much decayed in 1686, that sir Christopher Wren, who had been engaged to survey the premises, declared it to be in a most dangerous state. In 1704 the trustees petitioned parliament to take down the whole fabric, and to rebuild it in a convenient manner, so as to provide the lecturers with convenient apartments. This application was unsuccessful, but a bill in the year 1708 brought about the desired measure, and an agreement was entered into for the purchase of this college, which was then pulled down, and upon its site the Excise Office was erected. The corporation were to find "a sufficient and proper place for the

professors to read their lectures in." The place thus appropriated is a room on the south-east side of the Royal Exchange, and the lectures were thus arranged :

Monday.....	DIVINITY.	Thursday....	GEOMETRY.
Tuesday .....	CIVIL LAW.	Friday .....	RHETORIC.
Wednesday ....	ASTRONOMY	Saturday ....	PHYSIC.
and MUSIC.			

These lectures having been for some time neglected, have been lately revived, and are held during term time in the rooms over the Royal Exchange.

The only view of the college, which after the fire of London served as a common refuge for the municipality and merchants, is to be found in Ward's "Lives of the Gresham Professors."

On the 23rd February, 1768, a petition of the lecturers of Gresham college was presented to the House of Commons and read ; setting forth, " That by the will of sir Thomas Gresham, knt. founder of the said college, it was directed that the seven persons elected and appointed to read the lectures in the said will mentioned, should have the occupation of his mansion house, gardens, and other appurtenances, (now called Gresham college) for them and every of them there to inhabit, study, and daily to read the said several lectures ; and that in and by the said will it is further directed that none should be chosen to read any of the said lectures so long as he should be married, nor be suffered to read any of the said lectures after he should be married, neither should receive any fee, or stipend appointed for the reading of the said lectures ; and that as the said college will be pulled down in pursuance of the bill now depending, and that part of the will of the said sir Thomas Gresham, by which the occupation of the said college is given to the said lecturers, made null and void ; therefore praying the house, that as the collegiate life intended by sir Thomas Gresham will now necessarily be at an end, the restriction contained in the said will, with respect to the marriage of the said lecturers, may also be taken away ; and that provision may be made for that purpose, in such manner as to the house shall seem meet."

This petition was referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole house, to whom the bill for pulling down Gresham college was committed ; and the committee was empowered " to

receive a clause or clauses to enable the lecturers of the college to marry, notwithstanding any restriction in the will of sir Thomas Gresham."

This was followed by an act "for carrying into execution an agreement made between the mayor and commonalty and citizens of London, and the wardens and commonalty of the mistery of Mercers of the said city, and Stamp Brooksbank, esq. secretary to the commissioners of his majesty's revenue of excise, for the purchase of Gresham college, and the ground and buildings thereunto belonging; for vesting the same unalienably in the crown, for the purpose of erecting and building an Excise Office there, and for enabling the lecturers of the said college to marry, notwithstanding any restriction contained in the will of sir Thomas Gresham, deceased."

From this Institution the Royal Society took its origin. We have no account of any literary society (if we except the academy said to have been formed by Charlemagne) before the sixteenth century, when several were established in Italy, which however were imperfect. It was destined for lord Bacon to point out the necessity and means of establishing a philosophical society, based on those principles which should give encouragement to science, patronage to talent, and benefit to mankind. This gifted scholar and philosopher wished to make the world a republic of letters, and suggested that all princes should establish literary institutions in their states, and that all nations should hold communication with each other on all subjects connected with their common interests and mutual advantage, and that the literati of each kingdom should impart to the world the result of their researches and inventions.

But this philanthropic suggestion, however adapted to the mind of the philosopher, did not precisely coincide with political expediency, but the measures proposed were not lost. Learned men began to associate in London, and at our universities. A few erudite scholars met at Wadham College, Oxford, at the apartments of Dr. Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester; and others worthy of record, amongst whom were the philosopher Boyle, sir William Petty the celebrated political economist, Dr. Seth Ward, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, Drs. Wallis, Goddard, Willis, and Bathurst; Rooke the mathematician, and the prince of architects, sir Christopher Wren.



In 1658, they assembled in Gresham College, by permission of the proprietors of that foundation, formed themselves into a society, and continued to meet once or twice a week until Cromwell's death, when the college was for a time made a military barrack; but Charles II., in 1663, by his letters patent constituted them a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for improving Natural Knowledge." The meeting of the Society was held at Gresham College until 1711, when they were held in Crane court, and subsequently removed to apartments in Somerset-house assigned to them by his majesty George the Third, where it has continued to prosper.

A museum was established here in 1677 by Henry Colwell, consisting of natural and artificial curiosities, which were subsequently enriched and added to by Davies Barrington, and the present collection and library of the Institution is excellent. An annual volume is published, entitled the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London."

The College by singular chances escaped the fire of 1666: but little of the original building remained; it having been mostly rebuilt in 1601, possibly after the original design, the arcades being adapted to the numbers of commercial and other followers of so universal a merchant as sir Thomas Gresham.\*

The College being pulled down, the Excise Office was in 1763 erected on its site, which has its principal front in Broad-street, but there is a back entrance in Bishopsgate-street within. This building is partly in Bishopsgate and partly in Broad-street Ward, in which latter we shall give a full description of it.

"At the very west corner of the street, over against the east end of St. Martin Outwich church (from whence the street windeth towards the south), you had of old time a faire well, with two buckets so fasten'd that the drawing up of the one let down the other, but now of late that well is turned into a pumpe."

This must have been an invention of some note, as it is mentioned by Stow in two places. The pump to which he alludes, was probably destroyed in the fire of 1765, but was renewed, and a very excellent one now covers what was doubtlessly the well above mentioned.

\* Pennant.

## **Bishopsgate Ward Without,**

**COMMENCES** from the two houses at the corners of Wormwood and Camomile Streets respectively, and runs northward as far as Shoreditch, and to the bars in Spital Square.

This division is under the same government as Bishopsgate Ward Within, and contains four precincts and one parish church, dedicated to St. Botolph, a Saxon saint, who died in 680, situated on the west side of the street, a few yards without the Gate, opposite the north end of Houndsditch, and is a rectory in the gift of the bishop of London. The present rector is the bishop of Chester, whose house is in Devonshire Square.

The registers of this church do not go higher with the rectors than 1323, when John de Northampton resigned the rectorship; but it appears to have been a very ancient foundation. The old church, which according to Stow stood on the very brink of the Town Ditch, escaped the fire of 1666, but became so ruinous that it was taken down in 1726, and rebuilt at the expence of the parishioners in 1729. It is a massy and spacious edifice: the body, well built of brick, and well enlightened, and the roof concealed by a handsome balustrade. On the inside the roof is arched, except over the galleries, and two rows of Corinthian columns support both the galleries and arch, which extends over the body of the church, and is neatly adorned with fretwork, from which are suspended handsome gilt branches. The steeple, though heavy, has a magnificent appearance. In the centre of the front is a large plain arched window, decorated with pilasters of the Doric order. Over this window is a festoon, and above an angular pediment; on each side is a door crowned with windows,

above which are others of the port-hole shape. Above the pediment rises a square tower surmounted by a cupola with a circular base, surrounded by a balustrade in the same form, by the sides of which, on the corners of the tower, are urns with flames. From this part rises a series of coupled Corinthian columns, supporting other urns with the former, and over them rises the orgive cupola, crowned with a large vase with flames.

At the time of the erection of this church much difference of opinion arose as to the judgment of the architect in not placing a door in the centre. One writer thought "the steeple more in taste than any about town, and that the parts of which it is composed are simple, beautiful, and harmonious." Another observes, "That the placing of a window in the middle of the street, where the principal door should have been, is an error of the first magnitude. The most unlearned eye must perceive a strange imperfection in this, though without knowing what it is; and there is something in the highest degree disgusting, at being shut out by a dead wall at the proper and natural entrance."

But in justification of the architect, it may be accounted for thus: it was necessary to make the church ornamental towards the street, and being the east end, the altar was necessarily placed where the grand entrance should have been, under a noble arch beneath the steeple.

To remedy some defects occasioned by the light being obscured in consequence of the closeness of houses on the north side, a dome was made in the ceiling, and a window was formed at the west end, which is now however entirely hidden by the great organ erected by subscription in 1764. The pulpit is richly ornamented and inlaid.

On the wall of the stairs leading to the north gallery, is a picture emblematically descriptive of the sufferings of Charles I. The king is represented as kneeling at an altar decorated with crimson velvet and gilt ornaments, and before him is an open volume, with the words, "*In verbo tuo spes mea.*" In his left hand is a crown of thorns bearing a label inscribed "*asperam at levem.*" The right hand is pressed against the breast, and from the fingers of one hand is the inscription, "*Christum tracto.*" The crown is overturned at his knees, and is mottoed, "*Splendidam at*

*gravem;*" and beneath his foot is another, "*mundum calco.*" A vast number of labels are issuing from various parts; on one ray of the sun is "*clarior e tenebris,*" on another "*cælum specto.*" In another part is a ship at sea, with the king on board, exposed alone to the fury of the tempest, which is assailing him from all quarters at once. The clouds are inscribed, "*Nescit naufragium virtus,*" and "*Emmota triumphans.*" And at the bottom is the well-known saying of the philosopher Seneca, "*Ecce spectaculum dignum, ad quod respiciat Deus operi suo intentus, vir fortis cum malâ fortunâ compositus.*" A man resigned to the adversities of fortune, is a spectacle which the Almighty deems worthy of his contemplation.

The monument of Sir Paul Pindar (of whom we shall say more hereafter) states him to have been "faithful in negociation, and eminent for piety, charity, loyalty, and prudence. He was an inhabitant twenty-six years, and a bountiful benefactor to this parish; and died in 1650, at the age of eighty-four."

Mrs. Mary Grigman left numerous bequests to the parish.

"Now without this churchyard wall was a cawsey leading to a Quadrant called Petty France, of divers Frenchmen dwelling there, and to other dwelling-houses lately builded on the banks of the said ditch by some citizens of London, that more regarded their own private gains than the common good of the citie. For by means of the cawsey raised on the banke, and soylage of houses, with other filthiness cast into the ditch, the same became inforced into a narrow channel, and almost filled up with unsavory things, to the danger of impoysoning the whole city.

"For prevention whereof, and in a worthy and charitable disposition of so honourable a citie, (in regard that this parish was greatly unprovided of the buriall for their dead), that needlesse cawsey or passage to Petty France was given by the citie to the said parish for the same intent; which they have (since then) made good and firme ground, walling it about with a good strong bricke wall, serving as a corner, and supplying church-yard by itself; and towards the charge thereof, divers good parishioners (that desire to be namelesse) gave large and honest contribution. And because they would not shew themselves unthankfull to the

citie for so great a benefit, their expression standeth fixed over the gate at entrance into the said church-yard.

" This church-yard being consecrated the 4th day of June 1617, the first man buried therein chanced to be a Frenchman borne, upon whose buriall these verses were written :

" A Frenchman borne,  
Hight Martin de la Toure,  
Was the first man  
Was buried in this ground.

" A schoolmaster he was :  
And this a part of our  
Neere-neighbouring point  
Of Petty France small bound.

" So Martin of the Tower  
May well be said,  
Thave died in England,  
Yet in France was laid.\*"

A monument with Persian characters in this church-yard, out of the bounds of consecrated ground, is thus translated :

" This grave is made for Hadgi Shaughsware, the chiefest servant of the king of Persia for the space of 20 years, who came from the king of Persia, and died in his service. If any Persian cometh out of that country, let him read this and a prayer for him ; the Lord receive his soul, for here lieth Mahomet Shaughsware, who was born in the town of Novoy, in Persia."

This gentleman was a Persian merchant, and principal secretary to the Persian ambassador, with whom he and his son came over to England. He was forty-four years of age, and was buried August 10th, 1626, the ambassador himself, the junior Shaughsware, and the principal Persians, attending the funeral. The rites and ceremonies were principally performed by the son, who sitting cross-legged, alternately read and sang, with weeping and sighing. This form continued morning and evening for the space of a month, and, had not the intrusion of the mob prevented,

\* Stow.

would have continued during the whole stay of the Persians in this country.

The church-yard is now handsomely railed on each side of the thoroughfare, for foot passengers from Bishopsgate Street to Broad Street.

In the register book of the parish is the following (amongst many others) curious item :

" 1586. Paid for bread and drink for the ringers, when they rang for the death of the queen of Scots."

However this may be characteristic of love for queen Elizabeth, it argues but little in favour of the humanity of the age.

The items of charges (showing the careful regard for the poor, and reminding us of the disproportion between Falstaff's bread and his sack,) for the dinner at the consecration of the burial ground, 5th June, 1617, are curious :

	£	s.	d.
" Paid for four pieces of beef, weighing 21 st. 6 lb.....	11	3	6
twelve legs of mutton.....	1	14	0
six lambs and a half .....	0	18	0
twelve chickens .....	0	8	0
grocery.....	0	14	0
four points* of beef for the poor .....	0	12	0
	<hr/>		
	£15	6	6
	<hr/>		

Sir Paul Pindar bequeathed large sums to this parish.

At a small distance from the north side of this church is a very narrow place, called Alderman's Walk, nearly adjoining to which are a street and several courts known by the general name of Old Bethlem.

This was a priory founded A.D. 1246, by Simon Fitz-Mary, sheriff of London in 1247. This order consisted of brothers and sisters, who wore a star upon their capes and mantles, probably in commemoration of the star that guided the wise men of the east on

\* Buttocks of beef.

their visit to our Saviour, at his birth in "Bethlehem of Judea," and these monks were to receive the bishop and canons of Bethlehem whenever they should come to England. King Edward III. granted it a protection, (which Stow says he had seen) for the brethren, *Militiæ beatæ Mariæ de Bethlem*, within the city of London, in the fourteenth year of his reign.

" The copie of an ancient deed of Gift,  
given to Bethlem or Bedlam,  
by Simon, the sonne of  
Mary.

" To all the children of our mother holy church, to whom this present writing shall come. Simon, the sonne of Mary, sendeth greeting in our Lord, Where among other things and before other lauds, the high altitude of the heavenly counsellis marvelously wrought by some readier devotion, it ought to be more worshipped, of which things the mortall sicknes (after the fall of our first father Adam) hath taken the beginning of this first repaying: Therefore forsooth, it beseemeth worthy, that the place in which the sonne of God is become man, and hath proceeded from the virgin's wombe, which is increaser and beginner of man's redemption, namely ought to be with reverence worshipped, and with beneficial portions to bee increased: Therefore it is, that the said Simon, sonne of Mary, having speciall and singular devotion to the church of the glorious virgin at Bethlehem, where the same virgin of her brought forth our Saviour incarnate, and lying in the cratch, and with her own milke nourished; and where the same child to us there borne, the chivalrie of the heavenly company sang the new hymne, Gloria in excelsis Deo. The same time the encreaser of our health (as a king, and his mother a queene) willed to bee worshipped of kings, a new starre going before them at the honour and reverence of the same childe and his most meeke mother; And to the exaltation of my most noble lord, Henry, kinge of England, whose wife and child, the foresaid mother of God and her only son have in their keeping and protection. And to the manifold increase of this citie of London, in which I was borne; And also for the health of my

soule and the soules of my predecessors and successors, my father, mother, and my friends; And especially for the soules of Grey of Marlowe, John Durant, Ralph Ashwey, Maud Margaret, and Dennis Homen: Have given, granted, and by this my present charter here have confirmed to God, and to the church of St. Mary of Bethlem, all my lands which I have in the parish of St. Buttolph without Bishopsgate of London, that is to say, whatsoever I there now have or had, or in time to come may have in houses, gardens, pooles, ponds, ditches, and pits, and all their appurtenances, as they be closed in by their bounds; which now extend in length from the king's high street east, to the great ditch in the west which is called deepe ditch, and in breadth to the lands of Ralph Downing in the north, and to the land of the church of St. Buttolph in the south. To have and to hold the foresaid church of Bethlem in free and perpetuall almes: And also to make there a priorie, and to ordaine a prior and canons, brothers and also sisters, when Jesus Christ shall enlarge his grace upon it. And in the same place, the rule and order of the said church of Bethlem solemne professing, which shall beare the token of a starre openly in their capes and mantles of profession, and for to say divine service there for the soules aforesaid, and all christian soules; and specially to receive there the bishop of Bethlem, canons, brothers, and messengers of the church of Bethlem for evermore, as often as they shall come thither. And that a church or oratory there shall be builded, as soone as oure Lord shall enlarge his grace, under such forme that the order, institution of priors, canons, brothers, and sisters of the visitation, correction, and reformation of the said place, to the bishop of Bethlem and his successors, and to the charter of his church and of his messengers, as often as they shall come thither, as shall seeme them expedient, no man's contradiction notwithstanding, shall pertaine for evermore; saving alway the services of the chiefe lords, as much as pertaineth to the said lande. And to the more surety of this thing I have put myselfe out of this land, and all mine; and lord Godfrey, then chosen of the nobles of the citie of Rome bishop of Bethlem, and of the Pope confirmed then by his name in England, in his name and of his successors and of his



chapter of his church of Bethleem into bodily possession : I have indented and given to his possession all the foresaid lands, which possession hee hath received, and entred in forme aforesaid ; and in token of subjection and reverence, the said place in London without Bishopsgate shall pay yearly in the said citie a marke sterling at Easter to the bishop of Bethleem, his successors, or his messengers, in the forme of a pension. And if the faculties or goods of the said place (our Lord granting) happen to grow more, the said place shall pay more in the name of pension at the said terme to the mother church of Bethleem.

“ This (forsooth) gift and confirmation of my deed, and the putting to of my seale for mee and mine heires, I have steadfastly made strong, the yeere of our Lord God a thousand two hundred forty-seven, the Wednesday after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist : these being witnesses, Peter the sonne of Allen then maior of London, Nicholas Bet then sheriffe of the said citie, and alderman of the said ward, Ralph Sparling, Godfrey of Campes, Simon Comicent, Simon Ronner, Rob of Woodford, Thomas of Woodford, Walter of Woodford, Walter Pointell, &c. &c.”

This priory having been suppressed, in common with all other religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII., was purchased from the crown by the mayor and commonalty of London in 1546, and converted into a Lunatic Asylum, the friends of the patients paying a weekly sum for their support. At a court of aldermen held 7th April 5th Edward VI. it was ordered, “ That the inhabitants within the precincts of Bethleem should be from thenceforward united to the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, and to be allotted and charged to all offices and charges, tythes and clerks’ wages excepted. In consideration whereof, the parson of the said parish was to receive yearly 20s. and the clerk 6s. 8d. out of the chamber of London.

The priory enclosed all the estate and ground in length from Bishopsgate-street east, to the great ditch in the west, which was called the deep ditch, dividing the said lands from Moorfields, and in breadth to the land of Ralph Downing, viz. Downing’s alley on the north, and to the land of the church of St. Botolph in the south.

On the dissolution of the priory the site and lands were disposed of to the citizens, and were immediately leased out to tenants, and entirely built upon, except about an acre at the north-east extremity of Lower Moorfields, known by the modern appellation of Broker Row, from the brokers' shops there, which was the situation of the deep ditch before alluded to.

In 1568, sir Thomas Rowe, merchant taylor, and lord-mayor of London, caused this ground to be enclosed with a brick wall, to be a common burial ground, at a low rate, to such parishes in London as wanted convenient burial places: he gave it the name of the New Church Yard near Bethalem, and established a sermon to be preached there on Whitsunday annually, which for many years was honoured with the presence of the lord mayor and alderman, but this custom has long been discontinued, and the burial ground shut up.

The houses in Petty France, so called on account of the refugees there, becoming ruinous, were pulled down, and New Broad Street erected on the site.

"Next unto the parish church of St. Buttolph was a faire inne for the receipt of travellours;" this was upon the site of the present White Hart Tavern, but although that building is very ancient and bears the date of 1480, yet Mr. Pennant states, that none of the original building was left, and adds, "I believe that there are but very few houses in London remaining, older than the time of queen Elizabeth or James I." It is no wonder we have so few: till about the year 1200 there were very few stone houses, and none tiled or slated; they were built with wood and thatched with straw or reeds. In the year 1189, Richard I. ordered that they should be built with stone to a certain height, and that they should be covered with slate or burnt tile. This order was repeated, but it was long before it was obeyed.

Farther northward of the church, near Half-Moon Alley, is the LONDON WORKHOUSE, a large and convenient structure for the reception, employment, and relief of the indigent and helpless, and the punishing vagrant and disorderly persons within the city and liberties of London. In 1662 an act of parliament was passed, by which the governors, consisting of the lord-mayor, aldermen,

and fifty-two citizens chosen by the common-council, were constituted a body corporate, with a common seal. The lord-mayor for the time being was appointed president of the corporation, which was allowed to purchase lands and tenements to the annual value of £300.; and the common council were empowered to rate the several wards, precincts, and parishes of the city for its support.

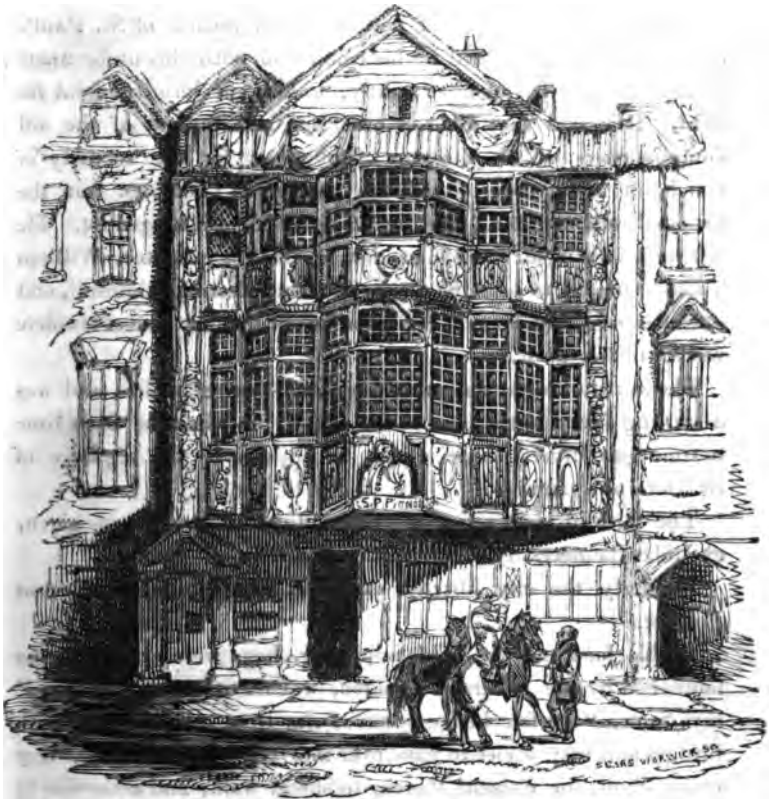
The several parishes, besides their assessments, formerly paid one shilling per week for each child they had in the workhouse; but in the year 1761, the governors came to a resolution that no more children paid for by the parishes to which they belonged, should be taken into the house; and since that time it has been resolved, that only such children should be taken in as are committed by the city magistrates, found begging in the streets, pilfering on the quays, or lying about in unhabited places.

The children are dressed in russet cloth, with a round badge upon their breasts, representing a poor boy and a sheep, with this motto, "*God's providence is our inheritance.*" The boys are taught to read and write, and the principal part of their time is spent in weaving, &c., the girls are employed in sewing, spinning, and other labour, by which they are qualified for service. When at a proper age, the boys are bound apprentices to trades, or sent to sea; and the girls are placed out in reputable families.

When assistance is required for the expenses attending the workhouse, the governors apply to the court of common-council, who, on each application, order the sum of £2000. to be paid by a proportionate assessment on the respective parishes in the city.

When the city gates were pulled down in 1761, the debtors in Ludgate, citizens of London, were removed to a part of this house, in apartments allotted for that purpose; and here, within these few years they remained, till removed to Giltspur Street compter.

A little lower down the street, on the west side, is No. 169, a very old house, once the residence of sir Paul Pindar, an eminent merchant. It is now a public house, called

**THE SIR PAUL PINDAR.**

“ This great and wealthy merchant was early distinguished by that frequent cause of promotion, the knowledge of languages. He was placed apprentice with an Italian master, travelled much, and was appointed ambassador to the grand seignior by James I. in which office he gained great credit by extending the English commerce in the Turkish dominions. He brought over with him a diamond valued at £30,000. ; the king wished to buy it on credit: this the sensible merchant declined, but favoured his majesty with the loan on gala days : his unfortunate son became the purchaser. Sir Paul was appointed farmer of the customs by James, and frequently supplied that monarch’s wants, as well as those of his

successor. He was esteemed worth £236,000. exclusive of bad debts, in the year 1639. His charities were very great: he expended nineteen thousand pounds in the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral. He was ruined by his connection with this unfortunate monarch, and if I remember rightly, underwent imprisonment for debt. It is said that Charles owed him and the rest of the old commissioners of the customs £300,000.; for the security of which, in 1643, they offered the parliament £100,000. but the proposal was rejected. He died August 22, 1650, aged 84. He left his affairs in such a perplexed state, that his executor, William Toomes, unable to bear the disappointment, destroyed himself, and most deservedly underwent the ignominy of the now almost obsolete verdict of *felo-de-se*.\*

The worthy knight was greatly reputed during his life, and was a sterling friend to the poor of the parish, to whom he from time to time gave liberal benefactions, as appears by the registers of St. Botolph's parish.

The faithful delineation of this antique house above given, excludes the necessity of any description from our pen.

Formerly the city liberties ended at Hog Lane, in Norton Folgate.

In this lane, and the fields adjoining, hogs were allowed to be nourished by the bakers of London, whence its name. "Here," says Stow, "are fair hedge rows of elm-trees on each side, with bridges and easy styles to pass over into the pleasant fields, very commodious for citizens therein to shoot, walk, and otherwise to recreate and refresh their dulled spirits in the sweet and wholesome air; which is now, within a few years, made a continual building throughout of gardens, houses, and small cottages, and the fields on either side are turned into garden plats, timber-yards, bowling allies, and such-like, from Houndsditch in the west, so far as Whitechapel, and farther in the east." This verdant, and then agreeable and salubrious spot, doubtless where the care-worn citizen would retire for the enjoyment of rurality and quiet, is now covered by the equally celebrated, but not so inviting, the fragrant-smelling, pure, and delightful Petticoat Lane, with its dirty and

\* Pennant.

dark alleys, whence issue those "ancient and fish-like smells," which remind the hurrying passenger that he is in the "Land of Israel," though not the land flowing with milk and honey.

This spot, although degraded from

"Its pride of place,"



was once the scene of all that was courtly and magnificent: it was the habitation of great men. Here, in Petticoat lane, on the spot where dirt and dung heaps assume the place of the stately palace, was the town residence of the count Gondamor, ambassador from Spain, the land of etiquette and punctilio, where to have less than fifty quarterings on the escutcheon, or less than from ten to twenty names, at once stamps a man plebeian. "Gondamor," says Granger, "who became all things to all men for political purposes, might have been represented with a looking-glass in his hand, as St. Paul is at Versailles. He spoke Latin to king James; drank with the king of Denmark, his brother-in-law, and beat each at his own strongest point, viz. politics and tipling. He assured the earl of Bristol, when he was ambassador at Madrid, that he was an Englishman in his heart. He was also very gallant to the ladies, to whom he frequently made presents. There, perhaps, never was a man who had so much art as Gondamor, with so little appearance of it."

Nurtured in a nation which had all that chivalrous dignity, that heightened notion of honour, which Moorish gallantry had left to Spain when it receded, combined with that splendid enthusiasm which the torrent of Mexican riches then just poured upon it produced, count Gondamor is said to have been dazzled and impressed with the magnificence of his own country, and to have brought with him all those ideas of state and grandeur which the close connection with the contemplators of visionary worlds, and the possessors of realms of gold, might be supposed to inspire.

With such elevated notions of his own and his nation's rank in the scale of nations, and appearing as the representative of the proudest state in Europe, it might be supposed that the situation of a palace sufficiently spacious and splendid for the reception of the haughty grandee would have been a subject of excessive diffi-

culty. But he did find one ! and found it in Petticoat lane ! It is certain, that in a branch leading from Petticoat lane to Smock alley, which was formerly bounded by hedge rows of elm and other trees, and had "very pleasant fields to walk in, insomuch that gentlemen used to have houses there," stood till within the last half century, a very large quadrangular mansion, with court yard, gates, and all other appendages of state, and in which once resided that august personage count Gondamor, whose name it retained till its final dilapidation. Tradition says it belonged, in the reign of Elizabeth, to the earl of Essex. In the time of the Commonwealth, it was inhabited by Cromwell's soldiers, probably as a communication with the garrison at Houndsditch, and thence with the Tower, and also to preserve order and keep a surveillance over the eastern part of the metropolis.

It was subsequently let out in tenements : its gardens covered with small cottages and sheds ; and its once magnificent apartments tenanted by a colony of Israelites more skilled in bargaining than in a knowledge of the proper distinctions of *meum et tuum*, and infinitely more noted for the cunning than the candour of their transactions.

It was purchased some years since by the East India Company, who erected large warehouses on the site.

On the opposite side of the street, within sight of Gondamor house, was a large house formerly occupied by Hans Jacobson, jeweller to king James I. : it was in a paved court called, from the historian Strype, "Strype's court," and corrupted into "Tripe's court." In this house John Strype, the divine, biographer, and historian, dwelt. He has left notices of this place of his residence in many parts of his work, which was then very different from its present state.\*

John Strype, a voluminous contributor to English ecclesiastical history and biography, was of German extraction, but born in the suburban parish of Stepney, in 1543. He was educated at St. Paul's School, whence in 1661 he was removed to Jesus College, and afterwards to Catharine Hall, Cambridge. He graduated M. A. in 1666, and taking orders was nominated to the perpetual

\* Vestiges, &c. European Magazine, March 1804.

cure of Thoydon Boys in Essex. He was soon after appointed minister, but never regularly inducted to the living, of Low Leyton in Essex, in which parish was Rickhold's, formerly belonging to sir Michael Hicks, secretary to lord Burghley, and still containing his numerous MSS. It is thought, that his accidental access to these papers inspired Mr. Strype with his strong attachment to historical antiquities, the first fruit of which was his publication entitled "*Ecclesiastical Monuments*," relating chiefly to religion and the reformation of it, and the emergencies of the church of England under Henry VIII. King Edward VI. and queen Mary I. in three vols. folio, which volumes were printed in succession, the last in 1791. His "*Annals of the Reformation*," 4 vols. folio, began to be published in 1709, and were not completed until 1731. He also published an augmented edition of Stow's "*Survey of London*," in 2 vols. folio, 1720; and was a considerable benefactor to English biography, by publishing separately, in folio volumes, the lives of the archbishops Crammer, Parker, Grindal, and Whitgift; and in three 8vo. volumes, those of sir John Cheke, sir Thomas Smith, and bishop Aylmer. His diligence and exactness procured him considerable countenance from the leaders of the church, with whom he was in constant correspondence; and although he was not adequately exalted, he seems to have been rewarded with various minor preferments.

This laborious student was for many years rector of Hackney, in which he spent many years of the latter part of his life, which was prolonged to the age of ninety-four, his death taking place in 1797. His works for some time after his death were much neglected, but have since risen in value, from an increasing opinion of his industry and fidelity, however ungraced by style and the art of connection. His life of Crammer, &c. has been reprinted at the Clarendon press.\*

On the east side of the street, opposite St. Botolph's church, is Houndsditch, (a portion of which is in this ward,) now a long street, and formerly a filthy ditch, the receptacle for dead dogs, and all manner of dirt. It was remarkable, and worthy of mention, as

\* General Biographical Dictionary.



the burial-place of the traitorous noble Edric the murderer of his sovereign Edmund Ironside, in favour of Canute, who said, "I approve the treason, but detest the traitor;" and in consequence of this feeling, when Edric came to demand the wages of his guilt and infamy, which he had been promised should be the highest situation in London, "Behold the traitor!" said Canute! "and in conformity with his ambitious wishes, place his head on the loftiest part of the Tower of London." This sentence was executed, and the dismembered trunk was dragged by the heels from Baynard's Castle, having been, previously to decapitation, tormented with burning torches; the head was exposed as directed, and the body flung into the foul Hounds-ditch, a fit place of sepulture for ingratitude and villainy.

This street was first paved in 1503. In a small court leading to Devonshire square, is a Meeting-house belonging to the religious society of Friends, usually denominated Quakers. Similar to all places of worship belonging to this respectable and wealthy class of the community, the place is undistinguished by ornament, and remarkable only for its plain and unadorned appearance.

Some of the principal doctrines held by this class of religious dissenters (who have particular annual meetings, when they assemble from all parts of the kingdom), are, that God has given to all men supernatural light, which being obeyed, can save them; and that this light is Christ; that the life ought to be regulated according to this light, without which no man or woman is capable of understanding the Holy Scriptures, which they believe were given by the inspiration of God, and are to be preferred to all other writings extant in the world; and do own them to be a secondary and subordinate rule of faith and practice, but the light and spirit of God they believe is the primary rule, because the holy scriptures were given forth by, and do receive all their authority from, the Holy Spirit; but a measure or manifestation of the Spirit is given to every one, that they may profit; that in worship men and women ought to wait in the silence of all flesh, to receive immediately from the Lord, before they open their mouths, either in prayer to the Almighty, or in testimony to the people; that all superstitions and ceremonies of mere human institution in religion, ought to be laid aside; as also in civil society, such as saluting

one another, by the pulling off the hat, bowing, curtseying, and saying *you* instead of *thou*, to a single person, &c. ; that men and women ought to be plain and grave in their apparel, sober and just in their conversation, and at a word in all their dealings ; not to swear or fight, or bear any carnal weapons for that end, but to love one another, and to do good as much as is in their power.

Near the west end of Houndsditch was formerly "a large inne for the receipt of travellers, called the Dolphin, of such a signe."

DEVONSHIRE SQUARE occupies what was once a single house, with pleasure grounds, bowling greens, &c. formed by Jasper Fisher, one of the six clerks in chancery, a justice of peace, and a freeman of the Goldsmiths' Company. The mansion, so large and elegantly constructed by a man of no property or figure, was ridiculed in some of the poems of the day under the appellation of "*Fisher's Folly*."

After the ruin of its vain projector, it passed with rapid succession to different owners, amongst others to Edward earl of Oxford, lord high chamberlain to queen Elizabeth, (who is recorded to have presented to that queen the first perfumed gloves brought to England) : the earl resided here, and it is probable that during the time he held it, her majesty lodged here, in one of her visits to the city. It fell from him to the noble family of Cavendish ; William, the second earl of Devonshire, died in it about the year 1628. This family had, however, resided in the neighbourhood many years, for it appears that Thomas Cavendish, treasurer of the exchequer to Henry VIII. buried his lady in St. Botolph's, the parish church, and by will he bequeathed a legacy for its repair. During the civil wars the house was formed into a conventicle, which is alluded to by Butler, when, speaking of "the packed parliament," he says,

"That represents no part o' th' nation,  
But Fisher's Folly congregation."

From the title of this noble family, the square assumed its present name. It is of small dimensions, but has several good houses. In the north-west corner is a large house which was formerly the residence of sir Samuel Dashwood, lord mayor of London in 1703.

It is recorded in the register of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, that Edward Alleyn, the benevolent founder of Dulwich College, was born near Devonshire House in 1566, near where sir Francis Baring had his residence. Jeremiah Collier, that enemy to plays and players, had yet the justice to term Alleyn the "Roscius" of his age, and "that as he out-acted others in his life, so at his death (alluding to his extensive charities) he outdid himself."

New Street is occupied by very large and extensive East-India warehouses, which cover a space of nine acres of ground, and reach from hence to Houndsditch. They are appointed for the reception of goods for *private trade*, which are of such importance, that a military guard is kept on the premises every night.

The Old Artillery Ground, the Campus Martius of the Romans, was a short way north-east of Devonshire square.

This was originally a spacious field, called *Teazle Close*, from its being planted with teasles for the use of clothworkers. It was afterwards let to cross-bow makers, who used to shoot there, but being at length enclosed with a brick wall, it afterwards was used as an artillery ground, to which the gunners of the town resorted every Thursday, when they levelled brass pieces of artillery against a butt of earth raised for that purpose.

The last prior of St. Mary Spital granted to the gunners of the Tower this artillery ground for thrice 99 years, for the use and practice of great and small artillery; and king Henry VIII. gave the company a charter; hence this artillery ground became subject to the Tower; the streets, &c. compose one of the Tower hamlets, and the inhabitants are still summoned on juries belonging to the courts held on Tower Hill.

In the year 1589, the city being put to great trouble and expence by the continual musters and training of soldiers, some brave and active citizens, who had obtained experience both at home and abroad, voluntarily exercised themselves, and trained up others in the use of arms, so that within two years there were almost 300 merchants, and other persons of distinction, qualified to teach the common soldiers the management of their guns, pikes, and halberts, as well as to march and countermarch.

These met every Thursday, each person by turns bearing office from the corporal to the captain; and some of these gentlemen

had the honour of having a body of forces under command at the great camp at Tilbury, in the year 1588, when the Spaniards sent against England their pretended "*Invincible Armada*," and these commanders were generally called captains of the Artillery Garden.

This noble exercise became afterwards discontinued for a long time, but was renewed in the year 1610, when several gentlemen having obtained the permission of king James I. undertook at their private expence a weekly exercise in the same artillery ground, and in the year 1662 erected an armoury, in which they placed 500 sets of arms of extraordinary beauty and workmanship.

The Artillery Company now greatly increased, and the people resorted to the artillery ground to learn to defend themselves and their country, and even many gentlemen from every county went to learn martial exercises, in order to teach them to superintend the militia in the distant parts of the kingdom.

King Charles II. when prince of Wales, enlisted himself in this company, as did his brother James duke of York.

At length the Company being so much increased that this artillery ground was scarcely able to contain them, for they amounted to about 6000, they removed to the New Artillery Ground, near the upper end of Moorfields, where they still continue to assemble.

The following composition claims a place in our pages, from the facts it commemorates, and from its intrinsic poetical merit.

"*The Foundation of the Armory of that remarkable Nursery of Military Discipline called the Artillery Garden, London, was begun to be erected the first day of May, An. Dom. 1662, and was finished the last day of November then next following, Colonel Hugh Hammersley being then President; Edward Pierce, Treasurer; Henry Petowe, Marshall, and John Bingham, Esq. Capitaine, and one of the Councill of Warre for this Kingdom.*"

Upon which monument these lines following were composed :

*London's Honour and her Citizens approved Love, exercising Armes in the Artillery Garden, London.*

#### THE FABRICKE.

This Architecture, Phoenix of our age,  
(All Europe cannot shew her Equipage,)

Is *Mars* his Mistresse, which retains the store  
Of *Mars* his Armies, being *Mars* his Faremore;  
This Fabricke was by *Mars* his souldiers framed,  
And *Mars* his Armory's this Building named.

#### THE SOULDIER'S HONNOR.

It holds five hundred Armes, to furnish those  
That love their Sovereigne and will daunt his foes;  
They spend their time, and do not spare the cost  
To learne the use of Armes, there's nothing lost,  
Both time and coyne, to doe their country good,  
They'll spend it freely, and will lose their blood.

#### THE ALDERMAN'S LOVE.

Our City, London, is a Royall thing,  
For it is called the chamber of our King,  
Whose worthy Senate we must not forget,  
Their Grant and our Request together met;  
They cherish us, and we do honour them,  
Where Souldiers find true love they'll love again.

#### THE GROUND.

The Ground whereon this building now doth stand,  
The Teasell ground hath heretofore been named.

#### THE DONOR OF THE GROUND.

And *William*, Pryor of the Hospitall,  
Then of our blessed Lady, which we call  
Saint *Mary* Spittle, without Bishopsgate,  
Did pass by indenture, bearing date,  
Januaries third day, in Henry's time,  
The eighth of that name, the Covent did conjoyne.

#### THE USE.

Unto the Guyle of all Artillery,  
Crosse-bowes, hand guns, and of Archery.

#### THE TERM OF YEERES.

For full three hundred yeeres, excepting three,  
The time remaining we shall never see.

## THE COUNCEL'S CONFIRMATION.

Now have the Noble Councel of our King  
 Confirmed the same, and under Charles his wing,  
 Wee now do exercise, and of that little  
 Teasell ground, we enlarged Saint *Mary* Spittle ;  
 Trees we cut down, and Gardens added to it,  
 Thanks to the Lords that gave us leave to do it.

## A LOYALL SUBJECT'S DESIRE.

Long may this worke endure, and ne'er decay,  
 But be supported till the latest day ;  
 All loyall subjects to the King and State,  
 Will say, Amen, mauge pleene, or hate.

MARISCALLUS PETOWE,

*Composuit.*

Further down is Union-street, a very excellent modern improvement, forming a grand line of communication from Spital Fields church to Smithfield.

Near this place was anciently the priory and hospital of St. Mary, called St. Mary Spital ; founded by Walter Brune, or Browne, sheriff of London in 1203, and Rosia his wife, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. The first stone was laid by Walter, archdeacon of London, in the year 1197 ; its boundaries were from Berward's Lane (near Widegate Alley,) towards the south, and extending in breadth to the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, towards the north ; reaching in length from King-street (or the High-street of Bishopsgate without,) on the west to the bishop of London's field, called Tollesworth, (now Spital Fields,) on the east ; and it was dedicated by William, bishop of London, to the honour of Jesus Christ, and his mother the perpetual Virgin Mary, by the name of *Domus Dei et Beatæ Mariæ*.

Several bequests of lands and tenements enriched this hospital ; amongst others, Edward I. gave by charter, for the repose of his soul, some churches and lands in the diocese of Winton, to secure the prayers of the prior and convent.

In the time of Stow, a large part of the church yard belonging to the hospital, from which it was separated by a brick wall, still

remained ; in this was a pulpit cross, resembling that in St. Paul's church yard ; adjoining stood a house in which the lord mayor, aldermen, and corporation of London, were accustomed to assemble to hear sermons preached during the Easter holidays ; for in those times, the spirit of devotion led to the appointing some prelate of eminence to discourse at large on Christ's passion ; in a sermon delivered at Paul's Cross on Good Friday ; and on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following, a bishop, a dean, or a doctor of divinity, preached at the Spital concerning the Resurrection ; and on Low Sunday another learned divine rehearsed the substance of the other four in a fifth sermon. At these times, the lord mayor and corporation never failed in regular attendance, distinguishing the days by appearing, on Good Friday and Easter Wednesday, robed in violet coloured gowns, and on other days dressed in scarlet. The great Rebellion of 1642 put an end to this pious custom, till the Restoration, when the sermons which had been formerly preached at Paul's Cross, (now no longer standing) were delivered from the choir of the cathedral. The great fire once more interrupted these sacred meetings, both at St. Paul's church and at the Spital : some convenient church being appointed for the reading of the Easter sermons, they were subsequently removed to St. Bride's or Bride, in Fleet-street, where they continued without further change, till the late repairs of that church compelled their removal to Christ church, Newgate Street, where they still continue to be preached at their appointed periods.

At the surrender of St. Mary Spital to the crown, it was valued to expend £478 in the discharge of its charitable purposes, and nearly 200 beds were appropriated to the reception and relief of needy persons.

In 1559, we have an account of a visit paid by queen Elizabeth to the hospital of St. Mary Spital : as usual, she seems to have come with all state and grandeur, attended by " one thousand men in harness, with sheets of mail, corselets and morrice pikes, and ten great pieces, the cavalcade being followed by drums, flutes, and trumpets, two morrice drums, and *two white bears* in a cage." This happened during the mayoralty of sir William Hewit, and in all probability the purpose of her visit was in pursuance of the

custom then in observance of honouring the Spital sermon with the presence of majesty.

“ Here,” says Stow,” I may not omit an especial matter, because in my remembrance, nor also (in my reading,) I find not the like. On Monday in Easter weeke, being Aprill 21, 1617, our most gracious soveraigne king James, being gone on his journey to Scotland, it pleased divers lords and others of his majesties most honourable privie councell, to visit this place of St. Mary Spittle, and there to remain in company (during the sermon time,) with the lord maior, Sir John Lemman, and his worthy brethren the aldermen of this city. The sermon being ended, they rode home with the lord maior to his house neere Bilingsgate, where they were lovingly and honourably both welcommed and entertained with a most liberall and bountifull dinner, and all the gentlemen attending on them. The lords were, the right reverend father in God, George lord archbishop of Canterbury, sir Francis Bacon lord keeper of the great seale of England ; the earle of Worcester ; the lord Lisle lord chamberlaine to his majesty ; the lord bishop of London ; the lord Carew ; the lord Knivet ; sir Julius Cæsar ; sir Thomas Edmonds ; sir John Digby, with divers other knights and worthy gentlemen, &c. And the preacher was Martin doctor Page, of Detford, in Kent.

“ Touching the antiquity of this custom, I find that in the yeere 1398, king Richard having procured from Rome confirmation of such statutes and ordinances as were made in the parliament begun at Westminster, and ended at Shrewsbury, he caused the same confirmation to be read and pronounced at Paul’s Crosse and at St. Mary Spittle, in the sermons before all the people. Philip Malpas, one of the sheriffs in the yeere 1439, gave 20s. by the yeere to the three preachers at the Spittle. Stephen Foster, maior, in the yeere 1594, gave £40 to the preachers of Paul’s Crosse, and Spittle. I find also that the aforesaid house wherein the maior and aldermen doe sit, at the Spittle, was builded (for that purpose,) of the goods and by the executors of Richard Rawson, alderman, and Isabel his wife, in the yeere 1488. In the yeere 1594, this pulpit being old, was taken downe, and a new one set up, the preacher’s face turned towards the south, which was before towards



the west. Also a large house (on the east side of the said pulpit) was then builded for the governors and children of Christ's Hospital to sit in; and this was done of the goods of William Elkin alderman, late deceased. But within the first yeere, the same house decaying, and like to have fallen, was againe (with great cost) repaired at the citie's charge."

In the year 1756, a part of Spitalfields, (then called Lollesworth) was dug into for the purpose of obtaining clay for making bricks, and several earthen urns were found full of ashes and bones, which were easily traced to the Romans; each of those vases contained, besides, one piece of copper money, bearing the superscription of the reigning emperor; some were of the reign of Claudius, some of Vespasian, some of Nero, of Antoninus Pius, of Trajan, and many others. Other urns were likewise found in the same place made of white earth, with long necks and handles; some of these were empty, but a great part bore evident marks of having once contained some liquid which had long since soaked through. A quantity of phials, and curiously formed glasses, were brought to light at the same time, some of them exhibiting the rarest workmanship; they were nearly all of fine chrystal, and contained water little differing in clearness and taste from common spring water; a part were filled with oil, which appeared upon examination to be very thick, and possessing an earthy taste; some were supposed to have balm in them; whilst a considerable number were so much broken and injured by breaking through the clay in which they had lain, as to render conjecture unavailing.

Several fine specimens of cups and other utensils were likewise discovered, the outside of which exactly resembled coral for smoothness and polish: Roman characters were printed at the bottoms of them; some peculiarly shaped lamps were next dug up, composed of an artificial mixture of red and white earth, beautifully wrought together; several images of about a foot in length, one representing Pallas, the others some of the inferior deities; one other small vase was discovered, shaped like a hare sitting on her form, the mouth of the pot being contrived between the ears of the animal.

In the same field were found several stone coffins containing the

bones of men, in all probability those of some ancient Britons or Saxons, after the Romans had withdrawn from the government of the island : there were also found the skulls and bones of men without coffins, or rather whose coffins were consumed ; a great number of large iron nails were dug up with them, similar to those used in the wheels of carts, each of them as thick as a man's finger, a quarter of a yard long, and the top of the head two inches over. Stow gives a minute account of all these things, and it is possible he was an eye-witness to the fact, as he particularly describes each article, and says that many of them were in his possession at the time of his narrating the circumstance. We shall therefore conclude with an extract from his description of the affair ; " Those nayles (says he) were more wondered at than the rest of the things there found, and many opinions of men were there uttered of them, namely, that the men there buried were murdered by driving those nayles into their heads ; a thing unlikely, for a smaller nayle would more aptly serve so bad a purpose, and a more secret place would lightly be employed for such a buriall.

" But to set downe what I have observed concerning this matter, I there beheld the bones of a man lying (as I noted) the head north, the feet south, and round and about him (as thwart his head, along both his sides, and thwart both his feet), such nayles were found, therefore I conjectured them to be the nayles of his coffin which had been a trough cut out of some great tree, and the same covered with a planke of great thicknesse, fastened with such nayles, and I therefore caused some of the nayles to be reached up to me ; and found under the broad heads of them the old wood skant turned into earth, but still retaining both the graine and the proper colour. Of these nayles (with the wood under the head thereof) I reserved one, as also the nether jaw of the man, the teeth being great, sound, and fixed, which (amongst many other monuments there found) I have yet to shew, but the nayle lying dry, is by scaling greatly wasted."

Amongst the antiquities found in Spitalfields was a great ossuary, (a vase, or urn, destined to enclose the ashes and the remains of the bones after the body had been consumed upon the funeral pile,) made of glass, encompassed with fine parallel circles, and containing a

gallon and a half; it had a handle, a very short neck, and a wide mouth of a whiter metal. This was presented to sir Christopher Wren, who lodged it in the museum of the Royal Society. I point out these as a means of discovering the ancient Roman precincts of the city. The cemeteries must have been without the walls, it being a wish and express law of the twelve tables, *that no one should be buried within the walls.\**

That inclosing bodies in a sepulchre was the earliest and most ancient mode of burial is indisputable, and was used by the Egyptians from the earliest period, as we may learn from the pyramids now existing.

In succeeding ages the burning of the bodies of the dead came into fashion, and was adopted, either from a fear of any insult being offered to the corpse by exhumation, or from an idea that the vital principle of princes was carried to heaven in the flames, to rank as demi-gods; or whether inferior persons thought to reach heaven that way, is now only a conjecture. It is certain that the Greeks used incremation as early as the times of the Trojan war, as appears from Homer's description of the funeral rites of Patroclus: but they also used interment, of which Plutarch gives an account.

The Romans derived their custom of burning the dead from the Greeks, and used it principally, till the general introduction of Christianity. Yet Pliny says, "that burning among the Romans was not an ancient custom, they were formerly interred. But after being engaged in long wars, they found that the dead were dug up again; this custom was introduced: therefore, many families continued the ancient mode of burial, for in the Cornelian family, Sylla, the dictator, is said to be the first person burned, and he was willing to be so consumed, fearing that he should be served as he had behaved to Caius Marius, his enemy, whose body he caused to be dug up and cast into the river Anio."

But whether they burnt or inhumed the corpses, they buried either the ashes, or the bodies, in temples or places of divine worship. Neither Jews nor Gentiles, nor Christians, for centuries after the

\* Pennant.

introduction of Christianity, presumed to make God's temple the depository of the dead.

Among the Romans, none but the emperor and the vestal virgins were allowed by the laws of the twelve tables to be buried within the walls of the city.

But though they burnt their dead, yet the Romans always inhumed their ashes. The most ancient buried within their cities, and every one was allowed to bury in his own house, garden, or yard. But this custom being louthsome and pernicious in its effects, it was interdicted. According to the lawyer Ulpianus, in after-ages, the emperor Adrian, about 130 A. C. enacted a penalty for any who should presume to bury their dead in the city, and the same penalty for any magistrate who should consent to or connive at it.

The Romans generally buried near the highways, in fields near the roads, appropriated to that purpose, that the passengers might see the graves, and be reminded of their own mortality; and as Varro tells us, thence the inscription on the monuments, "*Siste, viator*;"—Pause, traveller.

The mode of burial in church was introduced into England by Cuthred, king of the West Saxons, in the seventh century, previously to which inhumation was performed in the open fields.

Cuthbert, tenth archbishop of Canterbury from St. Austin in 798, procured leave from the pope to use the church yard for the purposes of interment.

As late as 1076, during the reign of William the conqueror, Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, by an order of council passed at Winchester, forbade burial in churches.

Just without Bishopsgate, was a bridge over the stream that encompassed the city walls, called the town ditch. This ditch was begun by the Londoners in 1211, and completed about 1213, in the 15th year of the reign of John. It was 200 feet broad, and constructed for the defence of the city. It was frequently cleansed, and contained good fish, but it has long since been built on.

Bishopsgate Street Without is very wide from the church to Norton Folgate, and contains many excellent houses, occupied by merchants and tradesmen of great respectability and affluence. The street has been recently *Macadamised*, but how much the

measure has tended to the cleanliness or improvement, we will leave to those who have most experience of it,—only reserving to ourselves the right of thinking, that a little additional noise, occasioned by the rattling of carriages over the stones, is preferable to the accumulation of dirt, and the oceans of mud which must be waded through, to cross the road in winter, or the whirlwinds of dust to be encountered in summer.

---

*A list of Aldermen of Bishopsgate Ward, from 1681 to the present time.*

Sir Jonathan Raymond, elected in 1681 ; but not being elected lord-mayor, resigned his place.

Sir Owen Buckingham, elected in 1718, served the office of sheriff the same year, and that of lord-mayor in 1705.

Sir Joseph Lawrence, elected in 1713.

Sir Edward Beecher, elected in 1718 ; served the office of sheriff in 1722, and that of lord-mayor in 1728.

Sir Robert Godshall, elected in 1732 ; served the office of sheriff in 1736, was chosen lord-mayor for 1742, but died in the office.

Sir Samuel Pennant, elected in 1742 ; served the office of sheriff in 1745, was chosen lord-mayor for 1750, but died in the office.

Sir Matthew Blakiston, elected in 1750 ; served the office of sheriff in 1754, and resigned.

James Townsend, esq. elected in 1769 ; served the office of sheriff in 1769, and that of lord-mayor in 1772.

Samuel Swain, esq. elected in 1787.

Sir Robert Carr Glyn, bart. elected in 1790 ; served the office of sheriff the same year, that of lord-mayor in 1798 ; is the present alderman of this Ward.

**END OF BISHOPSGATE WARD.**

## **Bread Street Ward,**

**WHICH** is nearly in the centre of the city, took its name from its principal street, where formerly was held the Bread Market, in which, by order of Edward I., in the 30th year of his reign (1302), the bakers of London were compelled to sell bread in the open market only, and not in their shops or houses; and to have four hall-motes in the year, at four several terms, to "determine of enormities belonging to the said company."

It is bounded on the north and north-west by the ward of Farringdon Within, on the west by Castle-Baynard ward, on the south by Queenhithe ward, and on the east by Cordwainers ward. It comprises Bread Street, Friday Street, Distaff Lane, parts of Basing Lane and Watling Street, with the east side of Old Change, from the corner of St. Augustine's church to Old Fish Street, and the north side of Old Fish Street and Trinity Lane, with that part of the south side of Cheapside between Friday Street and the corner of St. Mary-le-Bow churchyard; and is divided into thirteen precincts, governed by an alderman, twelve common councilmen, thirteen constables, thirteen inquest-men, and a ward beadle.

There are two churches in this ward, Allhallows and St. Mildred's, both in Bread-street, which is a well-built open street, running nearly due south from Cheapside; on the east side of which, where it is intersected at right angles by Watling Street, is the parish church of Allhallows Bread Street, which received that name from its being dedicated to all the Saints, and from its local situation. It is a rectory of very ancient foundation; the patronage of which was originally in the prior and canons of

Christ Church, who presented Watkin de Sonnebres to it in 1284, and in 1365 conveyed it to Simon Islip, archbishop of Canterbury, in consequence of favours conferred on them, and it has ever since continued a peculiar attached to that see.

On the 5th of September 1559, the stone spiral steeple was broken down by a violent storm of thunder and lightning, about nine or ten feet from the top, which very nearly crushed a man to pieces, and killed a dog he was playing with. The spire was entirely taken down, to save the parish the expence of the repairs. John Dunston gave £200 towards rebuilding the church in 1620, and £12 per annum for ever. It was demolished by the fire in 1666, rebuilt by sir Christopher Wren in 1684, and the tower completed in 1697, at the expence of the public; and serves not only for the inhabitants of its own parish, but for those of St. John the Evangelist, annexed to it by act of parliament.

Allhallows church consists of a plain body of the Tuscan order, seventy-two feet in length, thirty-five in breadth, and thirty in height to the roof, with a square tower of the Doric order eighty-six feet in height, divided into four compartments, with arches near the top, and surrounded by pyramidal pinnacles. The key-stones over the windows are formed into carved heads, and between each is a large festoon.

The interior is paved with Norway oak: the pulpit carved and enriched with cherubims, and the sound-board veneered. In the gallery, at the west end, is a fine organ, and the altar is well adorned and beautified. It is of the Corinthian order, with architrave, cornice, and pediments, fluted columns, and freize. Under the large cornice is a radiance, and at each end of the cornice a lamp with flaming tapers, carved in wainscot; above the whole are the armorial bearings of England in fretwork.

Amongst the monuments mentioned by Stow, was one to the memory of Richard Read, alderman, who served and was made prisoner in Scotland in 1542. Henry VIII. being in distress for money to carry on the war with Scotland, the twelve city companies lent him £21,263. 6s. 8d. on mortgage of the crown lands for that purpose. This not being sufficient, the king afterwards sent commissioners into the city, to assess the Londoners in an arbitrary manner, by way of benevolence. To this proceeding

the above-mentined Richard Read not only objected, but absolutely refused to pay the sum demanded ; for which he was pressed, and sent to Scotland to serve as a common soldier, where he was taken prisoner, and after undergoing many hardships was compelled to pay a considerable ransom for his liberty. Heaven be praised, the days of such despotism are over in England !

In the 23d of Henry VIII. two priests quarrelling in this church, the one drew blood from the other, for which all the services of the church were suspended for a month ; the priests were committed to prison, and afterwards enjoined the penance to go before a general procession barefooted, barelegged, and bare-headed before the children, with beads and books in their hands, from St. Paul's through Cheapside, Cornhill, and the other public streets of the city.

There have been several eminent rectors of this parish.

At the corner formed by Friday Street and Watling Street, formerly stood the small parish church of St. John the Evangelist. It was also called St. Werburgh. About the year 1361 here was a perpetual chantry founded by William de Angre, citizen and merchant of London, for the souls of himself and Margaret his wife, and also of John Kingston and his wife. It is a rectory, founded about the same time with Allhallows, and was also in the gift of the priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, till conveyed with that church to the archbishop of Canterbury, who still retains it as one of the thirteen peculiars.

The site of this church, which was destroyed by the fire of 1666, and not rebuilt, is converted into a burial place for the parishioners, and though the parish contains but very few houses, it has a separate vestry and two churchwardens.

On the east side of Bread Street also, a little to the south of Basing Lane, is the parish church of St. Mildred Bread Street ; so called from its situation, and its dedication to St. Mildred, niece of Penda, king of the Mercians, who having devoted herself to a religious life, retired to a convent in France, whence she returned, accompanied by seventy virgins, and founded a monastery in the Isle of Thanet, of which she died abbess, in the year 676.

It is a rectory, founded about the year 1300, by lord Trenchart, of St Alban's, but it had neither vestry room nor church yard,



until 1428, when sir John Chadworth, or Shadworth, by his will gave a vestry and church-yard to the parishioners, and a parsonage house to the rector. This worthy knight, who was mayor in 1401, was buried in this church, and has this "obite consecrated to his happy memoriall :—

"Here lyeth a man, that faith and works did even,  
Like fiery charlots, mount him up to heaven;  
He did adorn this church; when words are weak,  
And men forget, the living stones will speak.  
He left us land, this little earth him keeps;  
These black words mourners, and the marble weeps."

The old church was burnt down in 1666, and the present building erected in 1683, by sir Christopher Wren. It consists of a spacious body, enlightened by one large window on each of the four sides, with a circular roof. The length of the church is sixty-two feet, its breadth thirty-six feet, the height of the side walls forty feet, and to the centre of the roof fifty-two feet. At the south-east corner is a light tower, divided into four stages; whence rises a tall spire, the altitude of which is one hundred and forty feet. The front of it is built of freestone, but the other parts of brick; the roof is covered with lead, and the floor paved with purbeck stone. Within is a neat wainscot gallery at the west end, in which is a good organ; and the pulpit is highly enriched with carving: the altar-piece is also handsomely adorned, and the communion table stands upon a foot piece of black and white marble, enclosed with rails and balusters.

The advowson of this church was anciently in the prior and convent of St. Mary Overy's in Southwark, by whom it was granted in the year 1533 to John Oliver and others for a term of years; at the expiration of which it came to sir Nicholas Crispe, in whose family or assigns it still continues.

This worthy baronet and citizen, born in 1598, was bred to business, although heir to a vast estate. He made successful speculations in trading to the coast of Guinea, and was the firm friend and loyal subject of Charles I. and his son, both of whom he aided with money in the most desperate state of their misfortunes. He was a courageous and prosperous man, and lived to enjoy his old

post of farmer-general, after the restoration of Charles II., having passed through many dangers from his fidelity to the house of Stuart. He died soon after he was made a baronet, in his 67th year, in 1665, leaving a very large estate to his grandson. He was interred with his ancestors in the parish church of St. Mildred, and his heart was sent to the chapel at Hammersmith, where there is a short and plain inscription upon a cenotaph erected to his memory, or rather upon that monument which he erected in grateful commemoration of the glorious martyr, king Charles I. of blessed memory, as the inscription placed there in sir Nicholas's lifetime tells us, under which, after his decease, was placed a small white marble urn, upon a black pedestal, containing his heart.

Lloyd, in his memoirs, gives us a very high idea of his activity and enterprize, as well as of the signal services which he rendered the king. "One while," says he, "you would meet him with thousands of gold; another while, in his way to Oxford, riding in a pair of panniers, like a butter-woman going to market; at other times he was a porter carrying on his majesty's interest in London; he was a fisherman in one place, and a merchant in another. All the succours which the king had from beyond sea came through his hands, and most of the relief he had at home was managed by his conveyance."

As to the character of this active, generous, and loyal person, he lived beloved by the great, prayed for by the poor, and universally esteemed and regretted by all ranks of people.

Opposite Distaff Lane, at the south-west corner of Little Friday Street, in the way to Basing Lane, is a flat pavement, with a single row of trees. This is the site of St. Margaret Moses. This church was sometimes called St. Margaret Friday street, and is numbered amongst the most ancient foundations in this city; for it was given to the priory of St. Faith of Horsham or Hørsford, in Norfolk, by Robert Fitzwalter, in the year 1108; which gift being confirmed by a bull of pope Alexander III. in the year 1166, it was possessed by the prior Leonard, till the suppression of their convent by Edward III. as an alien priory; when the church of St. Margaret devolved on the crown, in which it has continued to this day.

Its name of Moses, or Moyses, was derived from some ancient

benefactor or builder. It was destroyed in 1666 by fire, and never rebuilt, but annexed to St. Mildred's; and the yearly value of the two livings fixed by act of parliament at £130 per annum, in lieu of tithes. One part of the site of this church was sold to the city, for widening the street between Friday Street and Bread Street; and the money which arose from the sale thereof, was applied towards paving and beautifying the church of St. Mildred. The other portion of the site is now a burial ground for the parishioners of St. Margaret's parish.

In Bread Street Milton was born, of whom Dr. Knight, in his "Life of dean Colet," speaking of the scholars of St. Paul's school, says,—“None of our poets were so well known abroad as he; so that before the fire in 1666, the very house in Bread Street, where he was born, was frequently, out of curiosity, visited by foreigners, of whom he was held in the highest admiration.”

JOHN MILTON, the most eminent of English poets, was born in Bread-street Dec. 9th, 1608. He received his early education from a learned minister of the name of Young, and was afterwards placed at St. Paul's school, whence he was removed, in his 17th year, to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. and seems to have distinguished himself by the purity and elegance of his Latin versification. The original purpose of Milton was to enter the church, but his dislike to subscription, and to oaths, which in his opinion required, what he emphatically termed, “an accommodating conscience,” prevented the fulfilment of this intention. On leaving college, therefore, he repaired to his father's house, who having retired from business, had taken a residence at Horton, in Buckinghamshire. Here he passed five years in studying the best Greek and Roman authors, and in the composition of some of his finest miscellaneous poems, including his *Allegro* and *Penseroso*, *Comus* and *Lycidas*. That his learning and talents had by this time attracted considerable attention, is proved by the production of “*Comus*,” at the solicitude of the Bridgewater family, which was performed at Ludlow castle, in 1634, by some of its youthful members; as also by his “*Arcades*,” part of an entertainment performed before the countess dowager of Derby, in the same manner at Harefield. In 1638, having obtained his father's consent to travel, he visited Paris,

where he was introduced to Grotius, and thence proceeded successively to Florence, Rome, and Naples. After remaining about 15 months, he returned to England, and in the year 1643 married Mary, daughter of Richard Powel, esq. a magistrate in Oxfordshire : this lady, however, becoming disgusted with his political principles, left him at the expiration of a few weeks, under pretence of paying a visit to her parents, with whom she remained for the rest of the year : this domestic difference was happily accommodated through the medium of their friends, and in 1645 he published his juvenile poem, in Latin and English, including, for the first time, the "Allegro" and "Penseroso." His celebrated controversy with Salmasius soon after followed, which originated in the latter writing a defence of Charles I. and of monarchs, under the title of "Defensio Regis," at the instigation of the exiled Charles II. Milton entitled his reply, "Defensio pro populo Anglicano."

He acquired by this production a high reputation both at home and abroad, being visited on the occasion by all the foreign ambassadors then in London : he also received from government a present of £1000 : he however bought this triumph dear ; an affection of the eyes, induced by severe study, terminated, as his physicians predicted, in irremediable gutta serena, owing to his exertions on this occasion. When the Restoration took place, Milton sought refuge for some time at the house of a friend. His "Defences" of the people, and "Iconoclastes," were called in, and ordered to be burnt ; but the author was reported to have absconded ; and in the act of indemnity which followed, his name formed no objection. About this time (his loss of sight requiring the kind assiduity of female care,) he was induced, in his 54th year, to take as his third wife, Elizabeth Minshull, of a good family in Cheshire. He now resumed the poetical studies which he had for some years laid aside, and left in repose to meditate upon the lofty ideas which filled his mind : the noble result was, his immortal "Paradise Lost," which was finished in 1665, and first printed in 1667, on a small 4to. The sum which he obtained for it, shows the wretched price of literature in that day, being £5. in hand, with a contingency of £15. more dependant upon the sale of two more impressions, the copy-

right, subsequently however, still remaining his own? A publication of his Familiar Epistles in Latin, and of some academical exercises, occupied the last year of his life, which repeated fits of the gout were now rapidly bringing to a close. He sunk tranquilly under an exhaustion of the vital powers in November 1674, when he had nearly completed his 66th year. His remains, followed by a numerous and splendid train of mourners and attendants, were interred in the church of Cripplegate, where the elder Samuel Whitbread has erected a monument to his memory.

In Bread Street was formerly Buckingham House, the town residence of the noble family of Stafford, earls of Wiltshire, and dukes of Buckingham. Humphrey Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was killed at the battle of Northampton, fighting for Henry VI. His grandson Henry, friend of Richard III, when he rebelled against the tyrant he had raised, was beheaded without arraignment or judgment, at Salisbury. His son Edward, duke of Buckingham, was beheaded on Tower Hill, a sacrifice to the intrigues of Cardinal Wolsey:

In this street, also, was one of the sheriffs' prisons, called Bread Street Compter, of which Stow gives the following account:—

“Now on the west side of Bread Street, amongst divers faire and large houses for merchants, and faire inns for passengers, had yee one prison-house, pertaining to the sheriffs of London, called the Compter in Bread-street, but in the yeere 1555 the prisoners were removed from thence to one other now compter in Wood-street, provided by the cities purchase and builded for that purpose, the cause of which remove was this: *Richard Husband*, pastelar (or pastry-cook), keeper of this compter in *Bread-streete*, being a wilfull and headstrong man, dealt (for his owne advantage) hard with the prisoners under his charge, having also servants such as himselfe liked best for their bad usage, and would not for any complaint be reformed; whereupon, in the yeere 1550, Sir Rowland Hill, being maior, by the assent of a court of aldermen he was sent to the gaole of Newgate for the cruel handling of his prisoners, and it was commanded to the keeper to set those irons on his legges which he called the “widows almes.” These he wore from Thursday till Sunday in the afternoon, and being by a court of aldermen released on the Tuesday, was bound in an hundred markes to

observe from thenceforth an act made by the common councell, for the ordering of prisoners in the compters, all which, notwithstanding, he continued as before, whereoffe my selfe am partly a witness, for being on a jurie to enquire against a sessions of goale delivery in the yeere 1552, wee found the prisoners hardly dealt with withall for their achates and otherwise, as also that thieves and strumpets were there lodged for four-pence the night, whereby they might be safe from searches that were made abroad, for the which enormities, and others not needful to be recited, he was indighted at that session, but did rubbe it out and could not be reformed till this remove of the prisoners, for the house in Bread-streete was his owne by lease, or otherwise, so that he could not be put from it.

Note, that jaylors buying their offices will deale hardly with pitifull prisoners."

The removal of the prison was ultimately effected in 1555. The following abstract is from an act of common council, held Sept. 19th, on the third and fourth years of Philip and Mary, for the removal of the counter prison out of Bread-street into Wood-street: "By reason of divers hindrances, injuries, extremities, and displeasures done unto the prisoners in Bread-street Compter by the keepers of the same, who hiring the house of the Goldsmiths Company, would not many times suffer the sheriffs of London, who stand charged with the prisoners, to use them so well as they had purposed; whereby the city hath been much slandered, law and good orders broken, and poor prisoners too much abused. Therefore was the prison removed to a house belonging to the city, situate in Great Wood Street, where the sheriffs and their officers are to keep courts, &c. as they had before been used in Bread-street. At which time it was also enacted, that the said counter in Wood-street should never hereafter for any cause whatsoever be letten out to any other use or person, &c."

Friday Street took its name from the market held there by the fishmongers on Friday. It is now occupied by merchants of opulence and extensive trade, principally in the Manchester cotton goods. The street runs nearly parallel with Bread-street, from Cheapside to Old Fish-street.

The part of Cheapside in this Ward between the church of St. Mary-le Bow and Friday-street, was formerly called Goldsmith's row, and distinguished by Stow as the most beautiful

frame and front of fair houses and shops within all the walls of London or elsewhere in England, built by Thomas Wood, goldsmith, and one of the sheriffs of London in the year 1491. It contained ten dwelling-houses and fourteen shops, all in one frame, uniformly built four stories high, beautiful towards the street, with the Goldsmiths' arms, and the likeness of Woodmen, in memory of his name, riding on monstrous beasts; all which was cast in lead, richly painted over: these he gave to the Goldsmiths, with a stock of money to be lent to young men who inhabited these shops. The front was newly painted and gilt over in 1596, during the mayoralty of sir Richard Martin, who resided in one of the houses.

At the north-east corner of Bread-street, in 1595, in digging a vault, at the depth of fifteen feet a pavement was found, like the common footway, and at the further end, at the channel, was discovered a tree sawed into five steps, which were doubtlessly made as over some brook running towards Walbrook; and near to it there were found lying along, the trunks of two other large trees, the ends of which were sawed off, and the wood was as sound as when first felled. This was an additional proof of the elevation of the city in this part, which we have before mentioned in our account of Aldgate Ward.

The portion of Watling-street in this Ward is included between the church of St. Augustine and Allhallows.

This street, called by Stow Watheling, and by Leland Asheling or Noble-street, was one of the principal Roman military roads, and was the military or prætorian way. (Vide Map of Roman London.)

The road commenced at *Dubris* (Dover) on the Kentish coast, and passing over Barham Downs to *Durovernum*, Canterbury, crossed Harbledown, and passed by Boaghtou-street, Judde-hill (an encampment), Stone, Beacon Hill, Bapchild, and Sittingbourne, in a strait line to *Durolevum*, which antiquaries have placed at Bapchild, Sittingbourne, Feversham, Milton, Lanham, and Newington; hence up Chatham Hill to *Durocobrivium*, Rochester; the road here crossing the Medway, passed through Cobham park by Shinglewell to *Vaginacæ*, Southfleet; or as some say, Maidstone, Northfleet, &c. Passing Stonewood, the Brent, Dartford, to *Noviomagus*, which is stated to have been

near Crayford, though the exact situation has been greatly disputed, the Watling-street passed over Bexley Heath and Shooters Hill; and probably taking a circuitous route by Lewisham, joined what is called New Cross, till coming to Kent-street, it continued to Stone-street, crossed the Thames at Dowgate, near the Roman miliarium or mile-stone, now called London Stone, in Cannon-street, and keeping along the line which is still called Watling-street, at the end of which it took a northerly direction to Aldersgate-street and Iseldon, now called Islington; thence through the Hollow-way and over Hampstead Heath, till it came to *Sulloniacæ* near Brockley Hill, and proceeding by Colney-street and Park-street, skirted the western side of *Verulamium*, now St. Alban's; thence continuing in a north-westerly direction, and passing through Kedburn and Market-street, it passed into Bedfordshire near *Magiovinum*, or Dunstable. The way then continued to Cardigan in South Wales, intersecting in its line the Ikenild Street Road, the *Via Fossata* or Foss-way, and other of the principal Roman ways, traces of which are still to be seen, and particularly in the vicinity of St. Alban's, and other towns of antiquity.

Besides the main roads of the Romans, which will claim our attention again, at a future period of our work, there were many vicinal branches, denominated *viæ*, or streets, which greatly facilitated the increase of civilization in Britain, and induced reciprocal intercourse, by the additional means of travelling thus afforded.

Watling Street is now narrow, but contains many excellent houses, and is a place of considerable traffic and business.

In Basing Lane, a portion of which, to the corner of Horn Alley, is in this ward, is a very excellent tavern, called Gerard's Hall. This was formerly a house of considerable note, of which we shall extract Stow's account, only premising, that when calling the place in question, "Gisor's Hall, corruptly called Gerard's Hall," the twofold appellation may have arisen from the circumstances, that in the year 1240, when sir John Gisor was sheriff, *Gerard Bat* was mayor of London, and it is not improbable that the house thence took its double designation out of compliment to the chief officer of the city, and Stow says, in his account of the temporal government of the citie,—

"In this yeere, (1240) aldermen of London were chosen, and



changed yeerely, but that order lasted not long. Gerard Bat was againe elected Mayor for that yeere to come, but the king would not admit him."

After stating that Basing Lane was in the twentieth year of Richard II. called the Bakehouse, Stow goes on to narrate that,

"On the south side of this Lane, is one great house of old time, builded upon arched vaults, and with arched gates of stone, brought from *Cane*, in *Normandie*. The same is now a common ostrey for the receipt of travellers, commonly and corruptly called Gerard's Hall, of a gyant said to have dwelled there. In the high roofed hall of this house, sometime stood a large fire pole, which reached to the rooff thereof, and was said to be one of the staves that Gerard the gyant used in the warres, to runne withall. There stood also a ladder of the same length, which (as they said) served to ascend to the top of the staffe. Of later yeeres, this hall is altered in building, and divers rooms are made in it. Notwithstanding the pole is removed to one corner of the hall, and the ladder hanged broken upon a wall in the yard. The hosteler of that house said to me, the pole lacked half a foot of forty in length. I measured the compass thereof, and found it fiftene inches. Reason of the pole, could the master of the hostery give me none, but bade me reade the great chronicles, for there he heard of it. Which answer seemed to me insufficient: for he meant the description of Britanie, for the most part drawne out of John Leyland his commentaries, (borrowed of myselfe), and placed before Reyne Wolfe's Chronicle, as the labours of another, (who was forced to confess, that he never travelled further than from London to the University of Oxford,) here writing a chapter of gyants or monstrous men, hath set downe more matter than troth; as partly (against my will,) I am enforced here to touch Mr. G. in his briefe collection of histories, (as he termeth it,) hath these words:—

"*I the writer hereof, did on the tenth day of March, in the yeere of our Lord 1504, and had the same in my hand, the tooth of a man, which weighed ten ounces of troy weight: and the skull of the same man is extant, and to be seene, which will hold five peckes of wheate; and the shin bone of the same man, is six foote in length, and of a marvellous greatness,—this saw R. G.\**

\* R. G. are the initials of Richard Grafton, who wrote a work entitled, "a Brief Collection of Histories."

"The error thereof is thus: he affirmeth a stone to be the tooth of a man, which stone, so proved, having no shape of a tooth, had neither skull nor shin bone. Notwithstanding, it is added in the said description, but by conjectural symetry of those parts, the body to be twenty and eight foot long, or more. From this he goeth to another like matter, of a man with a mouth sixteene foote wide, and so to Gerard, the giant, and his staffe. But to leave these fables, and returne where I left.

"Out of this Gisors's hall, at the first building thereof were made divers arched doors, yet to be seene, which seem not sufficient for any great monster, or other than men of common stature to pass thorow. The pole in the hall might be used of old time, (as then the custom was in every parish) to bee sett up in the summer a may-pole before the principall house in the parish or streete, and to stand in the hall, before the scrine, decked with holme and ivie, at the feast of Christmas. The ladder served for the decking for the may-pole and roofe of the hall.

"In the year 1245 sir John Gisors, mayor and pepperer, was owner (and perhaps builder) of this house, from him it descended to sir John Gisors, mayor of London, and constable of the tower, in 1311. In the turbulent time of Edward II. he was charged with several harsh and unjust proceedings, and being summoned to appear before the king's justices, to answer to the accusation, he and other principal citizens fled, and put themselves under the protection of the rebellious barons. It remained in the family until 1386, when it was alienated by Thomas Gisors.

"So that it appears that Gisor's hall," says Stow, "of late time hath been called Gerard's hall, for Gisor's hall; as Bosom's inn for Blossoms, Bevis Marks for Bury's Marks, Mark-lane for Mart-lane, Billiter-lane for Belsetter's-lane, Gutter-lane for Guthurn's-lane, Cry or Cree church for Christ church, St. Michaels's at Quern for St. Michael's at Corn, and such others."

In our opinion, however correctly the original etymologies of the names in questions may be traced, in the present instance it is very far fetched, and shows but little of the old chronicler's astuteness, who could find no word closer in its origin to Gisor's than Gerard's, which bears little affinity in sound or spelling, except that each commences with G; and is something similar to Fluellen's comparison of Macedon and Monmouth, each bearing a similar initial letter.

The hall, as it now remains, is shorn of its honours. The giant's pole has been cut up and burnt for fire-wood, the ladder has rotted away, and no trace is left of the giant but a clumsy wooden figure in front of the building, more like the figure head of a Dutch dogger than the effigies of a giant.

### THE VAULTS BENEATH GERARD'S HALL INN



are still remaining, although partitioned off into different cellars, and a great portion of the height of the vault lost from the ground,

having been considerably elevated (nearly 10 feet above its original flooring.) Our illustration depicts it as cleared from all obstruction, and with the windows (now closed up,) open. The columns are in excellent condition and seem little affected by the corrosion of time, a quality which the Caen stone particularly possesses, being easily carved by the chisel to the most delicate foliage, and every architectural decoration, and yet capable of preserving the sharp crisp edge given by the tool for a very long period.

The sir John Gisors' above mentioned were both *pepperers*, a title which may require some explanation.

The term grocer was originally employed to distinguish a dealer in *gross* quantities, in opposition to the mere retailer, though now extended to all who deal in either way in the "mystery of grocery," a term, in this instance, by the way, rather oddly applied. The more ancient designation, however, of this fraternity, was that of *pepperers*, on account of pepper being the principal article in which they dealt.

The fraternity were first incorporated by a charter from Edward III. in 1345, which was renewed and confirmed by several succeeding monarchs. A pepperer was still, however, not unfrequently a distinct business, and continued so till as late a period as 1559. In that year a quantity of pepper having been taken in a Spanish carrack, was purchased from the queen at a good price, by certain exclusive dealers in that article. The grocers, however, endeavoured to undersell the pepperers, by making other importations of their own, which caused the latter to petition her majesty, that no pepper might be imported for three years, which would enable them to keep their engagement with her majesty; and to induce her to do so, they promised not to raise the price of pepper above three shillings in the pound.

Among other privileges anciently possessed by this company, was that of examining all weights used in this city, and inspecting and correcting all irregularities and abuses of persons exercising the trade of a grocer, in the city or suburbs.

The east side of Old Change, between Watling Street and Old Fish Street, is in this ward.

It was formerly called the King's Exchange, and was the seat of

the King's Exchanger, who delivered out to the other exchangers through the kingdom their coining irons, and received them again when worn out, with an account of the sums coined ; neither was any body to make change of plate, or other mass of silver, unless at this place.

The houses in old Fish Street, (a portion of the north side of which is in this ward) were at first but moveable boards or stalls, set out in market days, to shew the fish that was offered for sale ; but the Fishmongers procuring licences to set up sheds, they grew into shops, and " little by little to tall houses, of three or four stories in height," and thence called Fish Street. " Walter Larke, fishmonger, mayor in 1349, had two shops in Old Fish Street, over against Saint Nicholas church, the one rented *five shillings* the yeere, the other *Four Shillings*." Some trifling difference now exists as to the rent paid for a suitable shop in London. Fish Street is no longer known as a market, or place of much business or traffic.

In Distaff (properly Distar) Lane, which is in fact but a continuation of Basing Lane, running into Old Change, is Cordwainer's Hall, a handsome structure faced with stone, containing several excellent apartments for the convenience of the company, and the residence of the officers. In the great room are portraits of king William and queen Mary.

The Cordwainers were incorporated by letters patent, granted by king Henry IV. in 1410, by the name of the Cordwainers and Coblers, the latter of which names was then far from despicable, as it signified not only a shoemaker, but a dealer in shoes, and it does not appear that the word shoe-maker was then in use.

King Richard II. marrying the daughter of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, the English by her example wore long peaked shoes, tied to the knees with silk laces, or silver chains, gilt. The excess to which this preposterous fashion was carried, occasioned the passing of an act of parliament, in the reign of Edward IV. in which it was enacted, that no cordwainer or cobbler within the city of London, or three miles of it, should make any shoes, galoshes, or huseaus ; that is, boots or buskins, with any fyke or polyn, exceeding the length of two inches ; to be adjudged by the wardens or governors of the same mystery in London ; nor should they presume

to sell or put upon the legs or feet of any person, any shoes, boots, or buskins, on Sundays, or on the feasts of the Nativity, or Ascension of our Lord, or on Corpus Christi day, on the penalty of paying £0s. for each offence.

The company by a late charter are styled "the master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of Cordwainers of the city of London." They are governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants.

The following is an extract from the act of parliament, 9 George II. respecting the penalty of a journeyman shoe-maker, pawning his master's goods.

"It was enacted, that if any journeyman shoe-maker, or other persons hired as such in the bills of mortality, shall after the 24th of June, 1723, be accused by the master employing him, of having purloined, sold, or pawned, or exchanged any boots, shoes, slippers, cut leather, lace, lasts, or other materials for making boots, &c. not being the proper goods of the person accused, any justice of the peace, upon complaint on oath, may issue his warrant to bring before him the person accused, and on his appearance or default may proceed to examine the fact, and on due proof, either by confession or on oath, may determine the same, and convict the offender, and award reasonable recompense, and levy the same by warrant on the goods and chattels of the offender, rendering the overplus; and for want of distress may cause the offender to be whipped in the parish where the offence was committed; and on a second conviction may commit him to the house of correction for any time not exceeding one month, nor less than fourteen days."

"Every person who shall buy or take in pawn, from any journeyman or other person, any boots, shoes, or materials for making them, not being the proper goods of him that sells or pawns them, shall, on conviction, make sufficient recompense in two days after the fact shall be determined, as shall be awarded, or else be subject to distress or such punishments as are hereby inflicted on journey-men: any two justices dwelling within the bills of mortality, upon complaint on oath, may issue their warrant for searching in the day time the house of such person as they shall suspect to have received any such goods so fraudulently embezzled, and on refusal may

break open any such house, and any person opposing such search, forfeits £10. to any one who will inform within two calendar months; and if it shall appear on oath, or on search, that such person hath in his custody any such goods, the justices shall restore them to the owner, and oblige the party offending to make satisfaction to the owner, and on refusal of the party so to do, he shall be subject to the like penalties as are hereby inflicted on the journeymen.

“All persons retained in the making up any boots, shoes, &c. for any one master, and shall neglect the performance thereof, by suffering themselves to be employed by any other master before they shall have completed the same and finished the work first delivered to them, on conviction on oath before one or more justices, shall be sent to the house of correction to be kept to hard labour for any length of time not exceeding one month.”

By the statute of William I. and Mary, leather shaved, liquored, and curried, is made subject to the view, search, and seizure of the master of the several mysteries of the Cordwainers, Curriers, Girdlers, and Sadlers of the city of London, according to stat. 1 Sac. I.

The boundaries of the Goldsmiths' Row above alluded to between Friday-street and St. Mary-le-Bow church-yard, are marked by Stow as between the Standard and the Crosse in West Cheape (Cheapside.)

Of this Standard Mr. Pennant says:—I cannot well fix the place where the old Standard in Cheape stood. The time of its foundation is unknown. It appears to have been ruinous in 1442, at which time Henry VI. granted a licence for repairing it, together with a conduit in the same. This was a place at which executions and other acts of justice were in old times frequently performed. Here in 1293 three men had their heads cut off for rescuing a prisoner arrested by a city officer. In 1351 two fishermen were beheaded at the Standard, but we have no particulars of the offence they had committed. In 1461 John Davy had his hand cut off, for striking a man before the judges at Westminster; and in 1399 Henry IV. caused the blank charters made by Richard II. to be burned here, as libels used to be burnt by the common hangman a few years since.

But these acts had the stamp of legality to sanction them. Many barbarous executions occurred in the fury of popular commotions. Richard Lions, an eminent goldsmith, and late sheriff of the city, was in 1381 (with several others) cruelly beheaded here by order of Wat Tyler. Lions was interred in the church of St. James Garlickhithe, and on his tomb (long since removed) was a figure in a long flowered gown, a large purse hanging in a belt from his shoulders, his hair short, his beard forked, a plain hood falling back and covering his shoulders. At the same time numbers of foreign merchants, especially Flemings, were dragged from the churches, and the Shibboleth of "bread and cheese" being put to them, (which they pronounced "brot and cawse") they were instantly put to death. In 1450 lord Say, high treasurer of England, lost his head at the Standard, by the brutality of Jack Cade. Shakespear has left us an admirable description of this tragic event in his second part of Henry VI.

Whether Watkin Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, suffered by the popular fury on this spot, is rather uncertain; some imagine that he was beheaded at a cross before the north door of St. Paul's, to which church he was flying for refuge, and unfortunately seized by the mob before he had taken sanctuary.

In front of one or two of the houses now built on the site of the Goldsmith's Row, are small carvings of birds and animals, probably old signs with which it was the custom to ornament and distinguish the shops.

These signs, which stood in the front of every respectable tradesman's house, or stretched over the pavement, were perfect nuisances to the passengers, and obstructed the free circulation of the air. They were originally symbolical of the trades carried on, but afterwards remained attached to the house, although the business was changed.

In the beginning of the last century, the signs in the streets were so cumbrous, that the iron work alone of a sign frequently weighed five or six hundred pounds. In 1762, an act of parliament was passed for the better regulation of the streets, when signs were taken down. Some yet remain; the hosier has his gilt sheep dangling from his shop front; the angler, has his fish pendant from his window; and the snuff-seller, his "braw John Highland-mon."



At Messrs. Hoare's banking house, in Fleet Street, there is the leathern bottle still remaining. The two fish at Messrs. Rundle and Bridge's ; the bible and crown, at Messrs. Rivington's, &c. &c. But signs are now principally confined to public houses, and in general are merely written up, and the effigies are fallen into disuse, and in a few years will possibly only exist in the records of the antiquarian, or the collection of a virtuoso.

---

*A list of Aldermen of Bread Street, Ward, from 1689 to the present time.*

Sir Henry Fulse, knt. elected in 1673 ; served the office of sheriff in 1674, and that of lord-mayor in 1684.

Sir Edward Clark, knt. elected in 1689 ; served the office of sheriff in 1691, and that of lord-mayor in 1697.

Sir Richard Hoare, knt. elected in 1703 ; served the office of sheriff in 1710, and that of lord-mayor in 1713.

Sir Robert Baylis, knt. elected in 1719 ; served the office of sheriff in 1725, and that of lord-mayor in 1729.

Sir Stephen Theodore Janson, bart. elected in 1748 ; served the office of sheriff in 1750, that of lord-mayor in 1754, and on being chosen chamberlain, resigned.

Brass Crosby, esq. elected in 1765 ; served the office of sheriff in 1764, and that of lord-mayor in 1770.

Sir J. Langton, knt. elected in 1793, and served the office of sheriff in 1796.

C. Hammerton, esq. elected 1797, and served the office of sheriff in 1793.

John Ansley, esq. elected in 1800 ; served the office of sheriff in 1805, and that of lord-mayor in 1807 ; is the present alderman of this ward.

**END OF BREAD STREET WARD.**

## Bridge Ward Within,

**TAKES** its name from London Bridge, which, when covered with buildings, formed three of the fourteen precincts into which the Ward was divided. It is bounded on the south by Southwark and the river Thames; on the east by Billingsgate Ward; on the north by Langbourn Ward; and on the west by the Wards of Candlewick and Dowgate.

The Ward commences at the southern extremity of the bridge, and extends northward up Fish-street Hill and Gracechurch-street, to the corners of Lombard and Fenchurch-streets, including all the bridge, the greater part of the alleys and courts on the east side, and all the alleys, courts, and lanes on the west side of Thames-street, (called Upper Thames-street), as far as the east side of Old Swan Lane inclusive; part of Michael's, or Miles Lane, and part of Crooked Lane. It is divided into fourteen precincts, viz. the three of London Bridge, three in Thames-street, three in Fish-street Hill, the upper and lower precincts of St. Leonard Eastcheap, the upper precincts of St. Benedict, or Ben'et Gracechurch-street, and Allhallows Lombard-street. It is governed by an alderman, fifteen common councilmen, fourteen constables, fifteen inquest men, and a ward beadle.

The principal streets are Fish-street Hill and Gracechurch-street, and the principal structures the parish churches of St. Magnus and

St. Bennet, the Monument, Fishmongers' Hall, and London Bridge.

At the north-east corner of the bridge, at the west end of Lower Thames-street, stands the parish church of St. Magnus, so called from the saint to whom it was dedicated, who suffered martyrdom at Cæsarea in Cappadocia, A.D. 276, during the reign of the emperor Aurelian. Alexander, the Roman governor of the province, after exposing the martyr twice to be consumed in the flames of a furnace, and thrice to be devoured by wild beasts, because he would not sacrifice to idols, at last commanded him to be stoned to death; and when the spectators thought he was dead, he suddenly called out from under the heap (so say the legends! and who ventures to doubt such authority?) and called on the Lord to take his soul in peace. The date of the foundation of this church is not known, but the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, built upon the bridge by Peter of Colechurch before 1209, was in this parish.

In ancient records this church has the addition of, "at the foot of London Bridge." It is a rectory, the patronage of which was anciently in the abbots and convents of Westminster and Bermondsey, who presented alternately, till the general suppression of monasteries, when it fell to the crown. In 1553 queen Mary, by letters patent, granted it to the bishop of London and his successors, in whom it still remains vested, subject to the archdeacon.

In 1302 Hugh Pourt, one of the sheriffs, and Margaret his wife, founded a perpetual chantry here. In 1623, 24, 25, the church underwent repairs, amounting to £500. and upwards, and in 1629 it was again repaired at the expence of the parish; but in 1633 a dreadful fire destroyed a third part of the parish, which so greatly decreased the tithes, that three years afterwards, from £109. they were reduced to £83. The general conflagration in 1666 destroyed this church.

In 1676 the present structure was erected by the incomparable sir Christopher Wren, though the steeple was not completed till 1705, and it had a very narrow escape of being again destroyed by fire in 1827, the premises and large warehouses immediately behind it being entirely consumed. It had been repaired in 1825, and

from the injury the building sustained from the fire, divine service was necessarily suspended until the commencement of the present year (1828).

The fabric is substantially built of stone; the corners have rustic coins, and the body was ornamented with tall arched windows, which were afterwards filled up so as to appear circles. The roof is hid by a kind of attic course, from which the tower rises square and plain, whence a dial projects over the street; the course above this is adorned at the corners with coupled pilasters of the Corinthian order, supporting an open work in place of a balustrade, with large urns at the corners. Hence rises a beautiful octagonal temple or lantern, ornamented with light composite pilasters, and arched windows in the intercolumniations; on these pilasters rests the cupola, from the summit of which rises a spire supporting the fane, and surrounded by a neat and elegant balustrade. The clock, which projects from the front, was the gift of sheriff Duncombe, alderman of this ward in 1700, and is said to be in an exact level with the ground at the end of Cornhill.

Within the church is highly though properly decorated, being ornamented with arched work, and handsomely paved and wainscoted. There is an excellent organ, and the whole interior is in the chastest and most suitable style for a place of divine worship, being elegant without gaudiness, and imposing without finery. Much of the interior carving was done by the celebrated Gibbons.

The church was built on the present footway, and abruptly projected into the street; it continued in this state till the fire in 1759, the church being damaged, and a great portion of the adjacent houses consumed. When the confusion had in some measure subsided, and the parishioners began to rebuild their houses, it was suggested that a footway would be a vast improvement, but to this the steeple seemed to present an insurmountable obstacle, and the parishioners were unwilling to deface or destroy so beautiful a specimen of architecture. A surveyor was employed, however, who with great ingenuity suggested, and in fact discovered, that sir Christopher Wren, foreseeing that such a convenience would be indispensable at some future time, (for his was a mind that looked beyond the

present), had so contrived the arch on which the steeple stood, that it required only to pierce the lower part of the tower, when the desired alteration was effected. This being done, St. Magnus' steeple and porch exhibited another proof of the extensive abilities of this great man.

. The monuments are not of particular note.

There was a famous guild dedicated to *Our Lady de salve Regina*, in the church of St. Magnus, an account of which was brought to king Edward III., when an inquisition was taken of all guilds of fraternities throughout England; the certificate of which is to be found in the Tower Records.

On the side where now stands "the Monument," previously to the great fire of 1666, was the parochial church of St. Margaret on Fish-street Hill, formerly called New Fish-street, from the number of fishmongers who dwelt there. The patronage of this church, which was a rectory, was in the abbot and convent of Westminster, and was (after falling with that convent to the crown) after the Dissolution, given by queen Mary in the first year of her reign to the bishop of London, and his successors, with whom the advowson still continues. The first mention of this church is in 1326, before which time Roger de Bredefield and Edward de Hoseland had been rectors thereof.

At the south-west corner of Fenchurch-street stands the parochial church of St. Benedict, or Benét. Gracechurch-street, called St. Benét Grass-church, from its vicinity to the grass market, which was anciently held before its west door, and the saint of that name born in the province of Umbria, one of the Italian states, in 480, who was patriarch of an order of monks called from him the Benedictines, or black friars, from the colour of their habits; of which order were all the English cathedrals, except Carlisle. From the Benedictines have sprung many lesser orders, who took rules of the first founder. Saint Benedict lived in retirement at the monastery of Casino, which he had founded, till A.D. 543, where he died at the age of sixty-two.

The advowson of this church is a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's since the year 1190. It is uncertain when the church was first built, but Stow says, "It was repaired and

beautified in the year 1630, and had a new clock dial and chymes added in 1633." It was consumed by the great fire of London in 1666, and rebuilt in 1685 by sir Christopher Wren, at a cost of only £3585. 9s. 5½d.; was made parochial also for the parish of St. Leonard Eastcheap, which was destroyed at the same period, and not rebuilt.

The church is built principally of stone, and is a neat and convenient edifice, sixty feet in length, thirty feet in breadth, and thirty-two feet in height, and the altitude of the spire is one hundred and forty-nine feet. It has a handsome balustrade at the top, and a very high spire of the obelisk kind, the base of which is composed of four porticoes.

The roof is arched and adorned with fret-work : it is well wainscoted and paved. The altar-piece is spacious, consisting of four fine columns, with the entablature of the Corinthian order. Between the columns are effigies of Moses and Aaron ; and the whole of the altar is enriched with carved fruit leaves, festoons, &c. doubtlessly the handy-work of the celebrated Gibbons.

Over this carved work is a large painting of perspective, representing the roof and pillars of a building, and the sky with a radiance in the centre, beneath a red curtain elevated by two cherubims, all painted with considerable effect.

The font is a white marble basin, adorned with cherubims, &c. with an appropriate text of Scripture encircling it. There are no monuments which claim attention : there are some items preserved in the parish registers, which were rescued from the flames which destroyed the church, but not of sufficient interest to be extracted.

The church of St. Leonard Eastcheap, burnt down in 1666, was not rebuilt. It was dedicated to Leonard, a French saint, and bishop of Limoges, and sometimes called St. Leonard Milk church, from William Melker the builder thereof.

The patronage of this rectory was anciently in the prior and convent of Canterbury, but at present belongs to the dean and chapter of that see, who since its union with St. Benét Grass-church, present alternately with the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The site on the east side of Fish-street Hill, near Little Eastcheap,

is the burial place for the inhabitants of this parish: it is one of the thirteen peculiars belonging to the archbishopric of Canterbury.

The oldest parish books bear a date subsequent to the fire of London in 1666. The following sublime quotation is copied from the antiquarian records of Mr. Sylvanus Urban,\* taken, it is said, from a stone which Malcolm says was preserved in the vestry room. It is entitled, "An account was taken of what is on the stone in the roome y<sup>t</sup> was the vestry for the parish of St. Leonard East-cheape before the fire of London:—

Time out of minde this vestry I stoude, till crooked with age my strength I lost,  
And in Novr. with full consent was built anew at y<sup>e</sup> parish cost.  
When Queene Eliz<sup>t</sup>. raigued had to England's peace 26 yeare,  
John Heard, pearson at that time, Richard Pountes and Henry Baker church-wardens were.

Anno Dom<sup>i</sup>. 1584. R. P.

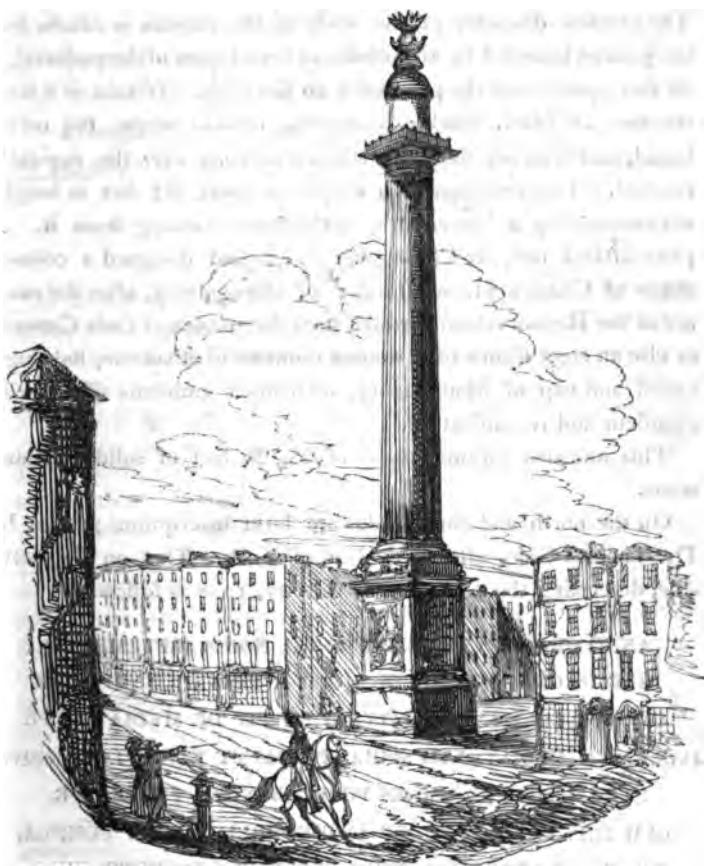
We presume the R. P. (Richard Pountes) was desirous of immortalizing himself by his poetry, which no doubt was justly estimated during his life-time.

In the street in which this church stood, was formerly, according to Stow, a grass market; but from what follows, it appears to have been held for the sale of various other commodities.

"The customs of Grasse-church market, in the reigne of Edward III. as I have read in a booke of customs, were these:—Every forraigne cart laden with coru or mault, comming thither to be sold, was to pay one halfpenny. Every forraigne cart bringing cheese, two-pence. Every cart of corne and cheese together, (if the cheese be more worth than the corne) two-pence; if the corne be more worth than the cheese, it was to pay a half-penny. Of two horses laden with corne and mault, the bailiffe had one farthing: the cart of the franchisee of the temple, and of St. Mary-le-Grand, paid a farthing: the cart of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, paid nothing of their proper goods: and if the corne were brought by merchants to sell againe, the loader paid a half-penny, &c."

On the site of the church of St. Margaret, on the east side of Fish Street Hill, stands

\* Gent. Mag. vol. lxxi.

**THE MONUMENT.**

Erected by order of parliament, to perpetuate the remembrance of the dreadful fire of London in 1666, and the rebuilding of the city in the reign of Charles II.

This magnificent column, one of the noblest erections in the world, was begun by sir Christopher Wren in 1671, and finished by him in 1677, at an expense of £14,500.



It is of the Doric order fluted, built of the best Portland stone; its altitude is 202 feet from the ground, and much exceeds the height of the pillars of Trajan and Antoninus, the stately remains of Roman grandeur, or that of Theodosius at Constantinople. The greatest diameter of the shaft of the column is fifteen feet, the ground bounded by the plinth, or lowest part of the pedestal, is 28 feet square, and the pedestal is 40 feet high. Within is a large staircase of black marble, consisting of 345 steps,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, and 6 inches thick, by which a balcony over the capital is reached. This encompasses a cippus or meta, 32 feet in height, surmounted by a brazen urn, with flames issuing from it. In place of this urn, sir Christopher Wren had designed a colossal statue of Charles II. as founder of the new city, after the manner of the Roman columns which bore the statues of their Cæsars; or else an erect figure of a woman crowned with turrets, holding a sword and cap of Maintenance, with other emblems of the city grandeur and re-edification.

This immense column consists of 28,126 feet of solid Portland stone.

On the north and south sides are latin inscriptions written by Dr. Thomas Gale, afterwards dean of York. That on the north side, describing the desolation of the city, runs as follows;—

ANNO CHRISTI CIO DCLXVI. DIE II. NONIS SEPTEMBRESS,  
HINC IN ORIENTVM, PEDUM CCII INTERVALLO (QVÆ EST  
HVJVSCE COLUMNÆ ALTITVDO) ERVPIT DE MEDIA NOCTE  
INCENDIVM, QVOD VENTO SPIRANTE HAVSIT ETIAM LONGINQVA,  
ET. PARTES PER OMNES POPVLAVNDVM FEREBATVR  
CVM IMPETV ET FRAGORE INCREDIBILI. XXCIX TEMPLA,  
PORTAS, PRÆTORIVM, EDES PVBLICAS, PTOCHOTROPHIA,  
SCHOLAS, BIBLIOTHECAS, INSVLARVM MAGNVM, NVMERVM,  
DOMVS CCIDOOOOOHOCC, VICOS CD, ABSVPSIT:  
DE XXVI REGIONIBVS, XV FVNDITVS DELEVIT, ALIAS VIN LACERAS  
ET SEMIVSTAS RELIQVIT. VRBIS CADAVER, AD CIOXXXVI JVGERA,  
HINC AB ARCE PER TAMISIS RIPAM AD TEMPLARIORVM FANVM,  
ILLINC AB EVRO AQVILONALI PORTA SECVNDVS MVROS,

AD FOSSE FLEſANÆ CAPVT, PERREXIT; ADVERSVS OPES CIVIVM  
ET FORTUNAS INFESTVM, ERGA VITAS INNOCVVM, VT PER OMNIA

REFERRET SVPREMAM ILLAM MVNDI EXVSTIONEM.

VELOX CLADES FVIT; EXIGVVM TEMPVS EANDEM VIDIT

CIVITATEM FLORENTISSIMAM, ET NVLLAM.

TERTIO DIE, CVM JAM EVICERAT HVMANA CONSILIA

ET SVBSIDIA OMNIA, CÆLITVS, VT PAR EST CREDERE,

IYSSVS STETIT FATALIS IGNIS ET QVAQVAVERSVM

ELANGVIT. SED FVROR PAPISTICVS QVI TVM DIHA PATRAVIT

NONDVM EXTINGVITVR."

Translated.

In the year of Christ 1666, the second day of September, eastward from hence, at the distance of 202 feet, (the height of this column) about midnight, a most terrible fire broke out, which, driven on by a high wind, not only wasted the adjacent parts, but also places very remote, with incredible noise and fury: it consumed 89 churches, the city gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, 13,200 dwelling-houses, 400 streets; of 26 wards, it utterly destroyed 15, and left 8 shattered and half burnt. The ruins were 436 acres, from the Tower by the Thames side to the Temple church, and from the north-east gate along the city wall to Holborn-bridge. To the estates and fortunes of the citizens it was merciless, but to their lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last conflagration of the world. The destruction was sudden; for in a small space of time the same city was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three days after, when this fatal fire had baffled all human counsels and endeavours in the opinion of all, as it were by the will of Heaven it stopped, and on every side was extinguished. But popish malice, which perpetrated such mischief, is not yet extinguished."

The inscription on the south is as follows:

CAROLVS H. C. MART. P. MAG. BRIT. FRANC. ET HIB. REX. FID. D.

PRINCEPS CLEMENTISSIMVS, MISERATVS LVCTVOSAM RERVVM  
FACIEM, PLVRIMA FVMANTIBVS JAM TVM RVINIS, IN SOLATIVM  
CIVIVM ET VRBIS SVÆ ORNAMENTVM PROVIDIT, TRIBVTVM  
REMISIT, PRECES ORDINIS ET POPVLI LONDINENSIS RETVLIT  
AD RÈGNI SENATVM, QVI CONTINVO DECREVIT, VT PVBLICA,  
OPERA PECVNIA PVBLICA, EX VECTIGALI CARBONIS FOSSILIS

P P

ORIVNDA, IN MELIOREM FORMAM RESTITVERENTVR; VTIQVE ÆDES  
 SACRÆ ET D. PAVLI TEMPLVM A FVNDAMENTIS OMNI MAGNIFI-  
 CENTIA EXTRVERENTVR; PONTES, PORTÆ, CARCERES NOVI  
 FIERENT; EMVNDARENTVR ALVEI, VICI AD REGVLAM RESPON-  
 DERENT, CLIVI COMPLANARENTVR, APERIRENTVR ANGIPOR-  
 TVS, FORA ET MACELLA IN AREAS SEPOSITAS ELIMINA-  
 RENTVR. CENSUIT ETIAM, VTI SINGVLÆ DOMVS MVRIS INTER-  
 GERINIS CONCLVDERENTVR, VNIVERSE IN FRONTEM PARI  
 ALTITVDINE CONSVRGERENT, OMNESQVE PARIETES SAXO  
 QVADRATO AVT COCTO LATERE SOLIDARENTVR; VTIQVE  
 NEMINI LICERET VLTRA SEPTENNIVM ÆDIFICANDO IMMO-  
 RARI. AD HÆC LITES DE TERMINIS ORITVRAS LEGE LATA  
 PRÆSCIDIT; ADJECIT QVOQVE SVPPPLICATIONES ANNVAS ET  
 AD ÆTERNAM POSTERORVM MEMORIAM H. C. P. C.  
 FESTINATVR VNDIQVE, RESVRGIT LONDINVM, MAIORE CELERITA-  
 TE AN SPLENDORE INCERTVM: VNVM TRIENNIVM ABSOLVIT  
 QUOD SECVLI OPVS CREDEBATVR.”

Translated.

Charles II. son of Charles the Martyr, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, a most gracious prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst the ruins were yet smoking, provided for the comfort of his citizens, and the ornament of his city; remitted their taxes, and referred the petitions of the magistrates and inhabitants to the parliament, who immediately passed an act, that public works should be restored to greater beauty with public money, to be raised by an imposition on coal; that churches, and the cathedral of St. Paul's, should be rebuilt from their foundations with all magnificence; that bridges, gates, and prisons, should be new made, the sewers cleansed, the streets made strait and regular, such as were steep levelled, and those too narrow made wider, markets and shambles removed to separate places. They also enacted, that every house should be built with party walls, and all in front raised of equal height, and those walls all of square stone or brick, and that no man should delay beyond the space of seven years. Moreover, care was taken by law to prevent all suits about their bounds. Also anniversary prayers were enjoined; and, to perpetuate the memory hereof to posterity, they caused this column to be erected. The work was carried on with diligence, and London is restored; but whether with greater speed, or beauty, may be made a question. Three years time saw that finished, which was supposed to be the business of an age.

The east side of the pedestal has an inscription, expressing the times in which this pillar was begun, continued, and brought to perfection. The words are these :

" Incepta  
 Richardo Ford, Esq.  
 prætoræ Lond.  
 A. D. CI<sup>o</sup>DCLXXI.  
 perducta altius  
 Geo. Waterman, Eq. præ.  
 Roberto Hanson, Eq. præ.  
 Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. præ.  
 Roberto Viner, Eq. præ.  
 Josepho Sheldon, Eq. præ.  
 perfecta  
 Thoma Davis, Eq. præ.  
 urb.  
 Anno Dom.  
 MDCLXXVII."

In one line continued round the base of the pedestal, under the above inscriptions, are the following words in English :

"This pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this protestant city, begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the popish faction in the beginning of September, in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating the protestant religion, and Old English liberty, and introducing popery and slavery."

This inscription, upon the duke of York's (James II) accession to the crown, was immediately erased ; but soon after the revolution it was restored, and very deeply chiselled in.

On the front or west side of the die of the pedestal of this elegant column, (the "tall bully," who "lifts his head and lies," according to the well-known line of Pope) is an allegorical piece of sculpture, by the masterly hand of Caius Gabriel Cibber, father of the celebrated Colley Cibber, player, author, poet laureate, and autobiographer. It consists of eleven principal figures in relievø, and the rest in basso relievø.

At the north end of the plane is carved, in basso relievø, the city in flames, the inhabitants in fright and horror, with their arms uplifted imploring succour. The arms, cap of maintenance, and other civic emblems, are partly buried in the ruins, on which lies

the figure of a female, with a civic crown, her head drooping, hair dishevelled, and her hand carelessly lying on a sword, denoting the powerful, rich, and well-governed city of London in distress.

King Charles II. is represented standing upon an Arabathrum, (or platform with three steps), in a Roman habit, providing with his power and prudent direction (as is expressed by the inscription on the south side) for the comfort and safety of the citizens and the ornament and renewing of his city. On the steps stand, in the king's presence, the figures of three women: that next the king representing Liberty, having in her right hand a hat, bearing the word *LIBERTAS*, denoting the freedom or liberty given to those who engaged three years in the work. Another of the women is *Ichnographia*, (Architecture) with rule and compasses in one hand, and a scroll, partly unrolled, in the other; and near this, the well-known emblem of industry, a bee-hive. The third figure represents Imagination holding the emblem of invention, having on her head wings and small children, as being speedy and fruitful, and on the hem of her garment the words *NON ALIUNDE*; all intended to denote, the rapid re-building of the city is owing to liberty, imagination, invention, industry, and skill.

Time is consoling the distressed and impoverished, and Providence, with a winged hand, in the centre of which is the all-per-vading eye, gives assurance of watchfulness, peace, and plenty, by pointing to those two figures appearing in the clouds.

Behind the king are the implements of building, scaffolding, houses erecting and nearly completed, labourers carrying materials, and workmen engaged in re-building the new city.

Partly within an arched cell, beneath the feet of the sovereign, lies Envy, enraged at the measures concerted for the remains of the city and the prospect of its rapid restoration. He endeavours to renew the mischief by blowing flames from his mouth towards the distressed and dilapidated city. On the same plane, southward from the king, is a lion with his foot tied up, and curbed by the left hand of Fortitude, in whose right hand is a sword; under these figures appears the muzzle of a cannon, denoting the deplorable loss and misfortune of war. Between that and the king, is the figure of Mars, with a chaplet in his hand, an emblem that

an approaching honourable peace should be the consequence of the war.

Above these, round the cornice of the pedestal, are elegant enrichments of trophies, and the royal arms; also the sword, mace, cap of maintenance, &c. and at each angle a very noble and excellent carved dragon, the work of C. G. Cibber.

Nothing can be more stupendous, elegant, and harmonious than the composition of this stately column; the effect is admirable, the allegorical bas relief at the base is finely imagined and well executed, nor are there any points of objection except the tenor of the inscriptions. These were concocted by prejudice, penned with spleen, and stand the bigotted evidence of party spirit, neither justified by liberality, nor founded in fact. It is but justice to state, that the intellect of the noble sir Christopher Wren, whose mind rose superior to the vulgar error of his day, had suggested a more elegant and apposite inscription, but he was overruled, and it would be no more than justice were the sculptor's chisel to expunge the present record, and engrave as deeply as letters could be incised, that which sir Christopher has left us in the Parentalia.

*Inscription for the great pillar, or monument of London, according to the first conception of sir Christopher Wren.*

Qui celsam spectas molem idem quoque infaustum & fatalem toti quondam civitati vides locum. Hic quippè, anno Christi M.DC.LXVI. 2 Sept. alterâ post mediam noctem horâ, ex casâ humili, prima se extulit flamma, quæ, Austro flante, adeò brevi invaluit, ut non tantum tota ferè intra muros urbs, sed et ædificia quæcunque arcem, et templariorum hospitium, quæcunque denique ripas fluminis, et remotissima civitatis interjacent mœnia, ferali absumpta fuerint incendio. Tridui spatium, C. Tempia, Plateæ CCCC. et plura quam XIV. Domorum millia flammis absorpta fuere. Innumeri cives omnibus suis fortunis exuti, et sub dio agitare coacti, infinitæ, et toto orbe congestæ opes in cinerem et favillam redactæ: ita ut de urbe omnium quotquot sol aspicit amplissimâ, et felicissimâ, præter nomen et famam, et immensos ruinarum aggeres, vix quicquam superasset.

Carolus secundus, Dei gratiâ, rex Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, anno regni XVIII. et plerique Angliæ proceres consumpta incendio urbe penè universâ, eâdemque triennio spatio in ampliorem modum instauratâ, et non ut ante ligneis aut luteis, sed partim lateritiis, partim marmoreis ædificiis, et operibus, ita ornatâ, ut e suis ruinis pulchrior multò prodiisse videatur; auctis præterea ad immensam magnitudinem urbis pomœriis; ad æternam utriusque

facti memoriam, hic, ubi tantæ cladis prima emicuit flamma,

Monumentum posuere.

Discat præsens et futura ætas, nequa similis ingruat clades, tempestivis  
Numen placare votis : beneficium verò regis et procerum, quorum liberalitate,  
præter ornatum, major etiam urbi accessit securitas, grata mente recognoscat.

O quantum tibi debet *Augusta*,  
Tot nascentia templa, tot renata,  
Tot spectacula !—————

Translated.

Thou who beholdest this lofty column seest also the spot once so unfortunate and injurious to the city. Here in 2nd September, 1666, at one o'clock in the morning, the flame first broke out, in an obscure dwelling-house, which impelled by the wind, in a short time grew so powerful, as not only to destroy nearly all the city within the walls, but the walls themselves, and part of the Temple, and what was included between the bank of the river and the farthest walls was consumed by the raging element. In three days 160 churches, 4000 streets, and more than 14,000 dwelling-houses, were consumed, a large body of citizens deprived of fortune, and even compelled to exist in the open air, all their possessions collected from the whole world being reduced to ashes, so that that city which was the finest and most wealthy on which the sun ever shone, nothing scarcely remains but its name, its honour, and a vast pile of ruins.

Charles II. by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, in the 18th year of his reign, aided by the councillors of his realm ; when the whole city was nearly destroyed, restored it on a more extensive scale than before, and not as formerly of wood and clay, but partly of brick and partly of marble, and so adorned and improved it, that it rose from its ruins more beautiful and resplendent ; besides the buildings and suburbs of the city being increased to an immense extent ; in everlasting remembrance of this, on the spot where the flame of so great desolation first burst forth have erected this monument. Let the present and future generations learn, lest a similar calamity befall them, to offer suitable prayers to God : and let them gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the king and the nobles of the land, by whose liberality the city has received additional security, as well as embellishment and improvement.

To whom, proud *London*, what a debt thou owest  
For temples vast, and stately edifices  
Rising in splendour !—————

Prior to the erection of this monument, sir C. Wren made a design of a pillar somewhat less prodigious, viz. 14 feet in diameter, and after a peculiar device, for as the Roman, expressed

by *relievs* on the pedestals, and around the shafts of their columns, the history of such actions and incidents as were intended to be hereby commemorated and perpetuated; so this monument of the conflagration and re-building of the city of London was represented by a pillar in flames; the flames blazing from the loop holes of the shaft, intended to give light to the stairs within, were in brass work gilt, and on the top was a Phoenix rising from her ashes, also of brass, gilt.\*

A person is constantly in attendance at the Monument to admit visitors, who on payment of sixpence may ascend to the gallery; and two or three instances have occurred in which this facility has been used for a fatal purpose. On the 26th of June, 1750, a man fell from the top, but whether accidentally or designedly is not known. Of the two other instances, however, there is no doubt. On the 7th July, 1788, John Craddock, a baker, threw himself over the north side of the Monument, and fell outside the railing: and on the 18th of January, 1810, Mr. Lyon Levy, a diamond merchant, threw himself from the east side of the gallery, and fell against the pedestal: as the height of the gallery, from the street, is 175 feet, it is scarcely requisite to add that they were all killed on the spot.

“Nothing (says Northouck,) can be more ridiculous than the situation of the Monument, except the reason assigned for it: for had it been raised where Cheapside conduit stood, it would have been as effectual a memorial of the misfortune it is designed to record; it would have added an inexpressible beauty to the vista, and would have received as much as it gave.”

He adds in a note, “Sir C. Wren, who was no less an astronomer than an architect, is said to have built the Monument hollow, that it might serve as a tube to discover the parallax of the earth, by the different distances of the star in the head of the dragon, from the zenith at different seasons of the year; but finding it was liable to be shaken by the motion of the coaches and carts constantly passing by, he laid that thought aside.”

Certainly the situation of the “Monument,” emphatically so called, is objectionable, nor from any part of the metropolis can a good view of it be obtained. It is closely environed by buildings,

\* Vide Wren's Parentalia.



in a narrow street, and on the declivity of a hill. The smoke of the houses, and the dirt of the streets, defile it, and we must deplore that a site displaying its chaste design and elegant proportions was not chosen, or rather made, when the wide spreading flames left but too much space for selection.

In the British museum there are forty-one folio volumes of the decisions of the commissioners on the claims of the persons who suffered by the fire; but they give us no account of the total destruction and loss they occasioned, nor could it indeed be very accurately ascertained. The inscription on the Monument was founded on the reports of the surveyors; stating that the fire destroyed fifteen wards, and left eight others partially consumed, 400 streets, 13,200 dwelling-houses, 89 churches, besides chapels, four of the city gates, the guildhall, with several public buildings, schools, hospitals, libraries, and many magnificent mansions.

In a tract, printed in the Harleian miscellany, there is an estimate of the value of the property destroyed, in which the number of houses is calculated at 12,000; they are valued on an average at £25. per ann. which at 12 years purchase make the whole amount to £3,600,000. St. Paul's cathedral, the church, and other public buildings, are valued at £1,800,000.; the personal property and goods at a similar sum; £20,000. in wharfs; and £150,000. in boats and barges, cart loads of furniture, &c.; making a total of £7,370,000. but this calculation is below the reality, which is more justly estimated as not less than ten millions sterling.

Great and grievous as was the calamity, and impressed as the citizens were that it was the work of incendiaries, yet they submitted with decency and resignation, and actively bestirred themselves to repair their losses, and in rebuilding their city, which they did in so short period, and with so much splendour, that Burnet remarks, "to the amazement of all Europe, London was in four years time rebuilt with so much beauty and magnificence, that we, who saw it in both states, before and after the fire, cannot reflect on it without wondering where the wealth could be found to bear so vast a loss as was made by the fire, and so prodigious an expense as was laid out in rebuilding the city."

It is singular that amidst the confusion of people and falling of

buildings on this occasion, although the fire broke out at so early an hour of the morning, not more than six persons perished, and those principally by venturing incautiously over the ruins; nor were the bills of mortality increased by the houseless condition to which so many persons were suddenly reduced, and compelled to dwell in huts hastily erected in Smithfield, Finsbury, and Moorfields, and other places in the suburbs of the city.

Although so deadly and malicious an act of vengeance could scarcely be thought to find a moment's consideration in a human breast, yet there are strong arguments that the city was fired by incendiaries, as the flames burst forth in different and widely separated parts at once. The Catholics, who were generally accused, as strongly deny the fact, and compare the charge to that of Nero against the Christians, whom he accused of burning Rome,

It seems almost wonderful, says "The Craftsman," a paper of the day, "that the plague of the previous year was not as peremptorily imputed to the Papists as the fire;" and Pope, who knew that invective and assertion is better recollected in verse than in prose, has, in the celebrated couplet above alluded to, declared the accusation against the Catholics to be "a lie." But we have facts to adduce against prejudice, and evidence against assertion. It is true that Burnet states, that when "the presumption of the city's being burnt by design came to be laid before the committee of the House of Commons, they were found of no weight; and the many stories published at that time with great assurance, were declared void of credibility."

But it is fair to argue that as a government is not generally

"Too fond of the right, to pursue the expedient;"

it was (it may be fairly assumed) unwilling to add the weight of its powerful opinion to that of the prejudiced nation: an expression of belief, that the conflagration was the work of incendiaries, would indeed have added fuel to flame; nor could such an admission have availed. It was, therefore, best to endeavour to allay the feelings of the unfortunate, and to seek by employment to enable them to repair the damages sustained.

G G

It argues but little for the liberality of the times, when we find that the latter part of the inscription on the north side of the monument, "*Sed furor papisticus qui tam dira patravit, nondum extinguitur,*" which was erased on the accession of James II. was deeply chiselled in again soon after the Revolution. Why does it now remain?

Echard, Rapin, and other credited historians, give us corroborative accounts of the detection, apprehension, and confession of incendiaries. Lord Clarendon, who certainly deserves to be acquitted of illiberality or intolerance, and would rather have attributed the fire to accident than design, says, "the breaking out of the fire in several places at so great distance from each other, made it evident that it was by *conspiracy and combination*. It could not be conceived, how a house that was distant a mile from any part of the fire, could suddenly be in a flame without some particular malice; and this case fell out every hour." As to Hubert, who was executed for the crime, although his examination was contradictory, yet his confession was sufficiently clear, for he pointed out to the committee who conducted him thither, the site of the house where the fire commenced, as that which himself and accomplices had first fired. Lord Clarendon maintains his innocence, and yet affords ample evidence of his guilt; in the detail of his confession, he says, "The houses, and all which were near it, were so covered and buried in the ruins, that the owners themselves, without some infallible mark, would very hardly have said where their own houses had stood; but this man led them directly to the place, described how it stood, the shape of the little yard, the fashion of the door and windows, and where he first put the fire; and all this with such exactness, that they who dwelt near it could not so perfectly have described all particulars."

Another author\* says, "This doth smell of a popish design, hatched in the same nest with the gunpowder plot."

Faryner, the baker, in whose house the fire broke out, asserts, that it was wilfully set on fire. The advocates of Hubert contend, that he was insane; but if so, there was much "method in his madness;" nor is it probable that facts would so strongly have

\* Rev. T. Vincent, who was an eye-witness of the conflagration.

borne out the deposition of a madman. It is unlikely that he would have ever impeached himself, if innocent, and all circumstances tended to corroborate his confession.

In the London Gazette, No. 48, for April 30, 1666, (prior to this event be it observed), there is an account of the conviction at the Old Bailey sessions of John Rathbone, "an old army colonel," and several others, for conspiring the death of his majesty, and the subversion of the government; and "the better to effect this hellish design, *the city was to have been fired*, and the portcullis to have been let down to keep out all assistance; the horse guards to have been surprised in the inns where they were quartered, several ostlers having been gained for that purpose. The tower was accordingly viewed, and its surprise ordered by boats over the moat, and from thence to scale the wall. One Alexander, who is not yet taken, had likewise distributed sums of money to these conspirators; and for the carrying on of the design more effectually, they were told of a council of the great ones that sate frequently in London, from whom issued all orders; which council received their directions from another in Holland, who sate with the States; and that the *Third of September*\* was pitched on for the attempt, as being found, by Lillie's almanack, and a scheme erected for that purpose, to be a *lucky day*, a planet then ruling which prognosticated the downfall of monarchy. The evidence against these persons was very full and clear, and they accordingly were found guilty of *high treason*."

The following extracts from the London Gazette are interesting:

*Whitehall, Sept. 12, 1666.*—"His majesty, in a religious sense of God's heavy hand upon this kingdom in the late dreadful fire happened in the city of London, hath been pleased to order that the 10th of October next be observed as a general and solemn fast throughout England, Wales, &c. and that the distresses of those who have more particularly suffered in that calamity, be on that day most effectually recommended to the charity of all well-disposed christians, in the respective churches and chapels of this kingdom, to be afterwards, by the hands of the lord mayor of the city of

\* This might have been esteemed a fortunate day by the republicans, as being the anniversary of Oliver Cromwell's victories at Dunbar and Worcester.

London, distributed for the relief of such as shall be found most to need it."

*Whitehall, Sept. 15.*—"His majesty, pursuing with a gracious impatience his pious care for the speedy restoration of his city of London, was pleased to pass the twelfth instant his declaration in council to the city of London upon that subject, full of that princely tenderness and affection which he is pleased on all occasions to express for his beloved city.

"In the first place, upon the desires of the lord mayor and court of aldermen, he is pleased to prohibit the hasty building of any edifice, and all such speedy care be taken for the re-edification of the city, as may best secure it from the like accidents, and raise it to a greater beauty and comeliness than formerly it had; the lord mayor and aldermen being required to pull down what shall contrary to this prohibition be erected, and return the names of such refractory persons to his majesty and his council, to be proceeded against according to their deserts.

"That any considerable number of men addressing themselves to the court of aldermen, and manifesting in what places their ground upon which they intend to build, shall in short time receive such order and direction that they shall have no cause to complain.

"That no person erect any house or building but of brick or stone, that they be encouraged to practise the good husbandry of strongly arching their cellars, by which divers persons have received notable benefit in the late fire.

"That Fleet Street, Cheapside, Cornhill, and all other eminent streets, be of a breadth, to prevent the mischief one side may receive from the other by fire; that no streets, especially near the water, be so narrow as to make the passage uneasy or inconvenient; nor any allies or lanes erected, but upon necessity, for which there shall be published rules and particular orders.

"That a fair key and wharf be left on all the river side, no houses to be erected but at a distance declared by the rules. That none of those houses next the river, be inhabited by brewers, dyers, or sugar-bakers, who by their continual smoke contribute much to the unhealthiness of the adjacent places; but that such places be allotted them by the lord mayor and court of aldermen, as may be convenient for them, without prejudice of the neighbourhood.

"That the lord-mayor and court of aldermen cause an exact survey, to be made of the ruins, that it may appear to whom the houses and ground did belong, what term the occupiers were possessed of, what rents were paid, and to whom the reversions and inheritances did appertain, for the satisfying all interests, that no man's right be sacrificed to the public convenience. After which a plot and model shall be framed of the whole building, which no doubt may so well please all persons, as to induce them willingly to conform to such rules and orders as shall be agreed to.

"His majesty likewise recommends the speedy building some of those many churches which have been burnt, to the charity and magnanimity of well-disposed persons, whom he will direct and assist in the model, and by his bounty encourage all other ways that shall be desired.

"And to encourage the work by his example, his majesty will use all expedition to rebuild the custom-house, and enlarge it for the more convenience of the merchants in the place where it formerly stood: and *upon all his own land, will part with any thing of his own right and benefit, for the advancement of the public benefit and beauty of the city*; and remit to all persons who shall erect any new buildings, according to this his gracious declaration all duties arising from hearth-money, for the space of seven years, as by the declaration itself more at large appears."

"Sep. 29. This day, by warrant from his majesty's principal secretary of state, the person of Valentine Knight was committed to the custody of one of his majesty's messengers in ordinary, for having *presumed to publish* in print certain propositions for rebuilding the city of London, with considerable *advantages to his majesty's revenue by it, as if his majesty would draw a benefit to himself from so public a calamity of his people*, of which his majesty is known to have so deep sense, that he is pleased to seek rather by all means to give them ease under it."

By stat. 19, and 20. cap. 2. Any three or more of the judges were authorised to hear and determine all differences between landlords and tenants, or occupiers of buildings, or other things by the fire demolished. They were without the formalities of courts of law or equity, upon the inquisition or verdict of jurors, testimonies of witnesses upon oath, examination of persons interested

or otherwise, to determine all differences ; they were on complaints, to issue out notes of time and place for the parties, attendance, and proceed to make orders ; their determinations were final, without appeal, writ of error, or reversal. Their orders were to be obeyed by all persons, and binding to representatives for ever. The judgments and determinations were recorded in a book, by them signed, which book is placed and entrusted in the custody of the lord-mayor and aldermen for the time being, to remain as a perpetual and lasting record. The judges were not to take any fee or reward, directly or indirectly, for any thing they did by virtue of that act. All differences not being determined, the act continued in force till September 29, 1672."

The act for rebuilding the city was drawn by sir Matthew Hale, with so much judgment and foresight, that the whole city was raised out of its ashes without any suits of law, which if that bill had not prevented, would have brought a second charge on the city, not much less than the fire had been. The work of rebuilding was so much aided and advanced by sir William Turner, lord-mayor in 1669, and so much was he honoured and beloved by his fellow-citizens, that at the end of that year they again elected him, but he refused the distinction.

About the same time several acts of common-council passed for the more effectual prevention and suppression of fire.

Excellent and ingenious plans for the re-modeling the city, so as to preserve the beauty and uniformity, were proposed by sir Christopher Wren, sir John Evelyn, and Dr. Newcourt, but were not adopted, and "the city rose out of its ashes after the dreadful fire, as it was first built, not presently by building continued streets in any one part, but first here a house and there a house, to which others by degrees were joined ; till at last single houses were united into whole streets, whole streets into one beautiful city, not merely as before, a great and magnificent city ; in a short time it not only excelled itself, but any other city in the whole world, that comes near it either in largeness or number of inhabitants."\*

Our account of the event which the Monument commemorates, would be incomplete without a notice of sir Christopher Wren,

\* Bishop Sprat's Sermon before Sons of Clergy, Nov. 7, 1678.

and we can only regret that our limits will not allow a more extensive narrative.

This renowned architect and accomplished scholar was the son of a clergyman, and born at East Knoyle, Wilts, Oct 10, 1632. He became graduate at Oxford, and was eminently distinguished for his classical and mathematical attainments, and by the invention of various scientific and philosophical instruments. In 1653 he was chosen a fellow of All Souls. He was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society, and evinced his ardour for knowledge by the sedulous activity with which he promoted the objects of that institution. In 1657 he was made astronomical professor at Gresham College, but on being chosen Savilian professor at Oxford, he resigned the former office, and in 1661 returned to the university, where he was made LL.D. In 1663 he received a commission to prepare designs for the restoration of St. Paul's cathedral, then one of the most remarkable Gothic edifices in the kingdom. He completed the designs, but whilst they were under consideration, the cathedral was so entirely destroyed by the fire of 1666, that the design of repairing it was abandoned, and Wren had an opportunity of evincing the powerful extent of his talents, by the erection of a new structure.

The contemporaneous destruction of fifty churches also gave scope for his invention and skill, and he would have had the glorious renown of re-founding a new city, had not private interest superseded public benefit. On the death of sir J. Denham in 1667, he was appointed to the office of surveyor of the works, and he then resigned his professorship of astronomy at Oxford. In 1674 he was knighted; in 1680 elected president of the Royal Society; in 1683 appointed architect, and a commissioner of Chelsea college; and in the following year was made comptroller of the works at Windsor castle. In 1685 he was elected M. P. for the borough of Plympton. To his other public trusts were added, in 1698, that of surveyor general and commissioner for the repair of Westminster abbey, and in 1699 that of architect of Greenwich hospital. In 1700 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. In 1708 he was made one of the commissioners for the erection of fifty new churches in and near London. After having long been the highest ornament of his



profession, and fulfilled all the duties of his station with credit to himself and advantage to his country, he was in 1718 deprived of the surveyorship of the royal works, to the disgrace of the administration. Sir Christopher, then in the 85th year of his age, devoted the remainder of his life to scientific pursuits and the study of the Scriptures. He died in consequence of a cold caught in a journey from Hampton Court to London, February 28, 1723. His remains were interred in St. Paul's cathedral, under the choir.

The edifices constructed by this admirable architect are principally public, including a royal hunting seat at Winchester and the modern part of the palace at Hampton Court. Some of the most remarkable of his buildings are, besides St. Paul's and the Monument, the theatre at Oxford; the library of Trinity college, Cambridge; the hospitals of Chelsea and Greenwich; the churches of St. Stephen, Walbrook; St. Dunstan's in the east; St. Mary-le-bow; St. Michael, Cornhill; and St. Bride, Fleet Street; and the campanile of Christ church, Oxford. Of his character as a man of science we may accept the testimony of Newton, who, in his *Principia* unites Wren, Wallis, and Huygens, whom he styles "the first geometers of the age." As an architect, he possessed an inexhaustible fertility of invention, combined with great natural taste, and a thorough knowledge of every department of his art. His talents were particularly adapted to ecclesiastical architecture, which afforded domes and towers to his picturesque fancy; while in his palaces and private houses he has sometimes sunk to a heavy monotony, as at Hampton Court and Winchester. The interior of the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, which has been pronounced his *chef d'œuvre*, exhibits a deviation from common forms at once ingenious, original, and beautiful. The Monument is grand and simple, and St. Paul's cathedral, notwithstanding the severe criticisms to which it has been subjected, may be fairly reckoned among the most magnificent productions of architectural genius which have ever existed. Upon the whole, it may be concluded, that Sir Christopher Wren's architecture is the perfection of that modern style, which, with forms and modes of construction essentially Gothic, adopts for the purposes of decoration, the orders and ornaments of classical antiquity.\*

\* General Biographical Dictionary.

On the houses Nos. 26 & 27, Fish-street-Hill, are some old pieces of sculpture, doubtlessly placed on the houses built immediately after the fire, as they have the date 1668. Two, are boats with men in them rowing and casting nets, and there are two heads (perhaps those of Henrietta, queen of Charles II.) and two coats of arms.

There is only one house in Great Eastcheap in this ward ; and in Little Eastcheap the ward is bounded by the north-west corner of Pudding-lane, and by the house opposite on the north side of Little Eastcheap. In Crooked-lane, Nos. 20 and 34, respectively, are the boundary houses.

The destruction of the most ancient bridge in the metropolis, (and until the last 70 years the only bridge) however necessary for the convenience and ornament of the city, cannot fail to excite regret in the bosom of those who have any feelings of sympathy with legend, history, and antiquity. But if we lament that it is devoted to destruction, and that its very site should be altered, a site memorable from the stamp which an antiquity of eight centuries has impressed on it ; we may confidently assert, that the modern erection will never attain that horrible and blood-stained celebrity which outrage and tumult has brought on it : but yet, as these records are ineffaceable, we must regret the breaking one, and the strongest link, that binds us to the memories and the deeds of our sturdy forefathers. The new building will necessarily lead us from the present thoroughfare, some merchant will have a wharf or quay on the river bank, on the place so rich in tradition and event : and the sorrowing antiquarian alone will occasionally visit the once thronged spot, endeavouring to detect some crumbling relic that may decide the exact situation, whilst it tells the destruction of the time-endearred monument of by-gone days.

London bridge existed when the Southern Britons, the savage worshippers of Woden and Thor, were first converted to Christianity by the pious exertion of St. Augustin, and the Roman missionaries deputed by pope Gregory. . It has been the witness of the progressive improvement of the national character, and has stood the monument of barbaric ignorance and superstition ; and of gradual progress to the highest state of cultivated civilization and refinement. It is the most venerable and time-

hallowed relic in Britain, and yet condemned to destruction. Antiquity, record, past services, nothing avails when convenience is not suited. The all-levelling hand of improvement respects nothing that tells of what is past, unless it can subserve to what is present. But to turn from lament to history.

The year of the foundation of London bridge is not accurately known. Although the Romans, during their residence, introduced all the science and much of the polish of Italian art, yet we have no mention of a bridge being built; there was only a *trajectus*, or ferry. William of Malmesbury states, that in 994, Sweyn, king of Denmark, in his attack on London, was so valiantly opposed by Ethelred II. and the citizens, that many of the Danish army were drowned in the river, because in their rage they took no heed of the bridge.

It was Ethelred who first fixed the tolls to be paid by all vessels coming up to the bridge. Pennant remarks that it could not have been prior to 993, when Oulaf, the Dane, sailed up the river as far as Staines without interruption; nor yet after the year 1016, in which Ethelred died: and the great Canute, king of Denmark, when he besieged London, was impeded in his operations by a bridge, which even at that time must have been strongly fortified to oblige him to have recourse to the following vast expedient. He caused a prodigious ditch to be cut on the south side of the Thames, at Rotherhithe, or Redriff, a little to the east of Southwark, which he continued at a distance from the south end of the bridge, in form of a semicircle, opening into the western part of the river. Through this he drew his ships, and effectually completed the blockade of the city. But the valour of the citizens obliged him to raise the seige. Evidences of this great work were found in the place called Dock head, at Redriff, where it began. Fascines of hazels, and other brushwood, fastened down with stakes, were discovered in digging that dock in 1694; and in other parts of its course, have been met with, in ditching, large oaken planks and numbers of piles. The tradition runs, that an old miserly ferryman died, and left all his gains to his only daughter, named Mary. This pious maid built the nunnery of St. Marie Overie's, and endowed it with the profits of the ferry. It was one of the first religious houses erected in this country. Their existence prior to the Conquest, has

been disputed, but the Domesday book, and the records of the venerable Bede, have placed the matter beyond a doubt. The convent falling to decay, was a second time endowed by Swithen, a noble lady, as a college for priests; and the clergy, being the only public spirited men of the age, built the bridge, and kept it in repair. It was at first rudely constructed of timber, for works of stone had long been disused, and were only partially adopted immediately before the convulsion occasioned by the invasion of the Danes. Some historians affect that the first stone bridge in London was built, or commenced, in the time of the empress Maude: but during her struggle with king Stephen it may be doubted if she had the leisure or the means for erecting new buildings in the city.

Pennant, and other antiquarians, affirm that in 1136 the bridge was burnt down, and being re-built became so ruinous in 1163, that a stone bridge was, in 1176, built by Peter, curate of St. Mary, Colechurch, a celebrated architect of that period. It proved the work of thirty-three years: and Peter dying in the interim, was buried in a chapel which he had constructed in one of the piers, in honor of St. Thomas. Solidity appears to have been the chief aim of the builder, and to accomplish this object all other considerations were disregarded or sacrificed. It would be superfluous to descant on the well-known defects of the foundation of London bridge. They are yet in existence. This great work was founded on enormous piles, driven as closely as possible together; on the tops were laid long planks, ten inches thick, strongly bolted, and on them was placed the base of the pier, the lowermost stones of which were bedded in pitch to prevent the water from damaging the work; round all were the piles which are called *sterlings*, designed for the preservation of the foundation piles. These contracted the space between the piers so greatly, as to occasion, at the retreat of every tide, a fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which since the foundation of the bridge have occasioned the loss of many thousand lives. The length of this vast work is 915 feet, the exact breadth of the Thames at this part. The bridge was crowded with houses badly constructed, which leaned in a terrific manner, and were constantly obliged to be propped by timber, which crossed in arches from the roofs, to

keep the building together, and to prevent them from falling into the river. Dismal confined residences in darkness, dirt, and dissonance, for ever assailed by the din of passing vehicles, rumbling over the ill-paved road, the clamors of watermen, the rush of roaring waters, varied by the occasional shrieks of drowning wretches, overwhelmed by the tumbling cataracts below. To these were added the horrors of fire and pestilence.

Four years after the completion of the bridge, it was the scene of a very tragical event. A conflagration burst out in the south-west side, on the night of July 10, 1213, when the bridge became thronged with people, all crowding from the city, either to witness or aid in extinguishing the flames. The fire communicating with St. Mary Overie's church, was, by a strong southerly wind, extended to the other end of the bridge; those who were foremost in advancing, endeavoured to fall back from the destructive element, but vainly: the multitude on the London side, ignorant of danger, combined to press unyieldingly forward, and in this tumultuous conflict numbers were trampled to death; others leaped into the river only to find a watery grave; while many more miserably perished in the flames. Not less than three thousand lives are said to have been thus lost.

It is supposed, that the only building on the bridge, till as late a period as 1395, was the chapel of St. Thomas-a-Becket, but amongst the records of the Tower, is preserved one of Edward I., who in 1280 authorized a collection to be made throughout the realm, for the repair of London bridge, which is there described to be in such a ruinous condition, that, "unless speedy remedy be put, not only the sudden fall of the bridge, but also the destruction of innumerable persons dwelling on it, may be suddenly feared."

This monarch is said only to have received eleven shillings and four-pence rents of assize, for the greater part of the houses towards the Southwark end, and sixteen shillings and a half-penny for the customs on goods sold there. Three half-pence, and two-pence half-penny, was at this time the rent of several of the tenements; and a fruiterer's shop, described to have been two yards and a half and one thumb in length, and three yards and two thumbs in depth, was let on a lease from the bridge-master, at a rental of twelve pence.

Whenever it was necessary for the sovereign to pass across the bridge, he was treated with great magnificence by the citizens.

Richard II. and his queen, Anne of Bohemia, were met by the citizens of London "at the gate of the brigue of London, when they presented him with a mylk-whyte stede, sadled and bridled, and trapped with cloth of gold and rede, parted togedre ; and the quene a palfry all whyte, and in the same way trapped in whyte and rede, while all the condites were ronnen with wyne, both whyte and rede, for all manner of peple to drynke of."

In 1282, at the breaking up of the frost, five arches of the bridge were carried away ; and though they were immediately restored, yet in 1289, the bridge was so much decayed, as to be dangerous for passengers, and a toll, levied in 1298 ou goods and passengers, to keep it in repair.

Although the bridge was so encumbered with houses, that the broad way between them did not exceed twelve feet in breadth, it appears to have been a market. The first order of common-council upon record, is one in 1277, prohibiting any market from being held on the bridge.

Tournaments were held here, and on St. George's day, 1395, there was a grand joust, at which lord Wells undertook to maintain the renown of England against all comers. A stout Scotsman, David, earl of Crawford, entered the lists, and, at the third course, threw the English champion out of his saddle.

There were originally three openings on each side of the street, decorated with balustrades, where a view might be had of the shipping. In one of these a drawbridge was contrived, useful either by way of defence or for the admission of vessels to the upper part of the river ; this was protected by a strong tower, which being well manned and armed, occasioned the defeat of Falconbridge, the bastard, in 1471, in his attempt to seize the city.

A second conflict took place during the insurrection of sir Thomas Wyatt, in the reign of queen Mary. The top of the tower in those days of turbulence, formed shambles for human flesh, and were covered with heads and quarters of unfortunate partizans, inhumanly butchered on a scaffold by the prevailing party. So late as 1598, Hentzman, a German traveller, enume-

rated above thirty heads, which he had counted with apathetical accuracy ; and the old map of the city in 1597, represents them in a most horrible cluster.

The next remarkable conflagration took place in 1632, when forty houses were destroyed. The Thames being frozen over at the time, water could not be obtained, and the fire continued burning in the vaults and cellars upwards of a week. All the houses destroyed on this occasion had not been replaced, when the great fire of 1666 caused a still greater devastation.

### BRIDGE-GATE



stood upon London bridge, whence its name was derived, and was supposed to have been one of the four principal gates of the

city before the Conquest, when there was only a bridge of timber, and is the seventh and principal gate mentioned by William Fitz-Stephen, which gate being new made, when the bridge was built of stone, and was often repaired. "This gate, with the tower upon it, in the year 1436 fell down, and two of the furthest arches southward fell therewith, and no man perished or was hurt thereby. In 1471 the Kentish mariners, under the conduct of the bastard Falconbridge, burned the said gate and thirteen houses on the bridge, besides the beer house at St. Katharine's, and many others in the suburbs."

The gate was greatly damaged by fire in 1726, and was soon afterwards taken down and rebuilt; it was completed in 1728, two posterns being added for the convenience of foot passengers.

Over the arch on the south side were the king's arms, with the following inscription beneath: "This gate was widened from eleven to eighteen feet in the mayoralty of Edward Bacher, knt. S.P.Q.L."

After the great fire of 1666, the bridge was not neglected, amongst the general improvements undertaken. The whole of the houses from one end to the other were taken down, with the exception of one house at the north end, which had been constructed in Holland, and was called the tower of London bridge, or the Nonsuch, from its not having a single nail in it, but being pinned together with wooden pegs. New ones were erected of an uniform breadth and elevation, and three vacancies left at equal distances, from which the river might be viewed. The Nonsuch occupying the whole breadth of the bridge, the archway under it was raised to the height of two stories, and on it was the following inscription:

Anno MDCLXXXV. et primo Jacobo 2, Regis.

"This street was opened and enlarged from 12 to the width of 20 feet.

"Sir James Smith, knight, lord-mayor."

The bridge itself consisted of 19 arches, as at present, the highest of which rises 60 feet above the water level.

The three widest of these arches used to be called the navigable locks, from their being the only ones affording an easy and safe passage for vessels. That nearest the London side was termed the



Rock Lock, from an erroneous idea amongst the people that there was a growing or vegetating species of rock beneath the water at the spot. It appears that this supposed growing rock was nothing more than a collection of fallen materials of some former arch in coping, which, by serving as a nucleus for the deposits of millions of tides, thus gave rise to what sir Thomas Brown might have classed amongst his "Vulgar Errors."

The nearest arch to the London side was formed by a draw-bridge, and as late as 1722, the corporation laid down a new one.

Besides the Nonsuch tower, there was one at the Southwark end, on which were exposed the heads of traitors.

In 1756, an act of parliament was obtained for improving the bridge, and a temporary wooden one was constructed whilst the repairs were being made, but with the fate which commonly attended such bridges, it was consumed by fire 11th April, 1759. The two centre arches of the stone bridge were then thrown into one, the remaining houses taken down, and the bridge put into the state in which it now appears.

Mr. Pennant says, "I well remember the street on London bridge,—narrow, darksome, and dangerous to passengers, from the multitude of carriages; frequent arches of strong timber crossing the street from the tops of the houses, to keep them together, and from falling into the river. Nothing but use could preserve the repose of the inhabitants, who soon grew deaf to the noise of falling waters, &c. Most of the houses were tenanted by pin and needle makers, and ladies were wont to drive from St. James's end of the town to make cheap purchases. Fuller tells us, that "Spanish needles were made first in Cheapside, by a negro, who died without communicating his art. Elias Crowse, a German, in the reign of Elizabeth, was more liberal, and first taught the method to the English. Fuller's definition of a needle, is excellent, *quasi* NE IDLE."

On the opening the great arch, the excavation around and under the sterlings was so considerable, that the bridge was thought to be in great danger of falling. Mr. Smeaton, the engineer, was then in Yorkshire, but an express was sent for him, and he arrived in great haste; when the apprehension of the bridge falling was so general, that few persons would pass over or under it:

Mr. Smeaton having ascertained the state of the sterlings, and called the committee together, recommended that they should repurchase the stones that had been taken from the middle pier, then lying in Moorfields, and throw them into the river to protect the sterlings. Nothing shows the fears entertained for the stability of the bridge, more than the alacrity with which his advice was adopted. The stones were repurchased that day, and on the following morning the work commenced, which in all probability preserved the bridge from falling, and secured it until more effectual methods could be taken.

London Bridge is the greatest thoroughfare across the river. When the Southwark bridge was projected, the directors attended one day in July, 1811, in order to ascertain the extent of this thoroughfare. On that day 89,640 foot passengers, 769 waggons, 2,924 carts and drays, 1,240 coaches, 485 gigs and taxed carts, and 764 horses, passed over it.\*

In Stow's time, he says of this bridge, "It is a work very rare, having, with the drawbridge, 20 arches made of square stone, of height 60 foot, and in breadth 30 foot, and extend from one another 20 foot, compact and joined together with vaults and cellars, upon both sides the houses builded, so that it seems the rather a continuall street, than a bridge; for the fortifying whereof against the incessant assaults of the river, it hath overseers and wardens."

It now consists of 19 arches of irregular construction, and various sizes; the centre arch being 72 feet in diameter, and the others varying from 8 to 20. The height in the centre is 60 feet, and the length of the bridge is 915. The carriage way is 31 feet broad, and the foot pavement on each side 7 feet. The sides are defended by a massy stone balustrade, surmounted by lamps.

The space between the piers of this bridge being contracted by the size of the sterlings, occasions a fall of from four to five feet, at every flux and reflux of the tides, rendering it unsafe to pass through, except at high water.

Amongst the eminent persons who resided in the houses formerly on the bridge, were Hans Holbein, and John Bunyan.

This bridge having been for some years dangerous and incon-

\* Percy Hist. Lond.

venient, an act of parliament was passed in 1823 for building a new one, on a scale and plan commensurate with the other improvements of the metropolis.

The first pile of the works was driven on the west side of the old bridge, March 1824, and the first stone was laid by the lord-mayor, (Garratt) on 15th June 1825, in the presence of the late duke of York, and a numerous assemblage of nobility and gentry. The late Mr. Rennie gave the design for the new bridge, and it has devolved on his son to complete it. It forms a striking contrast with the old gothic edifice, whose place it is so soon to supply, and is more remarkable for its simplicity than magnificence. It consists of five elliptical arches, which embrace the whole span of the river, with the exception of a double pier on either side, and between each arch is a single pier of corresponding design.

The dimensions of this bridge are as follows:—centre arch; span, 150 feet; rise, 32 feet; piers, 24 feet,—arches next to centre; span, 140 feet; rise, 30 feet; piers, 22 feet:—abutment arches; span 130 feet; rise, 25 feet; abutment 74 feet. The full width from bank to bank, 690 feet. Length of bridge, including abutments, 950 feet. Ditto without abutments, 782 feet. Width of bridge, from outside to outside of the parapets, 55 feet. Carriage way, 33 feet 4 inches.

In the year 1582, one Peter Maurice, a German, proposed to supply the city with water, by means of machinery. In order to prove his skill, Maurice made an experiment before the lord-mayor and aldermen, by throwing water over the steeple of St. Magnus' church, with which they were so much pleased, that they granted him the use of the Thames water, and one arch of London bridge, on lease for five hundred years, on condition of paying ten shillings yearly to the city. He then erected water-works on the north side of the river, and finding that he had not room enough, he procured, two years afterwards, the grant of another arch of the bridge on similar terms. By those works, which supplied a considerable portion of the east of the city, Maurice and his descendents made a large fortune. In 1701, the proprietor sold his right in the London bridge waterworks for £38,000 to Richard Soane; who obtaining a renewal of the lease from the city, and the liberty of occupying two more arches of the bridge, divided the property into 300 shares of £500 each, by which he cleared upwards of £100,000.

These works were removed in 1823, to make room for the new bridge. The machinery is thus described by the late Dr. Desaguliers:

“The wheels placed under the arches are moved by the common stream of the tide-water of the river Thames. The axle-tree of the water wheel is nineteen feet long, and three feet diameter: in which are four sets of arms, eight in each place, whereon are fixed four rings on sets of felloes, twenty feet in diameter, and twenty six floats, fourteen inches long, and eighteen inches deep.

“The wheel lies, with its two gudgeons or centre pins, upon two brasses, fixed on two great levers, whose *fulcrum* or top, is an arched piece of timber, the levers being made circular on their lower sides to an arch, and kept in their places by two arching studs, fixed with a sock through two mortises in the lever.

“By these levers the wheel is thus made to rise and fall with the tide: the levers are sixteen feet long, that is, from the fulcrum to the gudgeon of the water wheel six feet, and thence to the arch ten feet. To the bottom of this arch is fixed a strong triple chain, made like a watch chain, but the links are arched to a circle of one foot diameter, having notches or teeth to take hold of the leaves of a pinion of cast iron, ten inches diameter, with eight teeth in it, moving on an axis. The other loose end of this chain has a large weight hanging at it, to help to counterpoise the wheel, and to preserve the chain from sliding on the pinion. On the same axis is fixed a cog wheel, six feet in diameter, with forty-eight cogs; to this is applied a trundle or pinion of six rounds or teeth; and upon the same axis is fixed another cog wheel of fifty-one cogs, into which a trundle of six rounds works, on whose axis is a winch or windlass, by which one man with the two windlasses raises or lets down the wheel, as there is occasion.

“By means of this machine, the strength of an ordinary man will raise above fifty tons weight. But besides these levers and wheels, there is a cog wheel eight feet diameter, fixed near the end of the great axis, and working into a trundle of four feet

and a half diameter, and twenty rounds; whose axis or spindle is of cast iron, four inches diameter, and lying in brass at each end: a quadruple crank of cast iron, six inches square, each of the necks being turned one foot from the centre, which is fixed in brass at each end, in two head-stocks fastened down by caps. The end of one of these cranks is placed close abutting to the end of the axle-tree last mentioned, and fixed thereunto by an iron wedge drove through a slit in them both for that purpose. The four necks of the crank have each an iron spear or rod fixed at their upper ends to the respective lever, within three feet of the end; which levers are twenty-four feet long, moving on centres in a frame, at the end of which are jointed four rods, with their forcing-plugs, working into four iron cylinders, cast four feet three quarters long, seven inches bore above, and nine below, where the valves lie, fastened by screwed flanches over the four holes of a hollow trunk of cast iron, having four valves in it, just at the joining-on at the bottom of the barrels or cylinders, and at one end a sucking pipe or grate, going into the water, which supplies all the four cylinders alternately.

“From the lower part of these cylinders come out necks, turning] upwards arch-wise, whose upper parts are cast with flanches to screw up to a trunk; which necks have bores of seven inches diameter, and holes in the trunk above, communicating with each of them; at which joining are placed four valves. This trunk is cast with four bosses, or protuberances, standing out against the valves, to give room for their opening and shutting; and on the upper side are four holes stopped with plugs, which take out, on occasion, to cleanse the valves. One end of the trunk is stopped by a plug; and iron pipes are joined by flanches to the other end, through which the water is forced up to any height or place required.

“Besides these four forcers, there are four more placed at the other ends of the levers, which work in the same manner, with rods and cylinders, as above. And the same works are repeated at the other end of the water-wheel, viz. a cog-wheel, a trundle, a spindle, a crank, sucking-pipes, four levers, eight forcing-rods, eight cylinders, &c. four trunks, and two forcing-pipes: so that one single wheel works sixteen pumps.

"In the first arch next the city, is one wheel with double work of sixteen forcers. In the third arch, where the first wheel has double work at the one end, and single at the other, there are twelve forcers : the second wheel, placed in the middle, has eight forcers ; and the third wheel sixteen forcers. In all fifty-two forcers.

"One turn of the four wheels makes one hundred and fourteen strokes ; and when the river is at best, the wheels go six times round in a minute, and but four and a half at middle water ; so that the number of strokes in a minute are six hundred and eighty-four ; and as the stroke is two feet and a half in a seven inch bore, which raises three ale gallons, they raise two thousand and fifty-two gallons in a minute ; that is, one hundred and twenty-three thousand, one hundred and twenty gallons, or one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four hogsheads in an hour, which is at the rate of forty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-six hogsheads *per* day, to the height of one hundred and twenty feet, including the waste, which may be settled at a fifth part of the whole."

We may well judge that London bridge has been the site of many interesting scenes, and we must not pass over one or two anecdotes connected with it.

In 1536, sir William Hewett, cloth-worker, was an inhabitant of one of the perilous houses on this bridge. A maid servant playing with his only daughter in her arms at an open window over the water, accidentally dropped the child ; death seemed inevitable, for few ever escaped the whirlpool below, and still fewer were daring enough to hazard their lives on the fearful risk of rescuing another ; Edward Osborne, apprentice to sir William, plunged unhesitatingly into the torrent, and succeeded in bringing the apparently devoted child safely on shore. His courage and daring had its reward. When the young lady arrived at the first bloom of womanhood, she paid her preserver with her heart. Several persons of rank solicited her hand in marriage, and the earl of Shrewsbury, representative of the noble family of the Talbots, became a suitor of the merchant's heiress ; but undazzled by the splendour which awaited her acceptance, she, with the tender devotedness that characterizes a woman's love, and renders her affection so chaste and pure, declined the proffered rank

of countess, and kept her faith with her humble, but faithful lover: and sir William, grateful for a daughter's life preserved, did not attempt to thwart "the course of true love," but generously bestowed her hand and fortune where her heart had plighted itself;—to him who had won her. Edward Osborne "proved no vulgar boy." He took at the flood the tide in the affairs of men which leads to fortune; he was sheriff in 1575, and lord-mayor in 1583, and became the founder of a noble family destined to the highest honours of the state. The duke of Leeds is the descendant of this fortunate pair. To turn to a darker picture of human life and human frailty. The son of sir William Temple, the bosom counsellor of William III. and yet the honest adviser of the misguided James II.; when his father declined office under a new ministry, he accepted the appointment of secretary at war. His interest procured the release of captain Hamilton, confined in the tower for high treason, under his promise that he would repair to Tyrconnel, then in arms for king James in Ireland, and persuade him to submit. When arrived in that country, this perfidious friend immediately joined the rebels, and led on a regiment to the attack of king William's troops. The taunts of rival courtiers, the unfortunate termination of his endeavours to serve his king; and above all, the ingratitude of the man whom he had loved, and had deceived him; these stung him to the soul, and threw him into a deep and settled melancholy, which, although his sovereign was convinced of his innocence, overpowered his fortitude, and impelled him to the rash act of self-destruction. He resolved to quit this world of treachery, and determined on a deed, the contemplation of which "should give us pause, and make us rather bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of."

On the 14th April, 1689, he hired a boat on the Thames, and directed the waterman to shoot the bridge; at that instant he plunged into the cataract, and having filled his pockets with stones, to prevent all chance of being saved, instantly sunk: he left a note in the boat, explaining the motives which led to his fatal determination, to this effect:

"My folly in undertaking what I was unable to perform, has done the king and kingdom a great deal of prejudice; I wish him all happiness, and abler servants than John Temple."

During the days of papacy in England, fish was an article not of optional, but compulsive consumption, and this rendered the business of a fishmonger one of the principal trades of London. Fish Street, Hill, and the immediate vicinity, was the great mart for this branch of traffic, from its close connection with the river, and here lived many illustrious citizens, particularly sir William Walworth, and sir Stephen Fisher.

Strong prejudices were however entertained against the fishmongers, and to so great an extent was it carried, that in the fourteenth century, they prayed the king, by Nicholas Exton, one of their body, that he would take the company under his protection, "lest they might receive corporeal hurt" The parliament itself appears to have imbibed the general distrust, for in 1382 they enacted, "that no fishmonger should be mayor of the city." This was repealed, however, the following year.

The fishmongers consisted of two companies, the salt fishmongers, incorporated in 1433, and the stock fishmongers in 1509. The two companies were united by Henry VIII. in 1536. Before the junction, they are said by Stow, who calls them "jolly citizens," to have had six halls, two in Thames Street, two in Fish Street, and two in Old Fish Street, and six lord-mayors were elected from their body in twenty-four years. But being charged with forestalling, contrary to the laws and constitutions of the city, they were fined 500 marks by Edward I. in 1290. In 1384, these, as well as others concerned in furnishing the city with provisions, were put under the immediate direction of the mayor and aldermen, by an act of parliament still in force.

At a small distance from the bridge, on the west side of the ward in Thames Street, was the Fishmongers hall, erected by sir Christopher Wren, after the fire of 1666 had destroyed the hall then standing, a specimen of his intention of ornamenting the banks of the Thames, had his plan for rebuilding the city been adopted. It has lately been pulled down.

It was a stately and capacious edifice of brick and stone; and may be said to have two fronts. The fore entrance from Thames Street, by a handsome passage, leading into a large square court, paved with flat stones, and encompassed by the great hall, the court room for assistants, and other grand apartments, with galleries,



remains. These are of a handsome construction, and supported by Ionic columns, with an arcade. The back front, or that next the Thames, had a grand double flight of stone steps, by which was an ascent to the first apartments from the wharf. The door was ornamented with Ionic columns, and those supported an open pediment, in which was a shield with the arms of the company. The windows were ornamented with stone vases, and the groins of the building wrought with handsome rustic ; and the whole of this front was a fine assemblage of solid beauty.

In the upper end of the hall, and just behind the chair, there stood in a niche, a full-sized statue, carved in wood by Edward Pierce, statuary, of sir William Walworth, a member of this company, and lord-mayor during the rebellion of Wat Tyler. The doughty knight grasped a real dagger, said to be the identical weapon with which he stabbed the rebel ; though a publican of Islington pretended to be possessed of this dagger, and in 1731, lent it to be publicly exhibited in Smithfield, in a show called " Wat Tyler," during Bartholomew Fair. Below the niche was this inscription :

" Brave Walworth, knight, lord-mayor, y<sup>t</sup> slew  
Rebellious Tyler in his alarms ;  
The king, therefore, did give in lieu  
The dagger to the cytye's arms.

In the 4th year of Richard II. Anno Domine 1381."

A common, but erroneous belief is perpetuated in this inscription, for the dagger was in the city arms long before the time of sir William Walworth, and was intended to represent the sword of St. Paul, the patron saint of the corporation. } And in the fishmongers arms, is a still more vulgar error. The supporter being a mermaid, with a mirror in her hand. St. Peter is with propriety chosen the patron saint of this company.

The funeral pall of sir W. Walworth, curiously embroidered with gold, is preserved amongst the relics, as well as a plan of the splendid show at his installation 1380.

Sir W. Walworth, and Wat Tyler, have often figured in the city pageants, when the lord-mayor elect was of the fishmongers

company. On the inauguration of sir William Leman, in 1616, several men in armour were in the procession, one of whom bore the head of Wat Tyler on a spear; there was also the effigies of Walworth, lying in his tomb, and an angel, representing the genius of London, who made the dead champion rise up, and address the lord-mayor elect in a congratulatory speech.

The fishmongers company is fourth upon the list of the city corporations, under the name and style of "the Wardens and Commonalty of the mystery of Fishmongers of the city of London. It is a livery company, and very rich, governed by a prime and five other wardens, and a court of assistants.

The company supports a free Grammar School at Holt Market, in Norfolk, founded by sir John Gresham; Jesus Hospital, at Bray, in Berkshire, founded by William Goddard, esq. for forty poor persons; St. Peter's Hospital, near Newington, Surry, founded by the company; twelve arms-houses at Harrietsham, in Kent, founded by Mr. Mark Quedest; a fellowship in Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, founded by Mr. Leonard Smith; a scholarship in the same college, founded by William Bennet, esq. Mr. Smith, executor. The sums expended by this company for charitable purposes, amount to upwards of £800.

"There was once," says Mr. Pennant, "a desperate feud between this company and the Goldsmiths, about precedence." Parties ran high, and some individuals were banished the city.

Almost opposite to the place where the monument now stands, was a large stone house, the habitation of Edward, the celebrated Black Prince, the flower of English chivalry. In Stowe's time, it was altered to a common hostelry, or inn, having a black bell for sign.

Some account of the river Thames appears necessary, to complete our account of this Ward; and in the words of Mr. Pennant, "I should speak with the prejudices of a true Englishman, were I to dignify the Thames with the title of the chief of rivers. I must qualify my patriotism with its just claim to that of first of island rivers. We must not make the comparison of length of course; the contracted space of our island limits that species of grandeur; but there is no river in any part of Europe, which can boast of more utility, in bringing farther from the ocean the largest com-

mercial ships ; nor is there any which can bring the riches of the universe to the very capital."

" This king of floods,"  
 Tho' deep, yet clear ; though gentle, yet not dull ;  
 Strong without rage ; without o'erflowing full,

rises at the small village Hemble, near Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. This spring, sometimes called the Iais, unites with the Thame, another brook near Dorchester, (anciently *Caer Dour*), in Oxfordshire.

Taking an eastern direction from its source it first becomes navigable (by means of locks) at Lechlade, and leaving Gloucestershire, becomes the southern boundary of Oxfordshire, and receiving the Cherwell at Oxford, it enters Berkshire, near Fairford, and thence to Reading its stream is greatly increased by the flowings from the Wiltshire Hills. Boulter's lock, above Maidenhead, is the last lock ; from thence to the sea it requires no farther art to aid its navigation. At a small distance from Windsor, it divides Berks from Bucks, and flows into Middlesex, a little above Staines, when it divides that county from Surry. Just above Kingston, it feels the feeble efforts of the tide. Nothing can be more picturesque than its banks and devious course to the metropolis. Every beauty of nature and art is assembled to please the eye and gratify the senses of the painter and the poet.

At Battersea and Putney, the Thames, which has received the tributary streams of the Wey, the Crane, the Brent, and the Wandle, becomes a broad and busy stream, and is crossed in many parts with bridges. After flowing through the metropolis, (of its vast utility we shall have occasion to speak hereafter,) the river rolls onward past Deptford, Greenwich, and Gravesend, until joined at Sheerness by the Medway, and the united rivers

"Haste to pay their tribute to the sea,  
 Like mortal life, to meet eternity."

The river, which in London varies from eight hundred to fifteen hundred feet in breadth, is seven miles broad at the Nore. It is

navigable nearly one hundred and forty-three miles above London-bridge; its whole length is nearly two hundred miles; and the ebbing and flowing of its tides affect the river upwards of eighty miles from the sea. We shall have occasion again to advert to this ornament and convenience of our city, which to it owes a great portion of her renown, her wealth, and her magnificence.

*A list of Aldermen of Bridge Ward Within, from 1682 to the present time.*

Sir Peter Daniel, elected 1683, served the office of sheriff 1684.

Sir C. Duncombe, elected 1700, served the office of sheriff the same year, that of mayor in 1709.

Sir H. Furnew, knt. elected 1711, served the office of sheriff in 1701.

Sir J. Mertins, knt. elected 1712, served the office of sheriff in 1722, and lord mayor in 1725.

Sir Thomas Preston, elected 1727.

Sir G. Champion, knt. elected 1730, served the office of sheriff 1738.

Sir W. Stephenson, knt. elected 1755, served the office of sheriff in 1757, and lord-mayor, in 1764.

George Hebbert, esq. elected 1768, resigned.

T. Wooldridge, esq. elected 1776.

Sir J. Sanderson, knt. elected 1783, served the office of sheriff in 1785, and lord mayor in 1792.

Sir M. Bloxam, knt. elected 1803, served the office of sheriff in 1787, resigned.

J. Garratt, esq. elected 1821, served the office of sheriff in 1821 and lord-mayor in 1824 ; is the present alderman of this ward, and during his mayoralty laid the first stone of the new bridge.

END OF BRIDGE WARD WITHIN.

## Broad Street Ward,

DERIVES its name from the principal street in it, which was, previously to the great fire of 1666, one of the widest streets within the walls of the city. It is bounded on the north and east by Bishopsgate ward; on the west by Coleman-street ward; and on the south by Cornhill ward. The principal streets are Threadneedle-street, part of Prince's-street, Lothbury from the church to Bartholomew-lane, Throgmorton-street, Broad-street from St. Bennet Fink church to London-wall, Austin Friars, Winchester-street, and Wormwood-street, as far as Helmet-court. It is divided into the ten precincts of St. Mildred, Woolchurch, St. Bennet Fink, St. Bartholomew Upper, St. Bartholomew Lower, St. Christopher, St. Margaret Lothbury, St. Martin Outwich, St. Peter-le-Poor, and Allhallows, London-wall. It is governed by an alderman and twelve common councilmen, and has thirteen ward mote inquest men, eight scavengers, ten constables, and a ward beadle.

There were formerly six parish churches in this ward, but St. Christopher-le-Stocks, in Threadneedle-street, having been pulled down, the five now remaining are those of St. Martin Outwich, St. Bennet Fink, St. Bartholomew, St. Peter-le-poor, and Allhallows, London-wall. At the south-east extremity of Threadneedle-street is the parish church of St. Martin Outwich, a rectory in the gift of the Merchant Taylor's Company.

St. Martin, to whom this and two other churches in the

metropolis, are dedicated, was born in Hungary. His parents were heathens, but from his infancy he had an affection for the Christian religion, which his father, who was a soldier, perceiving, sent him to the wars, under the emperor Constantius, and afterwards under Julian, into Gaul. The youth pursued this course for three years, when, being at the city of Amiens, he met a poor naked man, and having bestowed all his other substance to charitable use, he had nothing left but his cloak, which dividing with his sword, he gave one half to the pauper. Being afterwards baptized, and journeying to St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, he was initiated into the priesthood, and publicly opposed the Arian heresy, for which he was openly scourged and banished. Returning to Gaul, he was appointed, A. D. 376, bishop of Tours, which he governed with great peril from the Arian persecutors for twenty-six years, and died of a fever, at the age of eighty-one, during the reign of the emperors Arcadius and Honorius.

The church derives its additional name from the family of Oteswich, corrupted to Outwich. Stow mentions four of these who were buried here, viz. Martin, Nicholas, William, and John, who were proprietors, or founders of it. The ancient church had been in the gift of the earl of Warren and Surrey, in the reign of Edward II. and III, but dying without legitimate issue, in 1347 and his lands coming to the crown, the advowson of this living was purchased in 1385, by John Churchman, sheriff of London, for William and John de Oteswich; and Churchman, in behalf of the brothers, by license of Henry IV. gave the advowson, four messuages, and seventeen shops in this parish, to the master and wardens of the Company of Taylors and Linen Armourers, in alms for the support of poor brethren and sisters; in consequence of this grant the Merchant Taylors' Company has had the patronage of the rectory ever since.

The old church, built in 1540, was one of the few that escaped the great fire of London: but the ravages of time, and a subsequent conflagration in 1765, so greatly damaged it, that its decayed state rendered the building of a new church absolutely necessary. It was pulled down in 1795, but the parish containing very few houses was not capable of bearing the whole expense of re-building, and the Merchant Taylors' Company contributed £500.; the South Sea

Company £200, and the Corporation of London £200, towards so pious a work ; and on the fourth day of May, 1796, the first stone was laid for re-building the parish church, which is one of the smallest in the city.

This edifice is of brick, with nothing very striking in its style of architecture. The side towards Threadneedle-street consists of a lofty blank wall with stone coping ; it had two door-ways formerly, but they, together with a door at the western extremity, were blocked up when the church last underwent repair. The front, in Bishopsgate-street, is rather more ornamented, with a large window, and the roof is surmounted with a turret, extremely plain, open arched, and supported by four piers.

The interior has been recently repaired and embellished, and presents a very elegant appearance. There are several of the ancient monuments preserved from the old church ; that of John de Oteswich and his lady, in alabaster, is among the most interesting and striking. It is beneath the south-west gallery, and is in excellent preservation. The figure of the male is enveloped in the costume of a merchant of the 14th century, consisting of a long gown, &c. He has a sword by his side, and his hands devoutly clasped, whilst the head reposes on a cushion raised by cherubims, and a lion rests at his feet. The lady has her hands also united in the attitude of prayer, and a dog reclines at her feet. The others are those of George Sotherton, esq. merchant taylor ; Thomas Langham, citizen ; Mr. Richard Staper, “the greatest merchant in his tyme, the chiefest actor in discovere of the trades of Turkey and East India, &c.” and the epitaph of John Wight, who died in his 24th year, in 1663, runs thus :—

Reader, thou may'st forbear to put thine eyes  
To charge for tears, to mourn these obsequies :  
Such charitable drops would best be given  
To those who late, or never, come to heav'n.  
But then you would, by weeping in the dust,  
Alay his happiness with thy mistrust ;  
Whose pious closing of his youthful years  
Deserves thy imitation, not thy tears.

At the south-west end of this street stands the parish church of St. Bennet Fink.



The former church was of very ancient foundation. It was dedicated to St. Benedict, vulgarly Benét, an Italian saint, and founder of the order of Benedictine monks, the prevailing brotherhood in England till the dissolution of all monasteries. In 1323 John de Anesty was collated to the rectory on the death of Thomas de Branketre. Afterwards falling to the crown, the patronage, formerly in the Nevil family, was bestowed by Edward IV. on the dean and chapter of Windsor; the impropriation is still with them, and they usually appoint one of their body to the living, who is licensed by the bishop of London. It is only a donation or curacy, though formerly a rectory. Having been built by a rich merchant named Robert Fink, (who lived in the lane now called from him Fink, or Finch-lane,) it thence derived its second title. The old church having been beautifully repaired and adorned in 1639, fell a sacrifice to fire thirty-three years afterwards, and was re-built and finished in 1679, after the design of sir Christopher Wren.

The fabric is of stone, and considered a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, the interior body of the church being a complete elipsis, and the roof an elliptical cupola, (at the centre of which is a turret with oval windows,) environed by a cornice, supported with stone columns; between each column is a spacious arch, and six large windows with angular mullions. The altar-piece consists of four small columns, with an entablature of the composite order. There is a handsome marble font. On one of the south windows is a finely painted sun-dial, with this motto, "Sine lumine inane." The length of the church is sixty-three feet, breadth forty-eight, and altitude about forty-nine. The spire is one hundred and ten feet from the ground. This church is indebted for its ornamental embellishment to Mr. Holman, who contributed £1000. His benevolence deserves to be recorded, as an instance of noble feeling and unprejudiced generosity, as this gentleman was of the Roman Catholic faith, but being above the errors of bigotry, gave this large sum in aid of a work of devotion. It is to be regretted that an example of so much philanthropy and proper feelings has so few followers.

The celebrated Samuel Clark, non-conformist and author, was curate of this church.

At the south-east corner of Bartholomew-lane is the parish

church of St.- Bartholomew the Little, or Exchange. The earliest records of this church state, that in 1331, John de Tyerne succeeded John de Aldeburgh, as rector; and in the reign of Edward III. Richard de Plessis, archdeacon of Colchester, and dean of the arches, founded a chantry here for the benefit of his soul. He died 1361. Thomas Pyke, alderman, with the aid of Nicholas Yoo, one of the sheriffs, new built this church about the year 1438. Margery, the wife of sir John Lapington, and daughter of sir John Fray, founded a chantry here 21 Edward IV.; sir William Capell, mayor, added a chapel on the south side, in the year 1509; and James Wilford, citizen and taylor, one of the sheriffs in 1499, appointed a doctor in divinity to preach a sermon on the subject of Christs' passion, every Good Friday.

The old church was burnt down in 1666, and the present church arose in its place, built by sir Christopher Wren, in 1679. It consists of a very irregular body, with a lofty tower divided into four compartments, with variously shaped windows, and surmounted by arches at the top. The roof is flat, divided into quadrangles, or pannels, with fret work; and the part over the chancel adorned with cherubims. The body of the church is handsomely wainscoted, and the whole interior adorned. The altar-piece consists of four Corinthian columns; between the two centre are the Commandments, over which is a radiance of glory on the figure of a sacrificed lamb's skin, typical of the offering of Christ, the Lamb of God, who made himself a sacrifice for all, as was prefigured by the ceremonies of the Levitical law. The altar piece is ornamented with finely carved doves, &c. in Norway oak, with which the pulpit is also made and decorated.

The length of the building is seventy-eight feet, breadth sixty, and height forty-one; the tower is about ninety feet high.

The living, at the time of the Reformation, was in the gift of the abbey of St. Mary of Grace, and falling to the crown on its dissolution, has continued in that patronage to the present time.

Stow mentions many monuments, the most celebrated of which is that of Dr. Miles Coverdale, bishop of Exeter. This divine was a native of Yorkshire, and a friar of St. Augustine, but conforming to the Reformation was appointed bishop of Exeter, by

Edward VI. August 30, 1551. Upon the accession of queen Mary I. he was deprived of his bishopric, and imprisoned ; whence he was delivered at the importunate request of the king of Denmark : he was afterwards a fugitive in Germany, and returned to England at the commencement of the reign of queen Elizabeth ; he did not, however, resume his episcopal functions, but lived retired in London, to a great age, and was buried in this church.

Many rectors of eminence have belonged to St. Bartholomew, amongst others the noted Philip Nye, one of the commissioners sent to negotiate with Charles I. in the isle of Wight. He wore a remarkable beard, celebrated by Butler, in his "Hudibras :"

" With greater art and cunning rear'd,  
Than Philip Nye's thanksgiving beard."

In Strype's edition of Stow's Survaie, is an account of many encroachments upon this church and church-yard, which are stated to be "timbers of the Cock ale-house laid in the chapel wall, a coal-hole made in the east end of the south aisle, a cistern of the said ale-house set in the church-yard, a chimney built from another house into the church steeple, and some closets built over the church-yard.

" Shops in Threadneedle-street, in front of the church, are built upon part of the church-yard, and part of the city ground : for which the parish paid the city £100. fine, and yearly rent for above twenty years before the fire, and had a lease thereof from the city ; which shops were built for the use of the poor of the parish. And the said £100. was given by the parishioners for that only use and purpose ; but since the fire, the shops being demolished thereby, our minister hath seized upon all, and kept the same to himself, and the poor of the parish have no benefit at all, by or out of the same ever since."

Only three houses in this parish, escaped in the conflagration of 1666.

On the west side of Broad-street, nearly opposite to the back entrance of the South Sea House, (now in ruins,) is the parish church of St. Peter-le-Poor. The earliest register of this church is as ancient as 1181. It is dedicated to the patron saint of the Catholics, St. Peter the Apostle, and received its distinguishing

cognomen of Poor, either from the state of the parish at the time of its foundation, or from the adjacent monastery of Augustine monks, a fraternity affecting great poverty. It is said to have been built in 1540, and appears to have been originally a mean edifice, being only 54 feet long, 51 broad, and 23 high: in 1615 it was enlarged at the sole expense of sir William Garway. This structure, which escaped the fire of 1666, was a disgrace to the street in which it was situated; it was mean in its style, and, projecting beyond the line of houses, was an obstruction to the passengers, and bore, externally, rather the appearance of an inn than a place of worship, which idea was strengthened from the appearance of the clock, which was suspended in the centre of the street, like many of the signs of a country inn, and characterized as a "rude and awkward contrivance." Its inconvenient and ruinous state induced the inhabitants to apply for an act of parliament (which they obtained in 1788,) to take down the whole fabric, and erect a church on the site of a court behind, and thus render the street spacious and uniform.

This desirable end was attained, and in 1791, the design being completed by Mr. Gibbs, and the expences, amounting to £4000, defrayed by a donation of £500 from the corporation of London, and the rest raised by annuities; the new church, was in 1792, consecrated by the bishop of London, and is a simply elegant structure; the interior has nothing particularly striking, neatness pervades the whole. The exterior is equally plain, the door in the centre is between Ionic columns, doubled, above which is a moulded pediment, with a plain tympanum. A square tower in two stories: the first plain, for the clock, and four bells; the second, ornamented with double Corinthian pilasters, is terminated at each corner with a vase, and the whole is terminated by a dome with a vase. The side fronts, adorned with Ionic pilasters, with blank windows on each side, form, with the other parts described, a very excellent specimen of taste, and suitable architecture.

St. Peter-le-Poor is a rectory, the advowson of which seems to have been always vested in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's: among its rectors, was Dr. Richard Holdworth, an eminent and loyal divine, during the reign of Charles I.: he was a professor of

Gresham college, master of Emanuel college, and vice chancellor of Cambridge archdeacon of Huntingdon, and dean of Worcester.

In London Wall, on the north side of the street, abutting on the wall of the city, whence it takes its name, and nearly facing Little Winchester Street, is the parish church of Allhallows, London Wall. The space allotted for the church-yard is very narrow, and shaped like a wedge, the north side of which is formed by houses on the wall, and the south by a low wall, surmounted by iron railing. The centre of this space is occupied by the church, and a narrow passage on the south side of the building serves as a foot pavement for that side of the street.

The history of this church is enveloped in obscurity. In an old print dated 1736, it is represented as consisting of two aisles, with pointed windows, ornamented at the end with trefoils. On the south side the windows were of the same description, but square. The tower was low, and boarded with timber along the south wall; and a projecting porch over the street, exhibiting a very poor exterior.

The church was probably built about the reign of Henry IV. In the year 1478 it was repaired, towards which my lady Stockton bestowed the sum of *twenty shillings*: it was again repaired in 1627, and (escaping the fire of 1666,) subsequently in 1699. The height of that fabric was only twenty-one feet, and the tower fifty feet.

It is a rectory, anciently in the patronage of the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate, who collated Thomas Richard de Saunston thereto, in 1335, and reverting to the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. the advowson has continued in that patronage to the present time.

Notwithstanding the various repairs, it became so ruinous, that in 1766, being judged beyond the power of brick and mortar to renovate, it was condemned as decayed by two eminent surveyors; and the first stone of the present edifice laid in July 1766, and consecrated two years afterwards. It was built from the design of Mr. Dance, (architect of the mansion house,) at the cost of £2941.

The exterior is of brick, and has pot, (except from its steeple)

the external appearance of a church, having high walls, and semi-circular windows on the sides of the building : the east end is a circular blank wall ; at the west end is the only entrance, under a handsome stone tower, which tower is only attached to the west end of the structure, the other three sides being quite free from the body, which is crowned by a light cupola, supported by pillars and arches.

The interior is extremely plain, and has been condemned as a bad specimen of modern Greek architecture. At the east end is an arch ornamented with stucco, beyond which is a picture of Ananias restoring St. Paul to sight. This painting is a copy of an ancient master, (Cortona,) by Nathaniel Dance, esq. president of the Royal Academy, brother of the architect, and presented to the church by that gentleman.

There are no monuments particularly deserving attention, except a bust of Mr. Joseph Patience, architect, who seems " Patience on a monument smiling at Dance;" for in very truth he appears astonished at the architecture around him, which, Medusa-like, seems to have ossified his countenance. Perhaps, the sculptor was an unsuccessful candidate for some ornamental work in the church, and carved this effigy to commemorate his anger and contempt.

The monuments were destroyed with the old church, except two, which are mentioned by Strype. A portion of the old London-wall is yet to be seen in the western wall of the church. Amongst the relics mentioned by Malcolm, are " a bone of Saynt Davy, clossed in silver."

Amongst its rectors, the most eminent was William Beloe, a poet, better known as the translator of Herodotus and Aulus Gellius, and a librarian of the British Museum.

Here was formerly the residence of an anchorite, for it is recorded in the parochial annals, that the " ankers" were benefactors to the church. Mr. Malcolm supposes that his dwelling might be formed under the city wall, between this church and St. Mary Axe ; for from several circumstances it may be inferred, that gardens and open spaces, rather than houses, faced the inner surface of the wall.

The word anchorite is derived from a Greek word, implying one living in privacy and solitude. Seclusion from human intercourse was, perhaps, at first occasionally the result of necessity or perse-

cution, but subsequently of inclination and fanaticism; and devotees perverting the text of Isaiah, "that the desert where nothing grew but thorns and thistles, should be converted to a most pleasant and delightful garden;" that "the desert should rejoice and blossom as the rose;" and St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, where he states, "whom the world was not worthy of, they travelled in wildernesses and mountains, and dens, and caves of the earth," despised all intercourse with their fellow creatures, and lived to and for themselves alone. The most celebrated of these, were St. Anthony, St. Paul, and St. Peter, the hermits, whose superstition and fame increased this class, and there were few remote corners without their cell and anchorite.

In England were the hermit of Warkworth, the hermit of Dale Abbey, and the anker of Allhallows, London-wall, besides many others in various counties.

On the ground occupied by the south-west corner of the Bank of England stood the church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks. The Saint to whom it was dedicated was a Canaanite, and originally named Reprobis, but having been converted, he became a successful propagator of the Christian doctrines. The Roman calendars state, that by his miracles he drew from paganism no less than forty-eight thousand souls. He was beheaded under the emperor Decius, on the 25th July, in the year 254. He obtained the name of Christopher on account of passing through many waters of affliction, pain and torments, with the strength and virtue which our Lord Jesus gave him." This circumstance has been caricatured, by the representation of St. Christopher, (or bearer of Christ,) as a gigantic figure, carrying a child on his shoulders across the river.

The church, which was not entirely destroyed by the fire of 1666, had stood from 1462, originally founded in 1368, when Richard Lane was collated thereto. It was repaired under the direction of sir Christopher Wren, and the body was modernized. The tower was lofty and square, with pinnacles at each corner, very much resembling, in the whole, the steeple of St. Sepulchre's church.

The interior had nothing of very peculiar interest in its construction, ornament, or monuments. Here are buried Robert Thorne, merchant taylor, who bequeathed £4445. for pious uses; and

Mr. John Kendrill,\* who by will, dated 29th December, 1696, bequeathed upwards of £31,000 in various legacies, to his native town of Reading, to his sister, to Christ's Hospital London; to the town of Newbury, to the parish of St. Christopher, to Ludgate and Fleet prisons, to the Drapers Company, to various hospitals, &c. &c. as may be read at length in Stow's Survey. This structure was demolished, to make room for a colonnade added by the late sir Robert Taylor, to the front of the Bank.

"The demolition of the church occasioned as much injury to the memorials of the dead, and the disturbance of their poor ashes, as ever the impiety of the fanatics did in the last century. Much of my kindred dust was violated; among others, those of the Houblon family, sprung from Peter Houblon, at a respectable house at Lisle, in Flanders, who was driven to seek refuge in England, from the rage of persecution, under the duc d'Alva, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. About the same time fled to our sanctuary John Houblon and Guillaume Lethieuller. The first is found to have lent, i. e. given, to her majesty, in the perilous year 1588, a hundred pounds. His son James flourished in wealth and reputation, and was eminent for his plainness and piety. He was buried in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth; but wanting a monument, an epitaph was composed for him by Samuel Pepys, esq. secretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James I. His sons, sir John Houblon and sir James Houblon, knights and aldermen, rose to great wealth. From the latter sprung the respectable family of the Houblons, of Hallingsbury, in Essex. Sir James represented his native city. Sir John, my great grandfather by my mother's side, left six daughters: Arabella, the eldest, married to Richard Mytton, esq. of Halston, my maternal grandfather; the second to Mr. Denny, a respectable merchant in the city; the four younger died unmarried. Sir John Houblon was of the Grocer's Company, was elected alderman of Cornhill ward, 1689, lord-mayor in 1695; died 1712. He was at the same time lord-mayor, a lord of the admiralty, and the first governor of the Bank of England. His mansion stood on the site of the Bank, the noblest monument he could have."\*

\* Pennant.



Many eminent men are enumerated among the rectors of this church, and amongst the most distinguished John Pearson, D.D. He was born at Croak, in Norfolk, bred at Eton, and admitted to King's College, Cambridge, and became rector of this church in 1660. He was afterwards master of Jesus College, Cambridge, prebendary of Ely, chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1672 was consecrated bishop of Chester. He died in 1686. Bishop Pearson was a very learned and exemplary divine; his Exposition of the Creed will hand down his name to posterity with unabating veneration.

Behind the church of St. Peter-le-Poor, is Austin Friars, which, now built on, was once the site of a celebrated religious house, or priory, founded by Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, in the year 1252, in the reign of Henry III., and subsequently rebuilt, 1351, by his descendant of the same name and title, constable of England, who was buried in the choir of the church, in 1361, in the reign of Edward III. This was the principal residence of the Augustine friars in England. These monks came from Italy in 1252. The order was originally composed of several congregations, assembled by pope Alexander IV. They subscribed to the monastic discipline of St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo, in Africa, under one principal, or head of the brotherhood, who established certain rules, and ordained that the dress worn by all should consist of a long gown with wide sleeves, and a cloth hood, all of black; beneath these were white garments; these were girt round the waist by a leathern girdle, with an ivory or bone fastening. This order of mendicant friars was confirmed by several popes, and increased so greatly, that in a very few years the superior had under his control two thousand convents of men and three hundred of women; and they were of such consequence in England, on account of being clever controversial disputants, that they are still remembered at Oxford; one of the acts for obtaining a mastership being called keeping the "Augustines."

Their high prosperity (like Wolsey's,) led to their destruction: presuming on their power and reputation, they laboured to prove the ineligibility of the descendants of Edward IV. to ascend the throne; and to establish the claims of Richard III. This led to

the loss of confidence amongst the people, and the subsequent decline of their authority and success; and the dissolution in a few years after of all monasteries dissipated the "black slugs" who preyed on the harvest of the people's labour.

In the cruizes made by the English, in 1545, about 300 French ships were taken, and Henry converted the conventual churches into warehouses for several cargoes. The Augustine Friars and Black Friars he filled with herrings and other fish, and the Grey Friars church with wine.\*

The site and precincts were afterwards disposed of. One part was granted to sir Thomas Wrotesley, 32 Henry VIII.; a second portion was given to lord St. John; a third to sir Richard Rich; and a fourth to Laurence Hereward and others. The east end of the church, containing the choir, aisles, and the rest of this religious house, was granted in 4th year of Edward VI. to the above lord St. John, earl of Wiltshire, and his heirs, in soccage. This earl, afterwards lord treasurer and marquis of Winchester, was descended from a younger branch of the house of Paulet, and having been improvident in his youth, came to court with no other property but his wit, "which," says Lloyd, "he trafficked so wisely, and prospered so well, that he got, spent, and left more than any subject since the Conquest. Indeed he lived in the time of the dissolution of abbies, which was the harvest of estates; and it argued idleness if any courtier had his barns empty. He was servant to Henry VII. and for thirty years together treasurer to Henry VIII., Edward VI., queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth; the latter in some sort owed their crowns to his counsel, his policy being the principal defeater of duke Dudley's design to disinherit them.† "By being the pliant osier and not the sturdy oak" he served four sovereigns of England, in fickle and unstable times, and lived in the utmost magnificence, having reached the great age of ninety-seven, and been a patriarch to one hundred and three persons; he died in 1572, and by his lady, daughter of sir William Capel, lord-mayor of London, was founder of the noble house of Paulet.

The marquis erected on the site a noble mansion, which derives its name from his title. The west end of the conventual church

\* Holinshed.

† State Worthies.

was in 1551 granted to John Alasco, a bishop of the church of Rome, who had embraced the Lutheran faith, for the use of the Germans, and other fugitive protestants. Another portion was converted to a glass house, where Venice glasses were first manufactured, by Mr. James Howell, who first introduced them in England, and was appointed clerk to the council to Charles I. The other portions of the priory were converted by the marquis into corn, coal, and lumber cellars. His son and successor, John, marquis of Winchester, sold the noble monuments of the dead, the pavement, and other rich materials, which cost immense sums, for £100. and converted the building into stables. The steeple was standing in the year 1609, and was so beautiful that the lord-mayor and several respectable citizens petitioned the marquis that it might not be pulled down, but he rejected their petition, and this fine ornament of the city was demolished.

The copy of the application has been preserved, and was as follows :—

“ Right honourable, my very good lord,

“ There hath been offered of late unto this court a most just and earnest petition, by divers of the chiefest of the parish of St. Peter-le-Poor in London, to move us to be humble suitors unto your lordship, in a cause which is sufficient to speak for itself, without the mediation of any other, viz. for the repairing of the ruinous steeple of the church, some time called the Augustine fryars, now belonging to the Dutch nation, situated in the same parish of St. Peter-le-Poor, the fall whereof (which, without speedy prevention, is near at hand) must needs bring with it not only a great deformity to the whole city, it being for architecture one of the beautifullest and rarest spectacles thereof, but a fearful imminent danger to all the inhabitants next adjoining. Your lordship, being moved herein (as we understand) a year since was pleased to give honourable promises, with hope of present help; but the effects not following, according to your honourable intencion, we are bold to renew the said suit again, aftsoons craving at your lordship's hands a due consideration of so worthy a work, as to help to build up the house of God, one of the chiefest fountains, from whence hath sprung so great glory

to your lordship's most noble descendency of the Paulets, whose steps your lordship must needs follow, to continue to all posterity the fame of so bountiful benefactors both to the church and commonwealth.

"So that I trust we shall have the less need to importune your lordship in so reasonable a suit: first, because it doth principally concern your lordship, being the owner of the greatest part of the said spire or steeple: but especially that by disbursing of a small sum of money, to the value of 50 or £60. your lordship will do an excellent work, very helpful to many, and most grateful to all, as well English as strangers; who by this means shall have cause to magnify to the world this so honourable and charitable an action. And I and my bretheren shall much rejoice to be relieved herein by your lordship's most noble disposition, rather than to fly to the last remedy of the law of the land, which in this case hath provided a writ *De reparatione facienda*.

"Thus hoping as assuredly on your lordship's favour, as we pray incessantly for your continual felicity, we humbly take leave of your lordship. From London the 4th of August 1600.

Your lordship's humbly to be commanded,

Thomas Lowe,  
Leonard Holiday,  
Robert Hampson,  
Ry. Godard,  
John Watter,  
Thomas Smythe,  
William Craven,  
Humphrey Weld,

Nicholas Mosly, mayor  
Richard Markin,  
John Hart,  
Henry Billingsly,  
Stephen Soame,  
William Ryder,  
John Gerrard,  
Thomas Bennett.



The church granted to Alasco was confirmed by succeeding kings, for the use of Dutch protestants, and is now called the Dutch church, the service being read in that language. The ministers have adequate salaries, and their widows are provided for. It is a large spacious Gothic edifice, supported inside by two rows of pillars, and is the nave of the old church built in the fourteenth century, and is very extensive. There are no galleries, except the organ loft, and library at the west end, which has this inscription: "Ecclesiæ Londino Belgicæ, Bibliotheca exstructa

sumptibus Mariæ Du Bois, 1659.” It contained several valuable manuscripts, among which were letters of Calvin, Peter Martyr, and other eminent reformers. The windows on the south side have several sines inscribed on them “JESUS TEMPLE 1550,” at which time the church was first made use of by the Protestants. The pavement consists for the most part of tomb-stones covering the remains of some of the congregation; but there are many stones which were formerly richly inlaid with brass, as appears by the traces left, but of which they were rudely despoiled either at the Reformation, or, as is more probable, in the puritanic days of Oliver Cromwell, by some crop-eared, vanity-defying, symbol-destroying, fanatical Roundhead.

### THE OLD WINDOW OF THE DUTCH CHURCH



still remains, and the whole exterior is undergoing substantial repairs.

has given us, but we can only enumerate the most noted. Edmund, first son of Joan mother of Richard II., Guy de Merville, earl of St. Paul. This nobleman was sent over by Charles VI. of France, on a complimentary visit to Richard II. and his queen. He insinuated himself so greatly into the king's favour, as to become a chief confidant, but did not employ his power to the best purpose. Richard Fitzalan, the great earl of Arundel, beheaded on Tower Hill in 1397. John Vere, earl of Oxford, a firm adherent to the house of Lancaster, beheaded by Edward IV. in 1463, at the same place, with his son and several others. Numbers of the barons who fell at the battle of Barnet were also buried here. Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, the victim to the pride and jealousy of cardinal Wolsey, chose this as his place of rest. He was a favorite with Henry, and Wolsey, who longed to supplant his rival, either from vanity or insolence dipped his fingers in the basin which the duke had just before held to the king, while he washed his hands; upon which he poured the water into the cardinal's shoes. This so provoked the haughty prelate, that he threatened to sit upon his skirt; which menace occasioned his appearing at court with a coat *without skirts*. The king asking him the reason of his singular appearance, he with an air of pleasantry told him, that it was only to disappoint the cardinal, by putting it out of his power to do as he had threatened. The poor duke was, however, some time after accused of treasonable practices with a view of succeeding to the crown, in consequence of a prophecy of one Hopkins, a monk, who foretold that Henry should die without male issue. He was of course declared guilty, and executed on Tower Hill May 17, 1521. So that Wolsey succeeded too fatally in *sitting upon his skirt*.\*

When the emperor Charles V. heard of the duke's execution, he exclaimed, "that a butcher's dog (meaning the cardinal, who was a butcher's son) had devoured the fattest buck (alluding to the name of Buckingham) in all England."

Stow gives a long list of other worthies buried in this church, which was selected on account of its presumed sanctity.

On the site now occupied by Great and Little Winchester

\* Dod's Church History, vol. i.

**Streets**, was formerly a large house and extensive pleasure grounds, the property of the marquis of Winchester. In the south-west corner of Great Winchester-street, are the remains of this house, which is approached by a gateway into a paved court-yard, and surrounded by a high brick wall. The upper part of the fabric is of more modern date than the lower. The north front is alone to be seen, the other parts of the building being obscured by adjacent houses. It is of brick, and the old mullioned windows are surrounded with coins. The angles are adorned with rustics, and the whole has a heavy and decayed appearance. It has been occupied by merchants and by packers, for whose use great alterations have been made in the interior. It has a wide staircase, and there is a fine old chimney piece yet preserved. On several of the stained windows is the inscription, *Aymes Loyauké*, probably done by order of the loyal John, fifth marquis, who defended his country seat against the parliamentary army in the reign of Charles I., and who had that motto written on every window of his house.

There are also two other considerable houses situated on the north side of this street, in the Italian style of architecture. They are of red brick, and tastefully decorated with pillars and ornaments, and perhaps one was the "great house" mentioned by Pennant "as the Spanish ambassador's, and occupied by sir James Houbton, knight and alderman, and at the same period this street was the residence of several of our most eminent merchants."

In **Pinner's Hall Court** is the hall belonging to the **Pinner Company**, a very antique building, principally used as a dissenting meeting-house.

The **Pin-makers Company** was incorporated by letters patent granted in 1636 by Charles I., and consists of a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants; but there is no livery.

On the south side of **London Wall** is **Carpenters' Hall**. The entrance to the building is beneath a wide and handsome arch, adorned with four pillars of the Corinthian order at the sides, and on the key-stone is a bust of **Inigo Jones**, and the arms of the **Company**. Within is an area divided by an iron railing, and intersected by gravel walks, which are overhung by trees. On the south side of this is the **Hall** (now occupied by a carpet manu-

facturer), the front of which consists of a neat Doric basement, with porticoes, arches, and windows at the end of the building. On the basement is a rustic story, ornamented with cornices, pediments, and the armorial bearings of the City and Company.

The roof of this hall, originally of oak, has been disfigured by a stuccoed ceiling, ornamented with the royal arms, pannels, scrolls, &c. Nine divisions of the old eastern window, with painted tops exhibit the arms of the company, and names of some of the masters and wardens of the company.

The house now used by the company in the adjoining court is fronted in the Ionic style, with a pediment and Venetian window. In this Hall were the portraits of William Portington, esq. "master carpenter in the office of his majesty's buildings; who served that place forty years, and departed this life the 28th March 1698, aged 84 years; who was a well-wisher of this Society. This being the gift of Matthew Banks, who served him fourteen years, and is at present master of this company, August 13, 1637." Mr. Portington is described as an aged person, in a ruff, with one hand putting a compass upon a rule held by the other. Under the other picture is this inscription: "This picture of John Scott, esq. carpenter and carriage maker to the Office of Ordnance in the reign of Charles II. was placed here by his apprentice Matthew Bennett, esq. master carpenter to his majesty, and master of this company this present year 1698." A tablet was also inscribed to the memory of "Richard Wiat, esq. thrice master of this company of Carpenters, Annis Dom. 1604—5—16, and a good benefactor thereunto. Among other gifts, he gave £500 to build an almshouse near Godalmin in Surrey, for ten poor men, and £70 a year to maintain them; and his wife added something for the company to go down and visit it."

The company of Carpenters were incorporated by letters patent bearing date July 4, 1478, granted by Edward VI. by the name of "the master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of freemen of the Carpenters of the city of London."

Sir William Staines, alderman of Cripplegate ward, and lord mayor in 1801, was a member of this company.

The side of the street on which the Hall stands, was formerly



called Currier's Row, on account of the residence of many persons of that profession.

"Then east from the Currier's Row is a long and high wall of stone, inclosing the north side of a large garden, adjoining to as large an house, builded in the reignes of king Henry the eighth, and of Edward the sixth, by sir William Powlet, lord treasurer of England: thorow this garden, which (of old time) consisted of divers parts now united, was sometimes a faire foot way, leading by the west end of the Augustine Friars church straight north, and opened somewhat west from Allhallows church against London Wall, towards Mooregate, which footway had gates at either hand, locked up every night; but now the same way (being taken into the gardens), the gates are closed up with stone, whereby the people are inforced to goe about by Saint Peter's church and the east end of the said Friars church, and all the said great place and garden of sir William Powlet to London Wall, and so to Mooregate."

On the east side of Broad-street, at the back of Gresham House, were "eight proper almshouses, builded of brick and timber, by sir Thomas Gresham, knight, for eight almesmen, which he now placed there rent-free, and receive each of them by his gift £6.3s. 4d. yearly for ever.

This humble, but praiseworthy house of alms was removed, and on its site is the massive and somewhat sombre-looking EXCISE OFFICE, and almshouses were built in a place called the Green Yard, in White-cross street. This building is plain, but solid and handsome, of four stories height. In the centre of the basement is a large arched entrance leading to a yard, in which is another large building of brick, nearly the size of the principal one, which is of Portland stone rusticated. The back building is on the site of the old Gresham College, and is in Bishopsgate ward. From the centre of both buildings are long passages and staircases, leading to the numerous offices for the commissioners and clerks in the different excise departments. The Excise Office was originally held in the Old Jewry, in the house formerly occu-

pied by sir John Frederick, lord-mayor, in 1622, and removed hence on the erection of the present building, 1768. This is the principal office of Excise in his majesty's dominions, and the business is conducted by nine commissioners, under whom are a multiplicity of subordinate officers, both within and without the house; viz. commissioners for appeals, a secretary and clerks, accomptants general, general surveyors, a receiver-general, comptroller of cash, inspector general for coffee and tea, and auditor of excise, auditor of hides, &c. These receive the produce of the excise duties, collected all over England, which is paid into the Exchequer; and for collecting, surveying, &c. they have a great number of out-door offices in all parts of the kingdom, regulated within certain districts, or divisions, both horse and foot, to gange, and to prevent frauds and loss.

They receive duties on beer, ale, and spirituous liquors; on tea, coffee, and chocolate; on malt, hops, soap, starch, candles, paper, vellum, parchment, &c.

Before the commissioners of excise are tried all frauds committed in the several branches of the revenue under their direction; without any appeal, except to the commissioners of appeal for rehearing, and consequently the people are particularly jealous of any extension of the excise laws, which they think an infringement on their constitutional freedom. The gross amount of the excise in 1806, was £14,121,583. 3s. 11½d.; and in 1820 more than double that amount, being £28,622,248. 1s. 2¾d.!

Between Broad-street and the north end of Bartholomew-lane is Throgmorton (anciently Throkmorton) street, which originally consisted of a parcel of mean tenements, till in the reign of Henry VIII. Thomas Cromwell, master of the king's Jewel House, after that Master of the Rolls, then lord Cromwell, vicar general, earl of Essex, high chamberlain of England, &c. erected a large and spacious mansion as his town residence. We must here give a quotation from old Stow, on a matter in which he was himself concerned, and pithily expresses himself on the act of petty despotism, which he narrates.

“ This house being finished, and having some reasonable plot of ground left for the garden, hee caused the payles of the garden adjoining the north part thereof, on a sudden to be taken downe,

22 feet to be measured, forthright, into the north of every man's ground, a line thereof to be drawn, a trench to be cut, a foundation laid, and an high bricke wall to be builded. My father had a garden there, and there was a house standing close to his south payle; *this house they loosed from the ground, and bare upon rowlers into my father's garden, 22 foot, ere my father heard thereof*; no warning was given him, nor other answer, (when he spake to the surveyors of that worke,) but that their master, sir Thomas, commanded them *so to doe*: no man durst goe to argue the matter, but each man lost his land; and my father paid his whole rent, which was six shillings and eight pence the yeere, for that halfe which was left."

"Thus much of mine owne knowledge have I thought good to note, that the sudden rising of some men causeth them to forget themselves."

We learn two things from this anecdote: the one, of what hut-like dimensions must have been the habitations of the tradesmen of that day, that could be so easily removed; and how arbitrary was the will of the men in power, from whose injustice there was no appeal, and from whose despotism there was no escape.

After the attainder and execution of the earl of Essex, his property, having fallen to the crown, was purchased by the Drapers' Company, and made the common hall. This house was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and rebuilt in a most magnificent manner. This was the farthest limit of the fire northward, as Allhallows church, in Fenchurch-street, was to the east.

The southern side of the hall is plainly built, with a centre consisting of pilasters of the Ionic order. It is a spacious edifice, composing four sides of a quadrangle, each of which is adorned with arches, and elevated on columns, formed in a piazza, round a square cone, and between each arch is a shield, mantling, and other fret work. The southern side of the interior has a gallery with a ballustrade. On the east side is the common hall, the ascent to which is by a grand staircase, highly ornamented with gilding and stucco-work, and it is bedecked with a bust of George III. There is a splendid screen in this room, between the two doors, peculiarly ornamented with carved arches, columns, &c. In a recess the plate of the Company is arranged on festival days, and is particularly

admired for its richness and elegance. The ceiling is emblazoned with a representation of the car of Apollo surrounded by the signs of the Zodiac.

There is a half-length portrait of Henry Fitz-Alwyn, first mayor of London. This, says Pennant, "I need not say is a fictitious likeness. In his days I doubt whether the artists equalled in any degree the worst of our modern sign painters." The Goldsmiths and Drapers Company both claim the worthy as of their fraternity. Stow asserts that he belonged to the former. (Vide Aldersgate Ward.)

At the north end of the room was the full length portrait of William III. in his stadtholder (beneath his royal) robes, and of George I, II, and III.; but these are now placed in the new suite of apartments.

The court room is spacious, elegant, richly wainscotted and fitted up, and ornamented with two full-length pictures, one of his majesty in his coronation robes, and the other of the late respected duke of York, both from the easel of the talented president of the Royal Academy, sir Thomas Lawrence. And there is a good portrait of lord Nelson, done by sir Wm. Beechy, R.A.

Here is a fine picture, attributed to an Italian artist, said to be the portrait of Mary queen of Scots, with her right hand placed on the head of a child about five years of age, intended doubtlessly for her son, James I. Her dress is of black, richly trimmed, and a lace ruff ornaments her throat. Her hair is painted of a light colour, which has led to a doubt of its being the unfortunate Mary, as her portraits and descriptions have led us to believe that "her locks were like the raven;" but as she was "the mirror in which fashion dressed herself," it is possible that she occasionally wore false tresses, as it is well known that variety, not propriety—fancy, not real good taste, directs the votaries of mode and *bon ton*. The young prince, that second Solomon, if it be he, is dressed in a russet vest of a rich device, and is holding a flower in his hand, but the likenesses were not both taken from life, as the queen never saw her son after he was a year old. This picture has been engraved by Bartolozzi.

In the ladies chamber the wives of the members of the company were entertained with a ball. Above the mantle-piece in this room

is a finely-executed portrait from the masterly hand of sir Godfrey Kneller. It is of the good sir Robert Clayton, lord mayor in 1680. He is depicted as sitting near a table which bears the insignia of office, the mace, and has the city sword near him. Sir Robert well merited this mark of notice. Granger says of him, "This excellent citizen well understood and sedulously promoted the commercial, civil, and religious interests of his country. As he had rendered himself obnoxious to the duke of York, by voting in Parliament for the Exclusion Bill, he retired from business, and amused himself with building and planting after that prince ascended to the throne. When the prince of Orange was at Henley upon Thames, he was sent, in the name of the city, to compliment the prince on his arrival ; he was afterwards appointed commissioner of the customs. His benefactions to Christ's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, will be remembered to his honour." There are various other portraits of individuals who have been members and officers of this company, the principal of which is that of sir Joseph Sheldon, mayor in 1677.

The chief apartments are commodious and elegant, and beneath are the offices for transacting the business of the company, and from which there is a staircase lately built, leading to the grand hall. These apartments occupy the part of the structure which faces the street. At the north-west angle of the quadrangle, is a paved passage to the gardens : over this passage, upon an arch built of brick or stone, and covered with a large back or cistern of water, is the record room, where the company keep their writings, books, papers, and plate, which for quantity and workmanship is said to exceed all the services of plate in other companies.

The gardens attached to the hall are agreeable and well laid out ; they are open in fine weather, except on Saturdays, Sundays, and festival days of the fraternity, for the recreation of the public. The ground is nearly a square, enclosed by iron rails, and laid out in gravelled walks, flower beds, grass plot, with trees, plants, &c. a fountain, and a statue of Flora in the middle, agreeably shaded by rows of lime trees. The north side lies open to Carpenters' Hall, and at the south-east angle is a private garden, on the side of which is the private meeting room of the managers of the company.

This hall was considerably damaged by the fire in this street in 1772. Although the company saved their books, plate, and other valuables, they lost several articles of considerable value, particularly a lanthorn, which was valued at £200.

The DRAPERS' COMPANY ranks third in precedence amongst the twelve principal companies, and was incorporated by letters patent of Henry VI. in the year 1439, by the name and style of the "master, wardens, brethren, and sisters of the gulld or fraternity of the blessed Mary the Virgin, of the Mystery of Drapers of the City of London." The corporation consists of a master, four wardens, thirty assistants, and a livery. There have been upwards of one hundred and twenty of its members who have filled the civic chair. They support Free Schools at Barton under Needwood, Staffordshire; Stratford-le-Bow, Middlesex, Wersborough, Yorkshire; Kirkham and Godsnaugh, Lancashire; and at Greenwich, Kent. Almshouses at sir John Milbourne's, near Tower Hill; Beech Lane; at Lombard Street, Greenwich, Stratford le-Bow, Shoreditch, St. George's Fields, St. Mary Newington; Mile-End, and Bancroft's, near Stratford-le-Bow; an hospital at Workingham, Bedfordshire; lectures at St. Michael, Cornhill; St. Margaret, Lothbury; and an arabic lectureship at Cambridge; besides exhibitions there, and at Oxford. This company expends £4000 annually in charities.

The art of weaving woollen cloth was only introduced in 1360, by the Dutch and Flemings; but as it was long permitted to export our wool, and receive it again manufactured into cloth, the cloth trade made little progress in England, till the reign of Elizabeth, who may be said to have been the foundress of the wealthy loom, as of many other beneficial things in the kingdom.

"From this hall, on the same side, down to the grates and course of Wallbrooke, have ye divers faire houses for merchants and others, from the which grates backe againe, on the other side of Lotisbury, (so called in 2nd of Edward III. the 38 yeare, and now corruptly called Lothbury, are candlestick founders placed, till ye come to Bartholomew Lane, so called of St. Bartholomew's church. In this lane are also divers faire builded houses on both sides, and so likewise have ye in the other street, which stretcheth from the Friar Augustine's south, quite to the corner over against St. Bennet's

church. In this street, amongst other faire buildings, the most ancient, was (of old time) an house, pertaining to the abbot of St. Alban's. John Cutcher, alderman, (after) dwelled there. There is the free school pertaining to the late dissolved hospital of St. Anthony, whereof more shall be showed in another place, and so up to *Three-needle Street*."

At the north-east corner of Bartholomew Lane, is the Auction Mart, the first stone of which was laid in 1808. Here sales of every description of property are made, and many are going on at the same time in the various apartments devoted to the purpose.

The building consists of three stories, and the front of a centre, and two sides, approached by a flight of steps. On the ground floor, are three entrances leading to a hall, decorated with Ionic columns, at the back of which is a staircase leading to the upper apartments, where are the sale rooms. The building, taken as a whole, is certainly not faultless, but is light and perhaps elegant, but notwithstanding the excellent situation for business, the establishment which was commenced, and the house built by the subscriptions of the London auctioneers, have not been successful to the extent that was hoped.

Lotisbury, Lathbury, Loadbury, Lothbery, and Lothbury, (for it has been called by all these names,) was probably so named from a court of antient times kept here. [Lode, in the old English, means to lead, and it might have been Loadbury, as the first and principal mansion from Moorgate. In Stowe's time, as we have above stated, it was inhabited by makers of candlesticks, chaffing dishes, spice mortars, and other similar trades.

Token-House Yard, leading out of the street, was so called from an old house, which was the office for the delivery of the tradesmen's farthing pocket pieces or tokens.

It may not be deemed irrelevant to our subject, to give a brief account of the copper coinage. Copper money was of very early date in Greece; and preceded the silver coinage in Rome by two centuries, yet, strange to tell, it was not employed by the nations of modern Europe, till upwards of a thousand years after similar money. The Saxons were the first who gave the form of a penny, which, no doubt, they borrowed from the Roman denarius. This penny was divided by a cross, and being commonly cut into

the four quarters, was used as the fourth-thing or farthing, which is the name given to the modern and smallest coinage of the realm.

The copper coinage was unauthorized, with very few exceptions, until the year 1672. The objection to a copper coinage arose in consequence of the circulation of counterfeits, called black money, which being of copper, was washed with about a fifth part silver. There were two kinds of this black money, that forged to pass as silver, and that authorized, called billon money. This latter was coined in the dominions of the English kings in France, for their French subjects, and the name arose from contradiction to the white money, or pure silver coinage. When it was known that the base coin was always of copper, we cannot be astonished at the repugnance of the nation, and Queen Elizabeth, at its introduction.

Edward V. was the last king who coined silver farthings, the value of metals having increased so much, as to render it impossible to make so very small a species of money, but although it is known that this prince did issue silver farthings, not one of them is preserved.

The diminutive size even of the silver halfpenny, (4 grains or less) though continued down to the time of the Commonwealth, was extremely inconvenient. In the time of Elizabeth, many cities issued *tokens*, which were allowed only to be circulated amongst the inhabitants of the place where it was issued, and ultimately called in by the ministry. In London, this issuing of *tokens* was very extensive. It appears that no less than three thousand persons, tradesmen and others, coined *tokens*, which on being returned to the issuer, he gave either current coin or value for them.

To so great an extent was this circulation carried that in 1594, the government was compelled to have recourse to a copper coinage. A small copper coin was struck, about the size of a silver two-pence, with the queen's monogram on one side, and a rose on the other, with a running legend adapted to each, of "the pledge of a halfpenny;" but however strange it may appear, in so enlightened a princess, she could not be prevailed on to sanction the issue, and the scheme proved abortive.

In 1609, sir Robert Cotton wrote a tract intituled "How the



kings of England have supported and repaired their estates ;' from which the following is extracted :

" The benefit to the king will easily fall out, if he restrain retailers of victual and small wares from using their own tokens, for in and about London there were above three thousand, that one with another cost yearly five pounds a-piece of leaden tokens, whereof the tenth remaineth not to them at the year's end, and when they renew their store, which amounteth to £15,000. And all the realm cannot be inferior to the city in proportion.

" For the prejudice, since London, which is not the twenty-fourth part of the people of the kingdom, had in it found above eight hundred thousand, by a late inquiry by order of the queen, and so falleth out to be twopence a person, in the active state it may be nothing, either of loss by the first uttering being so easy, nor burthen any with too great a mass at a time, since continual use will disperse so small a quantity into so many hands. But on the other side will be to the meaner sort (except the retailers, that made as much advantage formerly of their own tokens as the king shall now) of necessary use and benefit. For the buyers hereafter shall not be tyed to one seller, and his bad commodities, as they are still when his tokens, hereafter made current by authority, shall have the choice of any chapman ; and to the poor in this time of small charity, it will be of much relief, since men are like to give a farthing alms, that will not part with a greater sum."

In consequence of this representation, on the 19th of May 1613, the issue of king James's royal farthing tokens commenced by proclamation. They have on one side two sceptres in saltier, surmounted by a crown, and the harp upon the other, seemingly with the intent, that if the English refused them currency, as was with much justice surmised, they might be ordered to pass in Ireland. They were not made a legal tender, but merely pledges or tokens, for which the government was to give other coin on demand.

These pieces were received with much unwillingness and distrust by the people, and had but comparatively narrow circulation. In 1635 Charles I. struck those with a rose instead of a harp.

In 1636 this king granted to Henry lord Maltravers, and sir Francis Craue, a patent for the coinage of farthings, but this coin was not made a legal tender to the poor. The civil war, which soon after raged, compelled the majority of tradespeople again to issue tokens, and that in a degree beyond any precedent; the existing government evinced their sense of the difficulties attending on the want of a copper money, and made some attempts to supply the deficiency, but without success. Charles II. caused the making of halfpence and farthings at the Tower, in 1670, but their circulation by proclamation did not take place till two years afterwards. These were of pure Swedish copper, and their progress through the hands of the public was uninterrupted till 1684, when they were dropped on account of some disputes arising concerning the rise of British copper; after this period there was a coinage of tin farthings, with a centre of copper, and the inscription, *Nummorum famulus*, 1685—1686: halfpence of the same description were issued the following year, and the use of copper was not again resumed till 1693, at which time all the tin money was called in.

Mr. Pinkerton closes his accurate and interesting account of this subject, by saying, "all the farthings of the following reign of Anne are trial pieces, since that of 1712, her last year. They are of most exquisite workmanship, exceeding most copper coins of ancient or modern times, and will do honor to the engraver, Mr. Croker, to the end of time. The one, whose reverse is Peace in a car, *Pax missa per orbem*, is the most esteemed; and next to it, the Britannia under a portal; the other farthings are not so valuable."

The coins of the Heptarchy were two; viz. the silver skeatta, or penny, and the copper token, or billon styaca, but as this latter was confined to Northumbria, the skeatta must be considered as the general coin. These pennies do not occur till after the year 700, and the series is almost complete from Egbert, in 832, to Edgar, in 959; the generality of them have badly executed portraits on the obverse, but the reverse are far more interesting, particularly that of York minster, on one of Edward the elder, dated A.D. 900.

The coins of Amlaf, king of Northumbria, bear a raven;

Egbert's have the legend *Saxonum*, instead of *Anglorum*, and the pennies of Athelstan have *Rex. tot. Brit.* Exclusive of these royal coins, there were others purely ecclesiastic, which are extant, between 804 and 889, and were struck by several archbishops of Canterbury. Except on the money of Alfred and Edward I. which his towns added, only the names of the moneyers were introduced; from the time of Athelstan, Anno 925, (who established many mints in various parts of the kingdom,) the conjunction became general. Neglect, or policy, prevented William of Normandy from making any alteration in the English penny, and in some instances he adopted the same reverses used by his predecessor Harold. This penny possessed many intrinsic qualities, which rendered it more acceptable to the inhabitants of the northern kingdom, Italy, and France, than their own; hence it may be concluded that the commerce of England was extensive, even at that remote period, particularly as the first mentioned nations had scarcely any other medium. It is a singular circumstance, that our native land can furnish a complete series of pennies, from the reign of Egbert to the present moment with the exception of Richard I. and John, whose coins were in the first case French, and in the other Irish; if these monarchs struck any in England, they have not yet been discovered. In this particular we exceed every nation on the globe. The earliest pennies weigh  $22\frac{1}{2}$  grains troy; at the close of the reign of Edward III. they weigh 18 grains, they then fell to 15; and in that of Edward IV. they are 12; Edward VI. reduced the penny to 8 grains, and Elizabeth to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ . The next coins of antiquity are half-pennies and farthings of silver, which were first made permanently by order of Edward I., and continued till the revolution in the time of Charles I.; but the farthings being discontinued after the reign of Edward VI. were succeeded by the groat piece, introduced by Edw. III. and the testoon, or shilling, by Henry VII.; the former term is said to be derived from *teste* or *tête*, the head of the king impressed on it; the latter evidently comes from the German word *schilling*. The crown piece of silver was first issued by Henry VIII.; and Elizabeth coined three-halfpenny and three-farthing pieces, which were not continued by her successors. We shall resume this subject in our account of the Mint.

Between the Auction Mart and St. Bartholomew's Church, is Capel Court, so called from sir William Capel, lord mayor in 1503, knighted by Henry VII., and a great sufferer through the iniquitous proceedings of Empson and Dudley, in that king's reign. He was the ancestor of the present earl of Essex, and as relates to the benefits conferred on the city, was the first mayor who caused cages to be set up in every ward for the punishment of rogues and vagabonds.

In this court is the **STOCK EXCHANGE**, a plain fabric, nearly all faced with stone. The first stone was laid 18th May, 1801, and the plate placed in the first stone states that the public funded debt was then five hundred millions. It is conveniently arranged within for the transaction of business. The members, who pay £10. 10s. per annum, are elected by ballot. The hours of business are from ten till four. There are three entrances, besides that from Capel Court.

The business is here carried on to an extent unparalleled, though it will not be doubted by those who know that vast fluctuations must occur, when there is a funded debt amounting, in 1823, to £842,065,000. which was said, in 1822, to have stood in the names of 280,000 persons. This number must, however, vary daily, so as to defy accurate calculation, but it must, as it now stands, require about twenty-six millions yearly to pay the dividends. Of the various fundholders, more than 90,000 receive a dividend not exceeding £10. a year; nearly 100,000 more, a sum not exceeding £100 per annum; and 205 persons, who receive an annual income of £4000 per annum and upwards.

Four days a week the commissioners for the redemption of the national debt attend to purchase stock.

The principal stock is the Three per cent. Consols, which amount to upwards of 365 millions. The price of this stock has fluctuated in a singular manner during the last ninety years. In the month of July 1736, it was at 113; in February 1746, at 75; in 1752, at 106; and varied from 70 to 100 until the year 1778. The greatest and most rapid fall the Stocks ever had, was in the early period of the French revolutionary war. In the month of March 1792, the three per cents were at 96, and in 1797 they were as low as 48; which is the minimum.

As the Funds are necessarily much affected by political events, individuals who possess prior or exclusive intelligence will at any time be enabled to speculate with great success. A broker who casually became acquainted with the failure of Lord Macartney's negotiation with the French Directory, made £16,000 whilst breakfasting at Batson's, and, had he not been timid, might have gained half a million, so great was the fluctuation, owing to the intelligence being entirely unexpected.

As real events affect the funds, many efforts have been made to produce the same effects by false rumours, and that with great success. The most memorable instance of this, was on 21st February 1815, when a Mr. de Berenger, in concert with some stock jobbers, played off a singular hoax on the Stock Exchange. Mr. de Berenger had gone to Dover, and personating a French officer, just landed with despatches, announced that in a late action Buonaparte had been killed. After writing to admiral Foley, at Deal, who would have telegraphed the Admiralty, had not the foggy weather prevented it, de Berenger set off in a post-chaise to town, drove rapidly past the Royal Exchange, spreading the news, which had such an effect, that Omnium rose five per cent. The truth was afterwards discovered, and lord Cochrane, Mr. Butt, and de Berenger, were indicted for a conspiracy. They were found guilty, and lord Cochrane and Mr. Butt were sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one thousand pounds each. De Berenger and some others were sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and the hon. Cochrane Johnstone, who was also included, left the country.

A singular custom, worthy only of the cupidity and intolerance of a barbarous age, is connected with the Stock Exchange. The number of Jew brokers admitted is limited to twelve, and these only by purchasing the privilege by a liberal gratuity to the lord mayor for the time being. During the mayoralty of Wilks, one of the Jew brokers was taken seriously ill, and his lordship is said to have calculated pretty openly on the advantage he would derive from filling up the expected vacancy. The son of the broker meeting the lord mayor, reproached him with wishing his father's death. "My dear fellow," said Wilks, with that sarcastic humour which was peculiar to him, "you are com-

pletely in error, for I would rather *all* the Jew brokers were dead than your father.”\*

Of all the methods adopted by the speculative and enterprising, there are few more tempting and fallacious than the rapid one offered by dabbling in the funds. The legitimate purpose of the Stock Exchange, is for the transfer of *bonâ fide* purchases, but it is a well-known, and unfortunately, but too deeply felt fact, that many who never were possessed of one sixpence in the funds, have been induced to speculate to the extent of thousands. The risk is small, for such bargains are not legally binding, and the loser escapes with no loss but his honour. It is thus managed :—a jobber buys a certain quantity of stock for a certain time, called the settling day,<sup>3</sup> which occurs about every six weeks. This stock is to be delivered or received on that day. But on the arrival of the time, the broker is not called for any transfer. He either pays or receives the difference, between the price at which he bought or sold, and the price of the settling day. This is called a time bargain. If the broker cannot, or will not, pay any deficiency, he becomes a defaulter, or in the slang of the place, is “a lame duck, and waddles out of the alley,” nor is he allowed again to violate the purity of this sublime region. There is much cant language and technicality in this place, such as “cantangoes, backwardation,” &c. &c. The joint stock companies, which intoxicated the heads of the gravest and most prudent of our citizens, was a source of great profit to these money changers, who were the only gainers, receiving heavy commissions on sales and purchases, and those who had sufficient prudence to refrain from jobbing, and were content with the rapid profits on the shares they bought and sold, realized large fortunes. There are many highly respectable persons members of this establishment, whose dealings are honourable as they are extensive.

On the south side of Threadneedle Street, (called by Stowe Three Needle Street, and which doubtlessly takes its name from the hall of the merchant taylors standing in it), opposite to Finch Lane,

\* Percy Hist. London.

is the French, or Walloon church, built on the site of the ancient hospital of St. Anthony, thus described by Stow :

“ On the north side of this (Threadneedle) street, from over against the east corner of St. Martin's Oteswich church, have yee divers faire and large houses, till you come to the hospitall of St. Anthony, sometime a cell of St. Antonie's of Vienna. For I read, that king Henry III. granted to the brotherhood of St. Anthony of Vienna a place amongst the Jewes, which was sometimes their synagogue, and had been builded by them about the yeere 1231. But the Christians obtained of the king, that it should be dedicated to our blessed Lady, and since, an hospitall being builded, was called Saint Antonie's in London.

“ It was founded in the parish of St. Bennet Finke, for a master, two priests, one schoole-master, and twelve poore men : after which foundation, amongst other things, was given to this hospitall, one messuage and garden, whereon was builded the faire large free school, and one other parcel of ground, containing 37 foot in length, and 18 in bredth, whereon were builded the almes houses, of hard stone and timber, in the reigne of Henry VI.; which said Henry VI. in the 20th of his reigne gave unto *John Carpenter*, doctor of divinity, and master of St. Antonie's hospitall, and to his brethren, and their successors for ever, this mannor of Poinington, withe the appurtenances, withe certaine pensions and portions of *Milburn*, *Burneworth*, *Charlton*, and *Up-Winburne*, in the county of *Southampton*, towards the maintenance of five scholars in the aniversity of Oxford, to bee brought up in the faculty of arts, after the rate of tenne-pence the week for every scholar ; so that the said scholars bee first instructed in the rudiments of grammar, at the college of *Eaton*, founded by the said king.

“ In the yeere 1474 *Edward IV.* granted to *William Say*, batcheler of divinity, master of the said hospitall, to have priests, clerkes, scholars, pooremen, and brethren of the same, clerkes, or lay men, queristers, proctors, messengers, servants in household, and other things whatsoever, like as the prior and convent of St. Antonie's of Vienna, &c. Hee also annexed, united, and appropriated the said hospitall unto the collegiate of St. George in Windsor.

“ The protectors of this house were to collect the benevolence of charitable persons towards the building and supporting thereof.

“And amongst other things observed in my youth, I remember that the officers (charged with oversight of the markets in this city), did divers times take from the market people, pigs starved, or otherwise unwholesome for man’s sustenance; these they did slit in the eare. One of the proctors for St. Anthonie’s, tyed a bell about the necke, and let it feed on the dunghills, no man would hurt or take it up : but if any gave to them bread or other feeding, such would they know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had somewhat given them ; whereupon was raised a proverbe, *Such an one will follow such an one and whine as it were an Anthony pig.* But if such a pig grew to be fat, and came to good liking, (as oft-times they did), then the proctor would take him up to the use of the hospitall.

“In the yeere 1499, sir John Tate, sometime ale brewer, then a mercer, caused his brewhouse, called the Swan, neere adjoining to the said free chappell, college, or hospitall of St. Anthony, to bee taken for the enlarging of the church, which was then newly builded ; toward the building whereof, the said *Tate* gave great summes of money, and finished it in the yeere 1501. Sir *John Tate* deceased 1514, and was there buried, under a faire monument by him prepared, doctor *Taylor* master of the rolles, and others.

“*Walter Champion*, draper, one of the sheriffes of London 1529, was buried there, and gave to the beadmen twenty pounds. The lands by yeere of this hospitall, were valued in the 37th yeere of Henry VIII. to be 55 pounds 6 shillings and 8 pence.

“One *Johnson*, (schoolemaster of the famous free schoole there) became a prebend of *Windsore*, and there (by little and little) followed the spoile of this hospital : he first dissolved the quire, conveyed away the plate and ornaments, then the bells, and lastly put out the almes men from their houses, appointing them portions of 12d. the weeke to each. But now I hear of no such matter performed ; for their houses, with others, be letten out for rent, and the church is a preaching place for the *French* nation.”

“This schoole was commenced in the reigne of Henry VI. and is thence commended above other ; but now decayed, and come to nothing, by taking that from it which thereunto belonged.”

The church above alluded to, was destroyed by the fire in 1666, and the present church was built at the sole expense of the French



Protestants. It is a small, but neat place of worship, with a convenient vestry at the south-east corner. They maintain their own poor, and have alms-houses, containing apartments for forty-five poor men and women, who are allowed 2s. 3d. and a bushel of coals every week, and apparel every year.

The government of the church is in a minister, elders, and deans. They administer the Sacrament on the first Sunday in every month, at the Dutch church in Austin Friars, which is exchanged with them on that day for their own, which is too small for the congregation that assembles for the holy purpose. There is a free admission given to strangers.

At the north-east extremity of Threadneedle Street, occupying a considerable space of ground, is the South Sea House. The back front, formerly the Excise Office, afterwards the South Sea Company's Office, thence called the Old South Sea House, was consumed by fire in 1826. The building in Threadneedle Street, in which the company's affairs are now transacted, is a magnificent structure of brick and stone, about a quadrangle, supported by stone pillars of the Tuscan order, which form a fine piazza. The front in Threadneedle Street is beautiful, and the walls are of great thickness. The several offices are admirably disposed; the great hall for sales, the dining room, galleries, and chambers, are equally beautiful and convenient. Under these are capacious arched vaults, to guard what is valuable from the chances of fire.

The origin of the South Sea Company was occasioned in the reign of queen Anne, by the sale of seamen's tickets: these were so badly paid, that the needy were compelled to dispose of them at 40 and even 50 per cent. loss, consequently a debt of £9,177,967 15s. 4d. accumulated in the hands of greedy insurers, by this and other accounts unprovided for by parliament. These same men taking the debt into their own hands, obtained an act of parliament in 1710, to make them a body politic. The debt being discharged, in the following year, the company was made perpetual, and her majesty incorporated them by the name of "The governor and company of merchants of Great Britain, trading to the South Seas, and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fishery." And in 1714, when by a loan to government of an additional 822,032l. 4s. 8d. the Company's capital was increased to ten millions, it was declared

that the members would receive 6*l.* per cent. interest, or 600,000*l.* per annum.

The public having seen that while the debts due to the army and navy remained in the hands of the government, the paper substitutes, given in the form of seamen's tickets, were sold at a prodigious loss, and perceiving equally, that no sooner had the South Sea Company guaranteed those debts, than they were liquidated, felt the utmost confidence in the plan, so that even before the bill had received the royal assent, South Sea Stock had risen to more than 300*l.* per cent. It is asserted, that the profits were still further exaggerated by the projectors of the scheme, and rumours were set afloat, that the company, by monopolizing the whole of the national funds, would reduce government to the necessity of taking loans for them on their own terms, and that in consequence of their wealth, their influence in parliament would be such, as should enable them to depose ministers at their pleasure, and in fact be the main springs by which the political machinery should be worked. Intoxicated with these ideas, the public eagerly caught the bait, and the stock which at Christmas 1719 was only 126*l.*, rose at the opening of the first subscription, on the 14th April, to above 326*l.* : thus the national creditors made over a debt of 100*l.* for 33½ in South Sea stock. As the contagion spread, and men's minds became more influenced with the desire of making rapid fortunes, the stock rose successively to above 1000*l.* per cent. at which price the books were opened for the fourth subscription, on the 24th of August; and this subscription, notwithstanding the market price of the established stock was 800, was sold the same day at a premium of 30 or 40 per cent.

The popular phrenzy for this "South Sea" scheme, had now become so infectious, that it had spread over the whole nation, and every day produced fresh stock jobbers and projectors; each day brought with it its project, and whether it was for "fattening hogs," "raising silk worms," "rendering quicksilver malleable," "importing asses from Spain, in order to improve the breed of mules," "insuring masters from the loss sustained by servants," or "fishing for wrecks on the Irish coasts," with a long list of other visionary plans equally absurd, subscriptions were soon raised, and the stock sold at a premium.

It happened, however, that these delusive schemes received their first check from that very power to which they owed their birth, for the South Sea directors, jealous of their probable success, and anxious to hold in their own hands all the money of the speculators, obtained against these conductors of bubbles writs of *scire facias*, and thus put an end to them. But the step taken by them to undeceive the deluded multitude, was equally fatal to themselves; it removed the main prop of their own tottering edifice. The bubble burst; South Sea stock fell as rapidly as ever it rose, and, in a very short time, sunk from 1100, which it had reached, to 135.

The extensive distress caused by these fluctuations was almost incredible,—the public loudly clamoured for redress from the directors, and government was compelled to interfere. A parliamentary investigation was instituted, the conduct of the directors strongly condemned, and a considerable portion of their estates, to the amount of 2,014,000*l.*, was confiscated for the relief of the sufferers. The property thus appropriated, varied from 68,000*l.* to 233,000*l.* each director, who were however left but too well provided for, after the national distress their schemes had occasioned, by an allowance of from 5000*l.* to 50,000*l.* each, according to their supposed delinquency.

A volume might be collected of anecdotes connected with this fatal speculation. The story of the poor maniac, "Tom of ten thousand," who lost not only his fortune, but his reason likewise, by the South Sea scheme, is generally known; as is that of Eustace Budgell. Others, though not as deeply pathetic, are amusing. A tradesman at Bath, who had invested his only remaining fortune in this stock, finding it had fallen from 1000 to 900, left Bath with an intention to sell out; on his arrival in London, it had fallen to 250*l.* he thought the price too low, sanguinely hoped that it would re-ascend, still deferred his purpose, and lost his all.

The duke of Chandos had embarked 300,000*l.* in this project, the duke of Newcastle strongly advised his selling the whole, or at least a part, with as little delay as possible; but this salutary advice he delayed to take, confidently anticipating the gain of at least half a million, and through rejecting his friend's counsel, lost the whole, Gay, the poet, had 1000*l.* stock given him by the elder Scraggs, postmaster general, which, added to the stock he had previously pur-

chased, amounted to 20,000*l.* He consulted his friends, and Dr. Arbuthnot advised him to sell out : but he hesitated, and lost every farthing : some were however more fortunate. The guardians of sir Gregory Page Turner, then a minor, had purchased stock for him very low, and sold it out when it had reached its maximum, to the amount of 200,000*l.* With this large sum, sir Gregory built his fine mansion on Blackheath, and purchased 300 acres of land for a park. Two maiden sisters, whose stock had accumulated to 90,000*l.*, sold out when the South Sea stock was at 970. The broker whom they employed, advised them to re-invest their money in navy bills, which were at the time at a discount of 25 per cent : they took his advice, and two years afterwards received their money at par. This speculation was however ruinous to thousands, and occasioned a dreadful panic in the country, and but for so prudent a line of conduct as that pursued by Walpole, might have involved the nation in consequences the most fatal.

At present the South Sea company is managed by a governor, sub-governor, and 21 directors, elected annually. In 1733, when its capital was funded, one fourth was set aside as a trading capital stock ; this provision was however useless, for the present South Sea company is possessed of no trade whatever.

The amount of the capital funded in South Sea stock, and Annuities, on the 5th January 1823 amounted to 12,192,580*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

Amongst the innumerable bubbles to which this South Sea mania gave rise, and which knaves, encouraged by the folly of the times, had the impudence to set up, were the following :

Insurance against divorces.

A scheme to learn men to cast nativities.

Making deal boards of saw dust.

Making butter from beech trees.

A flying engine.

A sweet way of emptying necessaries.

But these are scarcely more preposterous than many of the schemes set on foot during the last three years, to effect which, money must have been subscribed to the amount of very many millions, and not a fifth part of which were feasible or legitimate, but concocted and started by designing knaves, who, thinking to

enrich themselves by the plunder of the credulous, hesitated at no plans, however abandoned or incredible, by which they might attain their ends. Many of the innocent have suffered, but it is to be hoped that not many of the unprincipled have profited in pocket, whatever lessons they may have learnt from experience.

On the southside of Threadneedle street, is **MERCHANT TAYLORS HALL**, "pertaining to the guild and fraternity of St. John the Baptist, time out of mind, called the taylor and linnen armorers of London. For I finde, that king Edward I. in the 28th of his reigne, confirmed this guild, by the name of taylor and linnen armorers, and also granted to the brethren thereof authority, every yeere at Midsummer, to hold a feast, and to choose unto them a governour, or master, with wardens. Whereupon the same yeere 1300, on the feast day of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, they chose Henry de Ryall to be their pilgrim; for the master of this mystery (as one that travelled for the whole company) was then so called, until the 11th yeere of Richard II., and the four wardens were then called purveyors of almes, (now called quartredge) of the said fraternity.

"The merchant taylor's hall belonged "to a worshipful gentleman named Edmond Crepin, Dominus Crepin; after John Record; he, in the yeere of Christ 1331, the sixth of Edward III. for a certaine sum of money to him paid, made his grant thereof, by the name of his principall messuage in the ward of Cornhill and Broad Street, which sir Oliver Ingham did hold, to John of Yakley, the king's pavilion maker. This was called the new hall, or taylor's inne, for a difference from their own hall, which was about the backe side of the Red Lion, in Basing Lane, and in the Ward of Cordweyner Street.\*" This hall continued till the great fire of 1666, and being then destroyed, the present hall was constructed, and thoroughly repaired and beautified about thirty-five years since. The front consists of an arched pediment, supported by columns, with a niche, and above the pediment are the arms of the company. The principal room is very spacious and elegant, and

\* Stowe.

is used occasionally for the dinners of public corporations, and for the annual meeting of the great personages who compose the corporation for the benefit of the sons of the clergy. The whole of the interior is handsomely and suitably decorated. Mr. Maitland says, that the hall was adorned with hangings, which contain the history of St. John the Baptist, the patron Saint, which, though old, was very curious and valuable. But those old hangings have disappeared.

Around the hall are various shields, emblazoned with the arms of the different masters of the company, and behind the master's chair are the names of the different monarchs, dukes, earls, lords, &c. who have belonged to this fraternity, inscribed in characters of gold.

Among the pictures in the different apartments of this splendid building, one of the principal is Henry VII. presenting the charter of incorporation. The king is attended by archbishop Warham, lord high chancellor of England. Next the archbishop is Fox, bishop of Winchester. Another of Henry's courtiers on the left hand is Willoughby lord Broke, steward of the household, with his wand of office.

Sir Thomas Rowe, merchant taylor, lord mayor in 1568, is dressed in a bonnet, ruff, and scarlet gown. He was founder of St. John's College, Oxford, erected Grammar Schools at Bristol, Reading, Higham Ferrers, &c. He gave lands to the amount of £2,000, to the city of Bristol; £104 to be lent annually to young clothiers of the following places, in rotation;—York, Canterbury, Reading, the Merchant Taylor's company, Gloucester, Worcester, Exeter, Salisbury, West Chester, Norwich, Southampton, Lincoln, Winchester, Oxford, Hertford, Cambridge, Shrewsbury, Lynn, Bath, Derby, Ipswich, Colchester, and Newcastle, which sum is annually transmitted by the company to those places. He also gave £1400 to the city of Coventry, at that time very much distressed; and afterwards enlarged his gift to £2,000, besides free loans to young men here, as well as in Northampton, Leicester, Warwick, &c.

Sir Thomas Rowe, merchant taylor, lord mayor in 1553, besides enclosing a piece of ground in Moorfields, as a burial place for such churches as wanted church yards, was the founder of

Spital sermons. He gave £100 to be lent to eight poor men ; and to the Merchant Taylors company, lands to the amount of £40 to maintain ten poor men, &c.

Sir William Craven, merchant taylor, lord mayor in 1610, must not be forgotten, although no portrait of him is here. He bequeathed to the poor prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, and the two Compters, £10 each ; to Christ's hospital £100 ; to St. Bartholomew's hospital £100 ; Bridewell £100 ; and to St. Thomas's hospital £100 ; besides various other charities and extensive bequests.

There are various paintings in the apartments of this noble hall ; amongst others, that of the late duke of York, painted by sir Thomas Lawrence, which is placed in the room called the prince's chamber.

The kitchen of this hall is very spacious, and has four large fire places. Its antiquity is of the same date with the whole building, and some of the ancient decorations remain, but it has been a good deal modernized, and the old oak ceiling is plaistered. The great extent of this kitchen gives the idea of baronial magnificence, and bespeaks the capability of preparing those splendid banquets which frequently fill the hall on state occasions.

There is a crypt of antiquity, now disgraced as a coal cellar. It is nearly 40 feet in length, 10 feet in height, and 13 feet wide. It is partly beneath the fore court, and its intersecting arches are not peculiar for ornament, which consists of corbels of those fancifully carved heads, with which the whims of our early architects occasionally graced their handy work.

The first patent for the arms of this company, then called taylor and linnen armourers, was granted anno 1480, and in the year 1503 they were incorporated by Henry VII. by the name " of the master and wardens of the Merchant Taylors of the fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London ;" " for" says Stow, " that divers of that fraternity had (time out of minde) bin great merchants, and had frequented all sorts of merchandizes into most parts of the worlde, to the honor of the king's realme, and to the great profit of his subjectes and his progenitors ; and the men of the said mystery, (during the time aforesaid) had exercised the buying and selling of all wares and merchandizes, especially of woollen clothe, as well in grosse as in retaile, throughout all this realme of England, and chiefly within the said city."

The members of this company, which ranks seventh in precedence, are upwards of five hundred in number, and their corporation consists of a master, four wardens, and forty assistants; the election of which former is a day of great festivity with the fraternity. In 1607, on the 16th July, James I. and prince Henry, with many of the courtiers, dined at the Merchant Taylors hall, and were sumptuously entertained. The monarch and his son being feasted "royallie and joyfullie," were presented with "a purse of golde," which was graciously accepted, and the prince and many of the nobles present, who were not free of other companies, became free of this company.

The following list, as noble as it is extraordinary, is subjoined, of distinguished characters who have been enrolled Freemen of the Merchant Taylors Company.

## KINGS.

EDWARD III.  
RICHARD II.  
HENRY IV.  
HENRY V.  
HENRY VI.

EDWARD IV.  
RICHARD III.  
HENRY VII.  
CHARLES I.  
JAMES II.

## PRINCES.

John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster	- 1385	George, duke of Clarence	- - 1462
Edmund of Langly, duke of York	- 1390	Henry, prince of Wales	- - 1607
Thomas, duke of Gloucester	- - 1390	The prince of Bavaria	- - 1607
Humphrey, duke of Gloucester	- 1414	Henry, duke of Gloucester	- - 1661
Richard, duke of York	- - 1434	George, prince of Denmark	

## DUKES.

Thomas Holland, duke of Surrey	- 1399	George, duke of Buckingham	- 1661
John, duke of Norfolk	- - 1438	James, duke of Ormond	- - 1662
— Delapole, duke of Suffolk	- 1446	—, duke of Monmouth	- - 1674
John, duke of Norfolk	- - 1469	Henry, duke of Grafton	- - 1675
George, duke of Bedford		Francis, duke of Somerset	- - 1677
Edward, duke of Buckingham	- 1510	Christopher, duke of Albemarle	
Lodowick, duke of Lennox	- - 1607		

## LORDS SPIRITUAL.

Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury		John, bishop of Durham	
	1401	Walter, bishop of Durham	- - 1391
Simon de Sudbury, bishop of London	1373	Edmund, bishop of Exeter	- - 1397
William de Courtenay, bishop of London	1378	Nicholas Bubbewich, bishop of London	1406
Rob. de Braybroke, bishop of London	1382	Henry, lord bishop of St. David's	1411



Henry, lord bishop of Winchester	1412	Thomas Kemp, lord bishop of London	1449
Philip, lord bishop of Worcester	1422	William, lord bishop of Winchester	1452
John Kemp, lord bishop of London	1425	George, lord bishop of Winchester, and chancellor of England	- - 1459
William Gray, lord bishop of London	1428	Laurence, lord bishop of Durham	1469
Thomas, lord bishop of Worcester	1432	John, lord bishop of Exeter	- 1469
Marmaduke, lord bishop of Carlisle	1432	John, lord bishop of Rochester	- 1476
Robert, lord bishop of Salisbury	1437	William Laud, lord bishop of London	1632
Robert Fitz Hugh, lord bishop of London	1438	Hon. Henry Compton, lord bishop of Lon- don	- - - 1676
Thomas, lord bishop of Ely	- 1444		
John, lord bishop of Rochester	- 1445		

## EARLS.

Roger, earl of March	- - 1531	John, earl of Shrewsbury	- 1466
Humphrey, earl of Hereford	- 1373	John, earl of Oxford	- - 1468
Edmund, earl of March	- 1377	The earl of Suffolk	- - 1469
Henry, earl of Northumberland	- 1379	Charles, earl of Nottingham	- 1607
John, earl of Pembroke	- - 1379	Thomas, earl of Suffolk	- 1607
Thomas, earl of Nottingham	- 1388	Thomas, earl of Arundel	- 1607
Edmund, earl of Rutland	- - 1390	Henry, earl of Oxford	- - - 1607
Thomas, earl of Warwick	- 1390	Edward, earl of Worcester	- - 1607
Thomas, earl of Nottingham	- 1390	Robert, earl of Essex	- - - 1607
John, earl of Huntingdon	- - 1390	Henry, earl of Northampton	- - 1607
William, earl of March	- 1397	Robert, earl of Salisbury	- - 1607
Edward, earl of Kent	- - - 1407	Philip, earl of Montgomery	- 1607
Richard, earl of Warwick	- 1411	William, earl of Pembroke	- 1607
John, earl of Huntingdon	- - 1412	James, earl of Perth	- - 1607
James, earl of Ormond	- 1412	Robert, earl of Warwick	- 1629
Edmund, earl of March	- - 1414	Arthur, earl of Anglesey	- - 1661
Thomas, earl of Salisbury	- - 1414	Robert, earl of Scarsdale	
Henry, earl of Northumberland	- 1429	John, earl of Mulgrave	
The earl of Northampton	- - 1427	Thomas, earl of Sussex	
William, earl of Eu	- - 1429	Edward, earl of Manchester	- 1662
John, earl of Oxford	- - 1434	Heanage, earl of Nottingham	- 1674
William, earl of Arundel	- 1440	Henry, earl of Peterborough	- 1674
John, earl of Worcester	- - 1451	Thomas, earl of Ossory	- - 1674
Richard, earl of Warwick	- 1452	Charles, earl of Plymouth	- - 1676
Henry, earl of Dorset	- - 1453		

## LORDS TEMPORAL.

Robert, lord Willoughby	- - 1388	Thomas, lord Farnival	- - 1390
Richard, lord Scroop	- - 1388	Reginald, baron Grey	- - 1390
John, lord Ross	- - 1390	Robert, baron Seales	- - 1394
Ralph, lord Nevill	- - 1390	Robert, baron Darcy	- - 1394

Henry, baron Percy	-	-	1397	Carew, lord Carew	-	-	1434
Edmund, lord Grey	-	-	1399	Reginald, lord De La Warr	-	-	1434
John, lord Plantagenet	-	-	1407	Richard, lord Hastings	-	-	1434
Thomas, lord Plantagenet	-	-	1409	Robert, lord Poynings	-	-	1434
Henry, lord Scroop	-	-	1411	Lewis, chancellor of France	-	-	1437
John, lord Lovel	-	-	1412	Edward, lord Bergavenny	-	-	1437
William, lord Ferrers	-	-	1413	George, lord Latimer	-	-	1437
William, lord Zouch	-	-	1413	Thomas, lord Scales	-	-	1440
Gayland, lord Doves	-	-	-	John, lord Lisle	-	-	1444
Barnard, lord Delamote	-	-	1413	John, lord viscount Beaumont	-	-	1445
Baruard, lord Mountferant	-	-	1413	Thomas, lord Ross	-	-	1445
John, lord Willoughby	-	-	1414	Welles, lord Welles	-	-	1445
Henry, lord Fitz Hugh	-	-	1414	Richard, lord De La Warr	-	-	1458
Thomas, lord Maltravers	-	-	1414	Henry, lord Fitz Hugh	-	-	1460
Richard, lord Bergavenny	-	-	1415	Humphrey, lord Stafford	-	-	1460
John, lord Roos	-	-	1420	William, lord Hastings	-	-	1460
John, lord Grey	-	-	1420	Thomas, lord Stanley	-	-	1466
Humphrey, lord Stafford	-	-	1423	Richard, lord Dacre	-	-	1466
Lewis, lord Bourchier	-	-	1423	William, lord Herbert	-	-	1466
John, lord Scroop	-	-	1425	Walter, lord Ferrers	-	-	1466
Robert, lord Ross	-	-	1425	Robert, lord Morley	-	-	1469
William, lord Zouch	-	-	1425	Anthony, lord Rivers	-	-	1476
William, lord Lovel	-	-	1425	John, lord en Godsckalk Cort	-	-	1607
William, lord Harrington	-	-	-	William, lord Cranborn	-	-	1607
Thomas, lord Carew	-	-	-	William, lord Eure	-	-	1607
Walter, lord Fitz Walter	-	-	1425	John, lord Hunsdon	-	-	1607
John, lord Talbot	-	-	1426	Knolles, lord Knolles	-	-	1607
John, lord Grey	-	-	1426	James, lord Hay	-	-	1607
John, lord Dudley	-	-	1431	Sanker, lord Sanker	-	-	1607
Richard, lord Strange	-	-	1434	William, lord Burghley	-	-	1607
Edmund, lord Ferrers	-	-	1434	William, lord Craven	-	-	1632

## LORD MAYORS-

Sir John Percival	-	-	1499	Sir John Swinnerton	-	-	1613
Sir Stephen Jenings	-	-	1509	Sir John Goo	-	-	1625
Sir Henry Hobbblethorne	-	-	1547	Sir Robert Ducie	-	-	1631
Sir Thomas White	-	-	1554	Sir Abr. Reynardson	-	-	1649
Sir Thomas Offley	-	-	1557	Sir William Bolton	-	-	1667
Sir William Harper	-	-	1562	Sir William Turner	-	-	1669
Sir Thomas Rowe	-	-	1569	Sir Patience Ward	-	-	1681
Sir Robert Lee	-	-	1603	Sir William Pritchard	-	-	1683
Sir Leonard Halliday	-	-	1606	Sir William Ashurst	-	-	1694
Sir William Craven	-	-	1611				

Of the worthies who have belonged to this company, there is none more deserving of record than Sir John Hawkwood, not only as a merchant taylor, but a taylor by trade : he was usually styled *Johannes Acutus*, either from the sharpness of his wit, his sword, or his needle. He had "a soul above buttons," and as Fuller says of him, "he turned his needle into a sword, and his thimble into a shield." He was a native of Sible Hedingham in Essex, son of a tanner, and bound apprentice to a taylor in London. He was pressed for a soldier, and serving abroad under Edward III., by his valour and spirit attracted the notice of that monarch at the battle of Poitiers, who elevated him from the ranks, and knighted him. On the peace in 1360, he associated himself with several other brave Englishmen, like himself soldiers of fortune, and became leader of the celebrated band, called *Tarde venus*, or "late comers." After ravaging France, he procured a body of Englishmen, about 6000 in number, to range themselves under his banner, in aid of marquis Montserrat, against the duke of Milan. After serving that nobleman successfully, he joined the duke of Milan in his war against Mantua, and being equally fortunate and distinguished, he received the hand of the rich Domitia, the duke's niece, in marriage, by whom he had a son named John, naturalized in 1406 by Henry IV. Hawkwood however quitted the Milanese, and drew his sword for the Florentines. He fought against the Pisanese for the Florentines, and against the Florentines for the Pisanese, and fortune always favoured the cause for which he combatted. He assisted pope Gregory XII. in recovering the revolted cities of Provence, and was rewarded with the governorship of five towns. He next fought again for Edward III. and finished his days in the pay of the Florentines, dying full of years and renown, at Florence in 1394, and was buried in the cathedral, by order of the state, and his figure on horseback, painted *al fresco* on the walls, by the celebrated Paolo Uccelli, is still to be seen, with this inscription :

"Johannes Acutus, eques Britannicus ætatis duæ cautissimus et rei militaris peritissimus, habitus est."

A monument was erected by his executors, in the parish church of his native place, mentioned by Mr. Morant, in his account of Essex.

Sir Richard Blackwell, fellow apprentice of sir John Hawkwood,

was knighted by Edward III. for his valour as a soldier, but he followed his trade, and founded the hall of which we have given an account in Bassishaw Ward.

John Speed, was a Cheshire taylor, and free of this company, whose merit as a historian is generally acknowledged. His maps, which were justly esteemed, were the first set ever published in England, and his "History of Great Britain," was, in its kind, incomparably more complete than all the histories of his predecessors. He died 28th July, 1629.

John Stow was also a merchant taylor, and taylor, for an account of whom we refer to our Aldgate Ward.

It would exceed our limits, were we to enumerate at length the number of "illustrious and distinguished taylors" who have belonged to this company. The author of "Anson's Voyages," Mr. Benjamin Robins; Mr. Robert Hill, the celebrated Hebraist; and Mr. Thomas Woolman, taylor and quaker, who projected the abolition of the slave trade, which he aided by his writings and exertions; must close our list.

This company expends upwards of three thousand pounds per annum in charities, and for benevolent purposes.

Before we commence our description of the most important building in this ward, we must again refer to our intelligent old friend John Stow. "West," says he, "from the church, (St. Christopher) have yee Scalding Alley, of old time called Scalding house, or Scalding wicke, because the ground (for the most part) was then employed by poulterers, that dwelled in the High Street, from the stockes market to the great conduit. Their poulterie, which they sold at the stalles, were scalded there; the street doth yet beare the name of Poultrie, and the poulterers are but lately departed from thence into the other streets, as into Grasse-street, and the end of St. Nicholas flesh shambles.

"This scalding wicke, is the farthest part of Broad Street Ward, and is (by the water called Wallbrooke,) parted from Cheap Ward."

At the extremity of this ward, occupying a space surrounded by five streets, viz.—Bank Buildings, Princes Street, Threadneedle Street, Bartholomew Lane, and Lothbury, is the magnificent and extensive edifice, the BANK OF ENGLAND. The south or principal

front of the old building, was composed of a centre building, eighty feet in height, of the Ionic order, raised on a rustic basement; and two wings, each ornamented with a colonnade of double Corinthian columns, with recesses between. At the extremities of each wing, was an angular pediment, with a circular niche containing well executed busts. These wings, added to the original designs of Mr. Sampson, did not well accord, being appendages of a more frippery taste than was congenial with the chaste plan of the centre.

This entire front has been altered within the last few years, under the superintendence, and from the designs of, Mr. Soane; and however criticism, or illiberality, may deny the taste which dictated the alterations, neither can deny the uniformity which has been given to the whole, and cavillers should contemplate how much more difficult it is to harmonize existing incongruities, than to plan and execute an entirely new work, in which there is nothing to remove, destroy, or conceal, but in which taste may revel without controul, and judgment may determine without obstacle. The present façade consists also of a centre and two wings. The former consists of three compartments, with narrow indentions in the stucco work. At the centre of the basement story, is an arched entrance, and a smaller one on each side, beyond each of which are two semicircular niches, or blank windows.

In the second story or compartment, are seven square windows, surmounted by a frieze of the Grecian order, supported by eight fluted Corinthian columns, with handsome but peculiar capitals. Above the cornice is a blocking course, along which, immediately over the columns, are the small bases termed acroteria, having round tops and enrichments on the sides.

The third or upper compartment has seven windows, between each of which, and at the extremities, are centres corresponding with the columns, and acroteria. The whole is crowned with a cornice and blocking course, surmounted by fine central vases, and at each extremity is an angular cap. The chimneys are formed of six twisted pillars of the Doric order, and are certainly as ornamental as such unseemly terminators of a building can be made.

The wings and other parts of the building have been correspondingly designed and executed; but as we deem too close an archi-

tectural description of the whole, would not only be useless but wearisome, we shall not detail "critically and scientifically" that which, without accompanying drawings, would disgust one half our readers, and be inexplicable to the other.

The principal entrance is on the south from Threadneedle-street, leading into a paved court, which communicates with every office belonging to this vast establishment.

Before the improvements effected by the present architect, many offices connected by branches of business were widely apart, and the access difficult and inconvenient. On the recommendation and by the arrangement of Mr. Soane, the whole has been brought to a simple and concordant method and plan, and by his system a communication has been made from the main southern entrance through the building into Lothbury, by which a ready access is afforded to the governor's and deputy-governor's rooms, the waiting room, the treasury, secretary's office, the cash-book office, drawing office, cashier's office, bullion and chancery office, &c. From the secretary's office is a passage leading to the bank-note, land-tax redemption, loan, accountant's, and other offices. On the left hand of the quadrangle at the main entrances is the dividend office; and this communicates with several other offices, including the armoury and the barrack.

On the right hand of the quadrangle, up the steps, is a passage leading to the Rotunda, which is generally crowded by brokers and persons effecting transfers of stock, &c.; and close to this are the three per cent. offices, and unclaimed dividend offices.

The principal suite of rooms is on the basement story, beneath which are many rooms; though the principal part is the hall, the front of which is a fine specimen of Corinthian architecture, having an angular pediment, in the tympanum of which is a fine figure, in alto-relievo, of Britannia, with her spear and shield, and at her feet a cornucopia from which guineas are pouring. It is part of Sampson's original design, altered by sir Robert Taylor. The interior of the hall is seventy-nine feet long and forty broad; it is wainscotted to the height of eight feet, and the ceiling ornamented with fretwork. In this hall is a fine marble statue of William III. On the pedestal is the following Latin inscription:—

R R

OB  
 LEGIBUS VIM,  
 JUDICIIS AUCTORITATEM,  
 SENATUI DIGNITATEM  
 CIVIBUS UNIVERSIS JURA SUA  
 TAM SACRA, QUAM CIVILIA RESTITUTA  
 ET ILLUSTRISSIMÆ DOMUS HANOVERIANÆ  
 IN IMPERIUM BRITANNICUM SUCCESSIONE  
 POSTERIS CONFIRMATA  
 OPTIMO PRINCIPI  
 GULIELMO TERTIO  
 CONDITIONI SUO  
 GRATO ANIMO POSUIT, DICAVITQUE  
 HUIUS ÆRARIJ SOCIETAS  
 A.C. MDCCXXXIV. HARUMQUE ÆDIUM I.

*Thus Translated.*

For restoring efficacy to the Laws, authority to the Courts of Justice, dignity to the Parliament, to all his subjects their Religion and Liberties, and confirming these to posterity by the succession of the illustrious House of Hanover to the British Throne, to the best of Princes, WILLIAM the THIRD, Founder of the Bank, this Corporation, from a sense of gratitude, has erected this statue, and dedicated it to his memory, in the year of our Lord 1734, and the first year of this building.

The clock, in a building immediately over this hall or drawing office, is a very ingenious piece of mechanism, and intended, as it fully does, to obviate the difficulty experienced in the various stock offices from the difference of clocks. This, with the dials at the Bank, cannot occur, for the hands of all are moved by one piece of machinery, and the whole, sixteen in number, indicate the precisely similar hour and second. The communication between the machinery and the hands is made by means of brass rods, arranged within the roof, and thence continued to the different apartments in the offices. The length of the whole of these various rods is nearly 700 feet, which weigh at least six hundred weight. There are two hundred wheels in motion, the principal weight is about 350 pounds, and the clock is wound up twice a week. It also strikes the quarters and hours on large bells.

The rotunda is a spacious circular room with a lofty dome, fifty-seven feet in diameter, crowned by a lantern, the divisions in which are formed by caryatides.

The court room is very beautiful; the architecture is of the com-

posite order, designed by sir Robert Taylor in one of his happiest moods. At the east and west ends are double pillars, detached from the wall, surmounted by enriched arches, supporting an elegantly ornamented ceiling. The windows are tastefully formed in the Venetian style, and open into the church-yard of St. Christopher, which now forms a pleasant area with trees and plants, surrounded by specimens of stately architecture, the work of the same artist. On the north side are three superb chimney pieces of variegated and statuary marble. At the west end of this room are folding doors, opening into an octagon committee room, the chimney-piece of which is also of rich marble, and over it is a fine half-length of William III. in armour.

The governor's room is square, and has a large painting of the Bank, Bank-Buildings, Cornhill, and the Royal Exchange, by Marlow. This apartment has an intersected ceiling, with semicircular windows near the roof. The chimney-piece is of statuary marble, above which is a very large mirror.

In the anti-room is an excellent portrait of Mr. Daniel Race, cashier of the Bank, painted by order of the governors, and another half-length portrait of Abraham Newland, esq. chief cashier from 1764 till 1807.

This gentleman was born in the borough of Southwark, about the year 1730, and in 1747, being appointed one of the clerks of the Bank of England, by unremitting assiduity, united to unimpeachable integrity, attained in 1764 the honourable promotion of chief cashier of the Bank of England. His life was one uninterrupted course of attention to the duties of his office, and his greatest happiness was in the performance of his official duties, until his retirement in 1807.

In the waiting room are the busts of Pitt and Fox, by Nollekens.

The chief cashier's office is an apartment of extensive dimensions, constructed without timber, and is in imitation of the temple of the Sun and Moon at Rome. The style of decoration is simple, and the lights are conveyed from large and lofty windows. Connected with this office is a room for the chief cashier, and a small interior office for the more confidential concerns of this department.

The discount-office is near the court room and the pay hall.



The anti-room in which the public have accommodation, is designed from a portion of the remains of Adrian's villa, at Tivoli.

The accountant's office is a spacious room nearly one hundred feet in length, and forty in breadth, well adapted for the purpose for which it was designed. Over this is the bank-note office.

The entrance from Lothbury gives access to the bullion court and consol offices. It has been formed at different periods, and is thus described by Mr. Brayley :

“ This court forms an irregular quadrangle : the brick buildings on the east and west sides are partially marked by open screens, constructed with stones, and consisting of a lofty entablature, surmounted by vases, and supported on fluted columns of the Corinthian order, the bases of which rest on the upper part of a double flight of steps ; these were copied from the beautiful temple of the Sybils near Tivoli. On the south side, forming the entrance into the bullion court, is a magnificent arch and façade, designed on the model of the triumphant arch of Constantine at Rome. The entablature is supported by Corinthian columns, fluted and crowned with statues, emblematical of the four quarters of the globe : the inter-columniations are enriched by basso-relievo in pannels, executed by the late eminent sculptor, T. Banks, Esq. R.A. and allegorically representing the Thames and the Ganges. The great roses in the vaulting of the arch are exact copies from those of the Temple of Mars the Avenger, at Rome. The north side of this court contains the lodge, and other offices. All the buildings in this part of the Bank, and from hence westward to Princes street, have been erected from the designs and under the direction of Mr. Soane.”

From the entrance in Princes-street direct communications are formed to most of the offices, but this entrance is always closed. The entrance is of the Doric order, taken from the most pure and ancient Greek models. The columns, in imitation of the Propylæa at Athens, are posited in three places, thereby making them of different heights, although the diameters are the same. In the two columns next the door may be seen that interpretation of the text of Vitruvius, in which he is supposed to direct columns larger in the middle than at the bottom, and of which examples may be found in Sicily. The centre is furnished with a dome of solid material, neatly and classically decorated. The armoury is a large

square room, containing stands of arms for about six hundred men, for the use of the Bank volunteers. The arms are kept in a state of readiness, and there is every requisite and department of a barrack for the guard of soldiers nightly stationed here to protect the building. In the vaults, which are perfectly fire-proof, are deposited the bullion, bank-books, notes, &c.

The first stone was laid in 1694, and the original building only comprised the present centre building, with the court yard, the hall, and the bullion court, and the buildings which surround it. The eastern wing was added in 1770: the western, extending to Princes-street, and the North front in Lothbury, commenced building in 1789.

In the fourth and sixth years of the reigns of George III. two acts passed, enabling the directors to purchase premises adjoining the buildings, in order to enlarge them; and in the intermediate year, another act passed, which vested the glebe land, parsonage, &c. belonging to the rector of St. Christopher's church, in the governor and company, besides houses and land they had at other times purchased. During the year 1781 they became possessed of the whole of St. Christopher's parish, except seven houses in Princes'-street, and a few offices under the Royal Exchange, and pay five-sixth parts of the parish rates and taxes: still, however, finding themselves restricted for room to carry on their vast concern, and recollecting that in the riots of 1780 the adjoining church was a dangerous fortress, had an attack (which was feared,) been made upon the Bank, the company entered into an agreement with the patron and rector of St. Christopher's church, and under the sanction of Parliament, the site, as we have before stated, became enclosed in the western end of this building, and the parish was united to St. Margaret Lothbury.

It would exceed the limits and intentions of this work, were we to enter extensively into the origin, progress, and various modes of banking, and the history of the Bank of England itself, but as some account is necessary to render the subject we have just described complete and satisfactory, we shall give a comprehensive summary, which we trust will be adequate, though concise.

Banking is of very early origin. In 74th chapter of Genesis we find, that Joseph gathered all the money that was found in the land of Egypt, and laid up the money in Pharaoh's house.

Doubtlessly, in the early state of mankind, before any systems

of government were formed, the mutual exchanges of the necessities of life were made. The hunter gave the produce of his chase for the garment which another made from the skin of an animal, and the seed raised by the industry of the sower was bartered for the equally necessary produce which the ingenuity of another had procured. But as men began to congregate in families, and were endeared to certain spots, when their offspring increased around them, and each devoted himself to some particular object of necessity or convenience, a medium was wanted, which should have value without inconvenient bulk, and be recognised as a means of interchange; and, as sometimes the owner of the slaughtered deer did not want the buskins, or the bow and arrows, which alone another, wanting the animal for food, could offer in exchange, so much the more requisite was the medium which should be equally esteemed and equally serviceable to all, as a never-failing means whereby to acquire what should minister to the wants of mankind, however varied; and thus the metals were introduced as the most proper agents of intercourse, and by which all exigencies could be promptly and sufficiently supplied. But it was found, as families grew into societies, societies multiplied into towns, and towns increased into nations, that the metals were too bulky for the rapid circulation demanded by mercantile intercourse, and the introduction of bills and assignments took place, and the plan being adopted by various governments, paper money was established. However interesting it would be to trace every ramification of this interesting subject, we must only briefly advert to the main points connected with it.

The establishment of Banks, as places of security for the deposit of money, was the necessary consequence of increased trade and wealth. The word Bank (*Bancus*) means a bench or table, and was taken from the mensarii of the Romans. These were tables which were set in public places for the exchange of larger coins for smaller, of commodities for money; and when a tradesman absconded from his creditors, whose money had been entrusted to him, the table\* or bench which he left behind was broken, which

\* Luke, 19 chap. Christ is recorded to have overthrown the tables of the money changers, declaring that his father's house was not a house of merchandize.

was called in French *banquerote*, (*bancus ruptus*) and in our language bankruptcy.

Amongst the moderns, Venice, at one time the first mercantile city in the world, whose princes were merchants, was the earliest state in which a system of banking was adopted, which was generally followed by other nations with so much success. The first bank in this republic was established in the twelfth century, and called the chamber of loans. It was opened for the receipt of a compulsory loan, which the republic pressingly enforced, and paid four per cent. interest. This, the first national bank in Europe, flourished till 1797, when the independence of the state was destroyed by the invasion of the French. In Amsterdam a bank was established in 1609.

The Jews of Lombardy were introduced into England by William I. and settling in London, gave to one of the streets the name it now bears. We have given an account of the persecutions of the Jews, in our description of Aldgate Ward. On their expulsion the goldsmiths monopolized the trade of banking. Their success suggested the establishment of a national bank, but although many suggestions were offered, and plans published, none were adopted until as late as the seventeenth century, when a system was agreed on, which had been formed by an eminent merchant, Mr. William Patterson, for establishing "The Bank of England," for the purpose, as he expressed it, of supplying the exigencies of government, and to save the ministerial people the disgrace of stooping so frequently to solicitations to the London common council, for the borrowing of only one or two hundred thousand pounds upon the credit of the land-tax; as the common council did to the private inhabitants of their wards, going from house to house for the loan of the money." Great opposition was made to this scheme, but at length, all obstacles being removed, in 1694 the Bank was established for the support of public credit, the advantage of commerce, and the prevention of usury; and it was enacted 5 and 6 William and Mary, "That their majesties, by commission under the great seal, might appoint persons to take subscriptions on or before the 1st day of August, 1694, from any persons, natives or foreigners, for raising and paying into the receipt of the exchequer £1,200,000., for the security whereof the yearly sum of £140,000 should be kept apart in the receipt of the exchequer, payable out of the duties of excise; out of which, the

yearly sum of £100,000. should be applied to the use of the subscribers. They were also empowered to incorporate such subscribers under the name and title of "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England," who were restricted, "that they should not borrow more money under their common seal, than the above sum of £1,200,000. unless by act of parliament; that they should not, with the stock of the company, trade by themselves, or suffer any person in trust for them to trade in any sort of goods or merchandize whatsoever, but that they might deal in bills of exchange, and also in buying and selling bullion, gold or silver; or in selling goods mortgaged to them, and not redeemed within three months after the time of such redemption had expired."

This act induced various persons to subscribe on the 5th day of June 1696, at Exeter 'Change, where the books had been opened for that purpose, but excepting the sum of £5000. subscribed by the lords of the treasurer in the name of his majesty, the other subscriptions only amounted to £2000. This was attributable to the offering only 5 per cent. interest, when the interest then obtained on all securities was 8 per cent. But when it was agreed to secure to the company £100,000. per annum out of the receipts of the exchequer, the subscriptions filled in ten days, 25 per cent. was paid as a deposit, the charter granted, and the first corporation was established.

The infancy of the Bank was not so prosperous as it might have been, in consequence of the ill-advised measure being adopted of taking clipped and deteriorated coin at par, in exchange for its own issue of notes, which were consequently at a heavy discount. This gave scope for the epigrammatists and lampooners of the day, who attacked it with pasquinades, and the opposers of the measure had a fine opportunity of praising their own foresight, and decrying the system, by pamphleteering. One of the former was called "The trial and condemnation of the Trustees of the Land Bank at Exeter Exchange, for murdering the Bank of England, at Grocer's Hall," where the business of the Bank was long conducted. Another contained this verse,—

"I'll have a law made,  
None shall set up the trade  
To borrow or lend money,  
But they at Grocer's shop,  
Who are at full stop,  
And neither pay all, nor any."

In the 8th and 9th of William and Mary, an act of Parliament was passed, empowering the governor and company to extend their capital to 2,201,171*l.* 10*s.* This restored its credit so completely, that bank stock rose to a premium of 12 per cent. by which many persons who had bought at the great discount, gained vast fortunes.

The act passed in 1708, for preventing more than six persons engaging in one firm, was of considerable service to the Bank.

By the act passed 7th Anne, the capital was augmented to 4,402,343*l.* and the company advanced 400,000*l.* to government, and in 1714, 1,500,000*l.* more.

In the 3rd George I. the interest of the capital stock was reduced to 5 per cent. to deliver up as many exchequer bills as amounted to two millions, and to accept an annuity of 1,000,000*l.* and it was declared lawful for the Bank to call from their members, in proportion to the amount of capital stock they held, such sums as should in a general court be found necessary, with penalties in case of refusal to pay such calls.

After this the Bank reduced the interest of the two millions lent to the government from five to four per cent. Part of this was redeemed by the government. In 1711 it was enacted, that no person whatsoever should be "governor, deputy governor, or director of the Bank of England and of the East India Company, at the same time. The capital received successive augmentations by various acts of parliament, and in 1763 amounted to nearly five millions and a half. All their affairs progressed well, and its capital stock was more than ten millions when the rebellion of 1745 threatened its stability and prosperity.

On the first alarm numbers rushed to the Bank to cash their notes. It so happened that the Bank had not a very large supply of coin, and some expedient was requisite to gain time, either until the tumult should be appeased, or a supply obtained. The directors therefore paid the notes in silver, and whenever they could, in sixpences, which retarded the operation. But the demands were rather numerous than heavy, and the merchants and bankers in London felt so assured of its stability, that eleven hundred of the most respectable signed a declaration expressive of their confidence in the safety of the Bank, and of their determination to

support its credit by receiving the notes in payments, and circulating them on all occasions.

The charter of the Company being about to expire in 1764, an act of Parliament was passed in 1769, declaring, amongst other enactments, that the company was a body corporate and politic *for ever*, with all the immunities, privileges, &c. granted before to them by all the acts which had passed in the reigns of William and Mary, Anne, and George II.

The riots of 1780 were pregnant with danger to the Bank, and Dr. Johnson asserts, that "had the mob attacked it on the Tuesday, instead of the Wednesday night, they might have carried irrecoverably away whatever they had found." Since that time a guard of soldiers is lodged nightly in the Bank, to protect it. In 1791 the government called for an account of the unclaimed dividends, which had accumulated to £660,000, of which half a million was advanced to government without interest. In 1797 the Bank felt some difficulty in procuring the requisite quantity of specie to meet the demands on them, at a period when the revolutionary spirit bid fair to throw the whole world into confusion and anarchy, and when the notorious Tom Paine contrived, amidst other wicked and malicious designs, to alarm the nation that the finances of Great Britain were at so low an ebb, that insolvency must ensue. The weak and the designing spread the alarm; and when the demands of the public threatened to drain the Bank of its last coin, the directors, on the 24th of July, 1797, waited on Mr. Pitt, then prime minister, to ask, "how far he thought the Bank might go on paying cash, and when he would think it necessary to interfere, before their cash was so reduced as might be detrimental to the immediate service of the state." Mr. Pitt did not hesitate, and at a meeting of the privy council, held two days afterwards, it was declared, "That the directors of the Bank of England should forbear issuing any cash in payment, until the sense of parliament could be taken on the subject." This order was extensively circulated, accompanied by a notice from the secretary of the Bank, "that the general concerns of the Bank were in the most affluent and prosperous condition."

This was an immensely important era with the Bank of England, but it was equally so of exultation, for it appeared on

accurate investigation, that after paying every demand on them, they possessed a clear balance in their favour of 15,513,690*l.* sterling. Until 1759 no bank notes of less value than 20*l.* were in circulation, but in that year 15*l.* and 10*l.* notes were issued, and in 1790 bank-notes for 5*l.* were circulated, and in 1797, 1*l.* and 2*l.* notes were first used, and continued till 1822, when they were withdrawn and cash payments resumed. In 1797 the amount of notes in circulation was 8,640,250*l.* and from that period till 1817, it gradually increased, till in the last year the Bank had actually in circulation bank-notes and post bills to the amount of 30,099,908*l.* In this year the Bank announced that they would give cash for all their 1*l.* and 2*l.* notes, dated previously to January 1816; and so great was the consequent demand, that in two years the gold coin issued amounted to upwards of six millions. It was found that much of this was exported to the continent at a premium, and to such an extent, that out of a new coinage in France of five millions, nearly four millions were made of the exported coin of this country. Parliamentary committees were then appointed, and by their report of May 6, 1819, it appears that on 1st Jan. of that year, the Bank was liable to a claim of 33,894,580*l.* and that it then had government and other securities to the amount of 39,096,900*l.*, leaving a balance in favour of the company of 5,202,320*l.*, exclusive of the debt from government of 14,686,800*l.* payable on the expiration of the charter. Thus the total capital of the Bank exceeds twenty millions. The act called Mr. Peel's bill, limiting the restriction to 1st May, 1822, passed through the Commons 5th April, 1819, and through the Lords the following day, in spite of much opposition. Cash payments were resumed at the appointed day, and have continued, uninterruptedly, to the present time.

“ The stability of the Bank of England is equal to that of the British government. All that it has advanced to the public, must be lost, before its creditors can sustain any loss. No other banking company in England can be established by act of parliament, or can consist of more than six members. It acts not only as an ordinary bank, but as a great engine of state; receiving and paying the greater part of the annuities which are due to the creditors of the public; circulating exchequer bills; and



advancing to Government the annual amount of the land and malt taxes, which are frequently not paid up till some years afterwards. It likewise has upon several different occasions supported the credit of the principal houses, not only in England, but of Hamburg and Holland. Upon one occasion it is said to have advanced for this purpose, in one week, 1,600,000*l.* a great part of it in bullion.\*”

Thus firmly established is the national credit of this kingdom, founded on and protected by the legislative power of the realm,—a security for its continuance, a security for its benefits, a security coeval with, and as durable as, the liberties of the people, which are so closely bound with the permanence of the national bank, that all will co-operate, should any evil menace its prosperity, and unanimously defend its interests from the insidious efforts, or the ambitious projects of a threatening foe.—SEMPER FLOREAT!

\* Dr. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*.

---

*A List of the Aldermen of Broad Street Ward, from 1672 to the present time.*

Sir William Pritchard, elected in 1672; served the office of sheriff in 1673, and that of lord-mayor in 1683.

Sir Joseph Woolfe, elected in 1704; served the office of sheriff the same year.

Sir Gerard Conyers, elected in 1711; served the office of sheriff in 1717, that of lord-mayor in 1723; and was removed to the Ward of Bridge Without.

Sir John Lequesne, elected in 1735; served the office of sheriff in 1740.

Charles Ewer, esq. elected in 1741.

William Bernard, esq. elected in 1742; served the office of sheriff in 1745.

Sir Thomas Rawlinson, elected in 1746; served the office of sheriff in 1749, and that of lord-mayor in 1754.

James Rosseter, esq. elected in 1769.

Benjamin Hopkins, esq. elected in 1773; resigned the same year.

Richard Clark, esq. elected in 1776; served the office of sheriff in 1777, and that of lord-mayor in 1784.

Sir John Perring, bart. elected in 1798; served the office of sheriff in 1800, that of lord-mayor in 1803; is the present alderman of this Ward.

END OF BROAD STREET WARD.

## Candlewick Ward,

DERIVES its name from the street now called Cannon Street, but formerly Candlewick, or Candlewright Street, from the principal portion of the inhabitants being makers of wax and tallow candles. It is bounded on the south by Bridge Within and Dowgate Wards; on the west by Dowgate and Walbrook Wards; on the north by Langbourn Ward; and on the east by Bridge Ward Within. It is divided into the seven precincts of St. Mary Abchurch, St. Clement Eastcheap, St. Martin Orgars, St. Lawrence Pounteney, St. Leonard Eastcheap, and the east and west precincts of St. Michael Crooked Lane. The government consists of an alderman and eight common councilmen, including the deputy, with seven constables, thirteen inquest men, and a beadle.

The principal streets are, Great Eastcheap, and part of Cannon Street, as far as Suffolk Lane on the south, and between Abchurch and St. Swithin's Lane on the west side of the street, with many courts and alleys, and parts of the principal lanes leading therefrom.

There were, previously to the great fire in 1666, five parish churches in this Ward, but St. Lawrence Pounteney and St. Martin Orgars not being rebuilt after that event, there are at present only three, viz. St. Michael Crooked Lane; St. Clement Eastcheap; and St. Mary Abchurch.

On the south side of Eastcheap is St. Michael's (or Miles) Lane, in which is the church of St. Michael Crooked Lane, so called

from its dedication to the archangel St. Michael, and its situation at the corner of Crooked Lane. This church is of a very ancient foundation, John de Borham appearing to have been rector thereof in the year 1304, at which time the church was "but a homely thing, standing upon part of that ground, which was a filthy plot, by reason of the butchers in Eastcheap, who made the same their laystall" and slaughter houses.

W. de Burgo gave two messuages to that church, in Candlewick Street, 1317. John Loveken, stock-fish-monger, foure times mayor, builded (in the same ground) this faire church of St. Michael, and was there buried in the quire under a faire tombe, with the images of him and his wife in alabaster; the said church hath been since increased with a new quire, and side chapels of Sir W. Walworth, stock-fish-monger, maior, sometime servant to the said John Loveken. Also the tombe of Loveken was removed, and a flat stone of gray marble, garnished with plates of copper, laid on him.

"This William Walworth is reported to have slain Jack Strawe: but Jack Strawe being afterwards taken, was first adjudged by the said maior, and then executed by the loss of his head, in Smithfield. True it is, that this William Walworth, being a man wise, learned, and of an incomparable manhood, arrested Wat Tylar, a presumptuous rebell, upon whom no man durst lay hand, whereby he delivered the king and kingdome from most wicked tyranny of traytors. The maior arrested him on the head with a sound blow; whereupon Wat Tylar furiously strooke the maior with his dagger, but hurt him not, by reason he was well armed. The maior having received his stroke, drew his basillard, and grievously wounded Wat in the neck, and withall gave him a great blow on the head; in the which conflict an esquire of the king's house, called John Cavendish, drew his sword and wounded Wat twice or thrice, even to the death; and Wat, spurring his horse, cryed to the commons to revenge him: the horse bare him about eight foot from the place, and then he fell downe half dead: and by and by, they which attended on the king, environed him about, so as he was not seen of his company; many of them thrust him in divers places of his body, and drew him into the hospital of St.

Bartholomew, from whence againe the maior caused him to be drawn into Smithfield, and there to bee beheaded. In reward of this service (the people being dispersed) the king commanded the maior to put a basenet on his head : and the maior requesting why he should so do, the king answered, hee being much bound unto him, would make him knight. The maior answered, that hee was neither worthy nor able to take such an estate upon him; for hee was but a merchant, and had to live by his merchandise oply. Notwithstanding, the king made him to put on his basenet, and then, with a sword in both his hands, hee strongly strooke him on the necke, as the manner was then. And the same day he made three other citizens and aldermen knights (for his sake) in the same place. The king gave to the maior £100 land by yeere, and to the others £40 land yeerely, to them and their heirs for ever.

“ After this, in the same yeere, the said sir William Walworth founded in the said parish church of St. Michael, a colledge, of a master, and nine priests or chaplains, and deceasing 1385, was there buried in the north chapell by the quire : but his monument being (amongst others, by bad people) defaced in the reigne of Edward VI., and againe since revived by the Fishmongers, for lacke of knowledge whatsoever before had beene written on this epitaph, they followed a fabulous booke, and wrote Jack Strawe, instead of Wat Tylar : a great error, meet to be reformed there, and elsewhere, and therefore have I the more at large discoursed of this matter.

“ It hath also been, and is now growne to a common opinion, that in reward of this service done by the said William Walworth against the rebell, that king Richard added to the armes of this city a sword or dagger, whereof I have read no record, but to the contrary I finde, that in the fourth yeere of Richard II., in a full assembly made in the upper chamber of the Guildhall, summoned by this William Walworth, then maior, as well of aldermen as of the common councell in every ward, for certain affairs concerning the king, it was there by common consent agreed and ordained that the old seale of the office of the maioraltye of the city, being very small, old, unapt, and uncomely for the honour of the city, should be broken, and one other new should bee had, which the said maior commanded to be made artificially, and honourable; for

the exercise of the said office thereafter, in place of the other. In which new seale, besides the images of Peter and Paul, which of old were rudely engraven, there should bee under the feet of the said images, a shield of the armes of the said city, perfectly graven, with two lines supporting the same, and two sergeants of armes, in the other part one and two tabernacles, in which, above should stand two angels, between whom (above the said images of Peter and Paul) should be set the glorious Virginia. This being done, the old seale of the office was delivered to Richard Odiham, chancellor, who brake it, and in place thereof was delivered the new seale to the said maior, to use in his office of maioraltye, as occasion should require. This new seale seemeth to bee made before William Walworth was knighted, for he is not there intituled sir as afterwards he was; and certaine it is, that the same new seale then made, is now in use, and none other; in that office of the-maioraltye. Which may suffice to answer the former fable, without shewing of any evidence sealed of the old seale, which was the crosse and sword of St. Paul, and not the dagger of sir William Watworth.\*

On the monument of sir William Walworth, were the following lines, preserved by Weaver, in his "Funeral Monuments."

Here under lyeth a man of fame,  
 William Walworth, called by name,  
 Fishmonger he was in life-time here;  
 And twice lord-mayor, as in books appear;  
 Who, with courage stout, and manly might,  
 Slew Wat Tyler in king Richard's sight:  
 For which act done, and true intent,  
 The king made him knight, incontinent,  
 And gave him arms, as here you see,  
 To declare his fact and chivalry.  
 He left this life the year of our Lord  
 Thirteen hundred four score three and odd.

Weaver also records the following pithy epitaph, which is as

\* Stowe.

concisely comprehensive as the greatest hater of prolixity could desire.

Here lyeth wrapt in clay,  
The body of William Wray :  
I have no more to say.

A severe accident occurred to the old church on the 5th of July 1560. Two men came to Crooked Lane to purchase guns, one of which burst on being tried, and some of the sparks unfortunately flying into the house of Adrian Arten, a Dutchman, residing there, set fire to a barrel of gunpowder, which exploding, destroyed five houses, threw down great part of the church wall, and broke all the windows ; besides killing eight men and one woman, many others, being severely wounded, died within a week.

This church was entirely destroyed by the fire of 1666, and the present church built in 1688 from the design of sir Christopher Wren. The advowson of the living was anciently vested in the prior and convent of Canterbury, with whom it remained till 1408, since which time it has belonged to the archbishop of that see, and is one of his thirteen peculiars in the city.

The church is a plain stone-built structure, enlightened by a series of large arched windows. The tower, which is at the west end, is carried square to a considerable height, and the uppermost window in the centre of each face is decorated with a head, and ornamental festoons ; hence, instead of a balustrade, is a range of open work of the Gothic kind, with vases at the corners. From within this part, the tower rises circular, diminishing in three stages, with an open buttress rising from each corner of the square tower to the top of the first stage ; from this buttress rises a large scroll which extends to the top of the second, and a smaller to the top of the third stage, above which rises a short round spire of a peculiar kind, swelling out at the bottom, and then rounding off to a small height, when it is terminated by a gilt ball and vane. The length of this church is seventy-eight feet, its breadth forty-six feet, height to the roof thirty-two feet, and to the top of the pinnacle one hundred feet.

The interior, which is very plain, is nearly square. The west

entrance is fronted by a porch, above which is the organ. It is carved very handsomely, as is a similar porch at the south entrance.

In the church-yard is the following pithy epitaph on a tablet :

"Here lieth the body of Robert Preston, late drawer at the Boar's Head Tavern, in Great Eastcheap, who departed this life March 16th, A.D. 1730, aged 27 years.

Bacchus, to give the toping world surprise,  
Produced *one sober* son, and here he *lies* ; \*  
Tho' nurs'd among full hogsheads, he defied  
The charms of wine, as well as other pride.  
Oh ! reader, if to justice thou'rt inclined,  
Keep honest Preston daily in thy mind.  
He drew good wine, took care to fill his pots,  
Had sundry virtues, that outweigh'd his spots :  
You that on Bacchus have the like dependance,  
Pray copy Bob, in measure and attendance.

There are no other monuments commanding attention.

At the south-east end of Clement's Lane, at the western extremity of Eastcheap, is the parish church of St. Clement Eastcheap, dedicated to St. Clement, a disciple of the apostle Peter, and bishop of Rome, A.D. 93, and it received the addition of Eastcheap from its situation, and to distinguish it from other churches dedicated to the same saint.

St. Clement was born at Rome, and becoming a disciple of St. Peter the apostle, by his piety and learning made many converts to the Christian faith, and was banished by the emperor Trajan to the Chersonesus, beyond Pontus, to dig in the marble quarries, and labour in the mines, where he found several of his own persuasion, who felt themselves elated by the sight and conversation of so good a man. His eminence was so great even in this place, that his doctrine became well attended, and his religion attracted the multitude to such a degree, as to cause the demolition of every monument of Paganism. Persecution by the emperor was the consequence : but though many suffered death for their faith, the Christian religion increased ; which so incensed Trajan against

\* Query ?—The man or his epitaph ?

St. Clement, that to strike terror into his followers, he was taken in a ship, and thrown into the sea, with an anchor tied about his neck, that his disciples might not discover the body ; we forbear to say how it was afterwards found, because to those persons who are not blessed with very much and true faith, such things might appear incredible, and we do not chuse to give facts for debate and cavil.

The date of its foundation is uncertain, but William de Southlee appears to have been rector of it prior to the year 1309 ; and before the dissolution of religious houses, it was in the gift of the abbot and convent of St. Peter's, Westminster. But in the first year of her reign, queen Mary gave the advowson of the rectory thereof to the bishop of London, whose successors have continued patrons of it to the present period.

The old church was destroyed in the conflagration of 1666, and rebuilt in 1686, at an expense of nearly £4,500, from the design of sir Christopher Wren. The structure is plain, built of dark bricks, with all the angles of the building rusticated. It is of the composite order, with a square tower of three stories, finished with a cornice and balustrade. The length is sixty-four feet, the breadth forty feet, the height of the roof thirty-four feet, and that of the tower eighty-eight feet.

The interior is light and handsome, with a highly ornamented altar and screen. The monuments are not remarkable.

Near the south end of Abchurch Lane, which is on the north side of Cannon Street, is the parish church of St. Mary Abchurch, so called from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and Upchurch or Abchurch, from standing on elevated ground. It is of very ancient foundation. Stow records the monument of William Jawdrell, tailor, 1440 ; and Simon de Winchcombe founded a chantry in the 19 Richard II. 1396. In 1448 the patronage of this rectory was vested in the prior and canons of St. Mary Overy's, but coming to the crown in the reign of queen Elizabeth, her majesty in 1568 granted the perpetual advowson to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, with whom it still remains.

The old church was destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, and the present building erected in 1688 under the superintendence of sir Christopher Wren, at an expence of nearly £5000. The south front of the church abuts on a paved court, and the west



front on an alley leading to Sherborne Lane. It is a large brick building, strengthened at the angles with rustic quoins of stone, and uniformly built with three windows on each side, except on the northern, which being built against, has none; the middle window rising higher, takes up the space above, while the others, which are smaller, have round windows over them; the windows and door-cases are of stone. The roof is slated, and rises in a cupola, with four circular windows. The tower is square, consists of four stories, built like the body, of brick, and with its angles similarly strengthened by stone rustica. In the centre of each square is a window with ornamented key-stones to each, and the whole terminates in a parapet, above which rises a dome covered with lead, on the summit of which is a plain spire, supported by a lantern base, and surmounted by a ball and cross with a vane on it.

The length of this church is sixty-three feet, its breadth sixty, height of the roof fifty-one, and that of the steeple one hundred and forty feet.

This church has perhaps the most imposingly striking interior of any building of a similar nature in the metropolis. The dome is painted in colours depicting the minstrels of heaven, some singing the praises of God, others in postures of adoration or playing on musical instruments. In the centre is a large radiance, within which is the name of God, in Hebrew characters. There are paintings of eight female figures, done in imitation of stone, representing martyrs. The wood carving claims much merit. The screen at the altar is elegantly and symbolically decorated, and is ornamented with a vast quantity of Gibbon's beautiful carving: amongst the most striking parts is a pelican feeding her young from the blood of her bosom, and surmounted by minutely and exquisitely wrought flowers, fruit, leaves, tendrils of grapes, ears of corn, &c. and which excite wonder and admiration, by the taste and delicacy with which they are wrought, and by which the workmanship is rendered superior to the material. The font claims our particular notice, consisting of a basin of white marble, to which are attached the heads of four cherubims. The cover of the font is a square temple with a niche or tabernacle at each side, in which are the effigies of the four Evangelists. In fact, the interior of this church challenges universal admiration, and although a little bad

taste is occasionally visible in its decorations, yet in architectural ornament it may be offered as a splendid specimen of an ecclesiastical edifice.

There is a monument of white marble to the memory of sir Patience Ward, lord-mayor in 1681, and of his lady.

The church of St. Martin Orgar stood on the east side of St. Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, and was so denominated from its dedication to St. Martin, and from Ordgarus, who was supposed to be the founder of it. It was a rectory of very ancient foundation, for by the register of Ralph Diceto, dean of St. Paul's, we learn that Ordgarus, with the consent of his wife and sons, granted this church, and that of St. Botolph's Billingsgate, to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's in 1181, with whom it still remains, and since the union of this parish to that of St. Clement, they present to the living alternately with the Bishop of London.

The remains of this church being found capable of repair after the fire of 1666, a body of French protestants, in communion with the church of England, obtained a lease of the tower, and ruinous nave, from the minister and church-wardens, which being confirmed by parliament, they repaired it, and converted it into a place of worship for their own use. This church was taken down in 1826, and the site is marked by a low wall and railings. The porch still remains, and forms the entrance to the burial ground.

On the west side of Lawrence Pounteney Lane, was the parish church of St. Lawrence Pounteney or Poulteney, so called from the saint, and from its great benefactor sir John Poulteney, lord mayor in the years 1330, 1331, 1333, and 1336, who founded a college of Jesus and Corpus Christi, in the ancient church, for a master, warden, thirteen priests, and four choristers : which was confirmed by Edward III. in 1346.

The patronage of this church and college was in its own chaplains, until the dissolution of the college, which was valued at £79. 17s. 11d. when it came to the crown ; and was granted by queen Elizabeth, to Edward Dorening and Roger Rant, to be held of her and her successors, as an appendage of the manor of East Greenwich, paying a fee-farm rent of four pounds six shillings and nine-pence a year to the crown, and ten pounds, annually, to a stipendary priest serving the cure there. Soon afterwards, the

parishioners purchased the grant for one hundred and forty pounds, by which means they obtained the advowson of the curacy, to which (since the parish has been annexed to that of St. Mary Abchurch) they present, alternately with Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. The site is now used as a burial ground.

We must not omit an epitaph, which was in this old church, on "a very faire stone, and fairly placed in the south isle and body of the church," as it may be a source of emulation to some of the blue stocking ladies of the present day, in their intellectual strides towards perfect knowledge :—

" Every christian heart seeketh to extoll  
The glory of the Lord, our onely redeemer,  
Wherefore dame Fame must needs inroll  
Paul Withypoll his childe, by love and nature,  
Elizabeth the wife of Emanuel Lucar,  
In whom was declared the goodnesse of the Lord,  
With many high virtues, which truly I will record.

She wrought all needle-workes, that women exercise,  
With pen, frame, or stoole, all pictures artificiall,  
Curious knots or trailes what fancy could devise,  
Beasts, birds, or flowers, even as things naturall:  
Three manner hands could she write, them faire all,  
To speake of algorisme, or accounts, in every fashion,  
Of women, few-like, (I think) in all this nation.

Dame Cunning her gave a gift right excellent,  
The goodly practice of her science musicall,  
In divers tongues to sing, and play with instrument,  
Both viall and lute and also virginall;  
Not onely upon one, but excellent in all.  
For all other virtues belonging to nature,  
God her appointed a very perfect creature.

Latine and Spanish, and also Italian,  
She spake, write, and read, with perfect utterance,  
And for the English she the garland won  
In dame Prudence schoole, by Grace's purveyance,  
Which clothed her with virtues from naked ignorance.  
Reading the Scriptures to judge light from to darke,  
Directing her faith to Christ, the onely marke."

"The said Elizabeth deceased the 29th day of October An. Dom. 1537.  
Of yeeres not fully 27."

Alas ! we may moralize, as Hamlet over Yorick's skull, upon the uncertainty of life, whilst we observe that this accomplished woman was cut off in early bloom,—

“ Ere yet the promise of the early bud  
Had ripened into fulness.”

Great Eastcheap begins at the top of Fish Street Hill, and runs westward as far as Clement's Lane, (where Cannon Street begins,) and took its name originally from a market kept here to serve the east part of the city ; which market was removed to Leadenhall, and by the early accounts of Eastcheap Market, and its vicinity to the ferry, or Roman *trajectus* over the Thames, we have every reason to conjecture this to be one of the first markets in London, even in the time of the Romans, in which state it long remained, especially for victuals, as we may learn from the following song, called the London\* Lickpenny, made in the reign of Henry V. which is only referred to by Stow, but, as pointing out the state of London at an early period, and as a specimen of the language and poetry of the times, is deserving of preservation, and has been copied from the Harleian MS.S. in the British Museum.

#### LONDON LYCKPENY.

A Ballad compyled by Dan John Lydgate Monke of Berry,  
about yeres agoe ; and now newly oversene and amended.

“ To London once my steps I bent,  
Where trouth in po-wyse should be faynt ;  
To Westmynster ward I forthwith went  
To a man of law to make complaynt :  
I sayde for Mary's love, that holy saynt,  
Pity the poore that would procede ;  
But for lacke of mony I cold not spede.

“ And as I thrust the pence among,  
By froward chaunce my hood was gone,  
Yet for all that I staid not long  
Tyll at the kynge bench I was come :

• Lyckpenny is doubtlessly meant for Lackpenny.

Before the judge I kneeled anon,  
 And prayd him for Gods sake to take heede;  
 But for lack of money I myght not spede.

" Beneth them sat clarkes a great rout,  
 Which fast dyd wryte by one assent ;  
 There stode up one and cryed about  
 Rychard, Robert, and John of Kent :  
 I wyst not well what this man ment,  
 He cryed so thycke there indede ;  
 But he that lackt mony myght not spede.

" Unto the common place I yode thoo,  
 Where sat one with a silken hoodē ;  
 I did hym reverence, for I ought to do so,  
 And told my case as well as I coud,  
 How my goods were defrauded me by falshood ;  
 I gat not a man of his mouth for my meed,  
 And for lack of mony I myght not spede.

" Unto the Rolls I gat me from thence,  
 Before the clarkes of the chauncerye ;  
 Where many I found earning of pence,  
 But none at all once regarded me:  
 I gave them my playnt uppon my knee,  
 They lyked it well, when they had it rede ;  
 But lacking mony I could not be speed.

" In Westmynster-hall I found out one  
 Which went in a long gown of Raye,  
 I crouched and kneeled before him anon,  
 For Mary's love of help I him praye ;  
 I wot not what thou meanest gan he say ;  
 To get me thence he did me bede,  
 For lack of money I cold not spede.

" Within this hall neither ryche nor yett poor  
 Wold do for me ought although I shold dye ;  
 Which seing I gat me out of the doore,  
 Where Flemynge began on me for to cry,  
 Master what will you copen or by ;  
 Fine felt hatts or spectacles to reede,  
 Lay down your sylver, and here you may spede.

" Then to Westminster gate I presently went,  
 When the sun was at hyghe pryme ;  
 Cokes to me they took good entent  
 And profered me bread with ale and wyne ;  
 Rybbs of befe both fat an ful fyne,  
 A fayre cloth they gan for to sprede,  
 But wantyng mony I might not be spede.

" Then unto London I dyd me hye,  
 Of all the land it beareth the pryse ;  
 Hot pescods one began to crye,  
 Strawberry ripe and cherries in the ryste :  
 One bad me come nere and by some spyce,  
 Peper and saforne they gan me bede,  
 But for lacke of money I might not spede.

" Then to the Chepe I began me drawne,  
 Where much people I saw for to stande ;  
 One offred me velvet silke and lawne,  
 Another taketh me by the haunde,  
 Here is Paris thred the finest in the launde,  
 I never was used to such things in dede,  
 And wanting money I might not spede.

" Then went I forth by London stone,  
 Throughout all Canwyke street ;  
 Drapers mutch cloth me ofred anone,  
 Then comes one me cried hot shepes feete ;  
 One cryde makerell ryster grene, other gan greete  
 One bad me by a hood to cover my head,  
 But for want of mouy I might not be sped.

*" Then I hyed me into Esickepe,  
 One cryes rybbs of befe and many a pye ;  
 Pewter potts they clattered on a heap,  
 There was harpe, pye, and mynstrelsyne :  
 Yea by cock, way by cock, some began crye ;  
 Some sang of Jenken and Julyan for there mede,  
 But for lack of mony I might not spede.*

" Then into Cornhyll anon I yode,  
 Where was much stolen gere amonge ;  
 I saw where honge myne own hooode,  
 That I had lost amonge the througe :

To by my own hood I thought it wronge,  
 I knew it as well as I did my crede,  
 But for lack of mony I cold not spede.

"The Taverner took me by the sleeve,  
 Sir sayth he wyll you our wine assay;  
 I answered that can not much me greve,  
 A penny can do no more then it may:  
 I dranke a pynt and for it did pay,  
 Yet sore a hungred from thence I yede,  
 And wanting my money I cold not spede.

"Then hyed I me to Belyngs gate,  
 And one cryed hoo, go we hence;  
 I prayd a barge man for God's sake,  
 That he would spare me my expence:  
 Thou stepst not here quo' he under ij pence,  
 I lyst not yet bestow my almes deede;  
 Thus lacking mony I cold not spede.

"Then I conveyed me into Kent;  
 For of the law would I meddle no more,  
 Because no man to me took entent,  
 I dyght me do as I dyd before:  
 Now Jesus that in Bethlem was bore  
 Save London, and send trew lawyers there mede,  
 For who so wants mony with them shall not spede."

*"Explicit London Lyck penny."*

*Mss. Harl. v. 36J. p. 127, 128*

In Great Eastcheap we tread on classic ground, immortalized by the poet "of all time," the incomparable Shakespeare,—here at No. 2, was the Boar's Head tavern,—the abode of Dame Quickly—the scene of Falstaff's revelries, and of prince Henry's frolicsome exploits. Here did the mad prince lay his schemes for the exposure of the fat knight's cowardice, and enjoying the tale of "the men in buckram suits," who grew in number in the boaster's narrative. Here Pistol's bluster, and Bardolph's rubicund nose gave additional zest to the scene. Here Comus held his court, and sir John was the presiding minister. Here his cry

was, "a cup of sack to make mine eyes look red." In fact, this spot is endeared to us by a thousand pleasing recollections connected with sir John, and prince Hal, that amiable but dissolute prince, and his associates. Taverns have been described by an old writer as "the busy man's recreation, the idle man's business, the melancholy man's sanctuary, and the stranger's welcome;" and a more modern author has "sighed to think how oft he found his warmest welcome at an inn." Although this is to a great extent true, yet taverns have vastly altered in character since each worthy used to exclaim, "Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn? No princes and their hangers-on, no rich heirs with their led captains, no poets with their admirers, no Shakespeares, no Ben Jonsons, no Beaumonts, no Fletchers, no Seldens, no Congreves, Drydens, or Wycherlies, now pass their leisure at a tavern in Aldersgate street, Cornhill, or Eastcheap. And is the present generation a gainer by this hauteur on the part of our modern authors? Certainly not. To what do we owe those fine touches of nature, "which make the whole world "kin?"—those forcible pictures and descriptions so accurately depicted, and so strongly felt, which pervade the works of Shakespeare? The answer is palpable—It is, to his having studied man in every rank of life, that enables him to give the "Anon, sir," of the drawer Francis with as much fidelity as the pomp and circumstance that begets a king. Johnson has said, that "he exhausted worlds and then imagined new;" but this is not so true, as that he made all his ideas come home to the "bosoms and businesses of men," that he sought nature in every grade, and painted as he found her, not in the meretricious garb of high wrought imagery, which would have been "caviare to the multitude," but so closely to her resemblance, that each man starts to find how intimately the workings of his own mind are known and developed by the master hand of the poet. Look at a more modern instance. Sheridan was a man who mixed in every sphere, from the court to the cellar, from the palace to the watch-house. It may be said that he reaped experience dearly, but be it so, still his plays gain the strong hold of our senses, by appealing to the feelings and actions of mankind, of which they are the counterparts: and this depicture of real and not imaginary life, stamps them with the popularity which ensures their immortality



"A tavern," says the writer above quoted, "is a broacher of more news than hogsheads, and more jests than news, which are sucked up here by some spungy brain, and from thence squeezed into a comedy."

The taverns of former times were much used for transacting business; and it is in record that, at the Crown, near the Royal Exchange, it was not unusual, in the course of a single morning, to draw a butt of mountain, or a hundred and twenty gallons, in gills.

Antiquaries have given themselves much trouble to know what sack, the much-loved liquor of Falstaff, was; but as he expressly calls it sherries sack, there can be no doubt but that it was dry sherry, and the French word *sec* dry, corrupted into sack. In an old poem called "Pasquil's Palentia," printed in 1619, sack and sherry are noted throughout as synonymous, every stanza of twelve ending

Give me sack, old sack, boys,  
To make the muses merry,  
The life of mirth, and the joy of the earth,  
Is a cup of old sherry.

The prince of Wales, however, was not the only member of the royal family who frequented the house of Dame Quickly. "In 1410," says Stowe, "the 11th of Henry IV. upon the even of St. John Baptist, the king's sonnes Thomas and John being in Eastcheap at supper, (or rather breakfast, for it was after the watch had broken up, betwixt two and three o'clock after midnight) a great debate happened betweene their men, and other of the court, which lasted an houre, till the maior and sheriffes, with other citizens, appeased the same: for the which, afterwards, the said maior, aldermen, and sheriffes, were called to answer before the king; his sonnes and divers lords being highly moved against the citie. At which time, William Gascoigne, chiefejustice, required the maior and aldermen for the citizens, to put them in the king's grace: whereunto they answered, that they had not offended, but (according to the law) had done their best in stinting debate, and maintaining of the peace: upon which answer the king remitted all his ire, and dismissed them."

On No. 2 in this street, is a stone carving of the

# **BOAR'S HEAD,**



showing the exact site of this far-famed tavern, so redolent of mirth and revelry, and which, when the house was a tavern, was placed over the chimney-piece in the eating room. And on a house nearly opposite Miles's Lane, is another stone bas-relief of a Mermaid, which was probably, in days of yore, another tavern, where the roysterers of the day assembled, and indulged in eating, drinking, singing, &c. Mr. Pennant says, "In the wall of another house is a Swan cut in stone, probably the distinction of another inn." This is here no longer, but is an additional proof that Eastcheap long and late continued to be a noted place for its taverns and cook-shops, of which latter there are now several, to distinguish modern Eastcheap. Reverting again to the tavern society of former days, we find that sir Walter Raleigh formed an intellectual and convivial society of the "Spirits of the Age," called the Mermaid Club, which, said the late Mr. Gifford, "combined more talent and genius perhaps than ever met together before or since." Beaumont, in a poetic epistle to "rare Ben," has described what Fuller terms the "Wit Combats," which in those days took place at this festive meeting, where

—————“there hath been shown  
 Wit able enough to justify the town,  
 For three days past,—wit that might warrant  
 For the whole city to talk foolishly,  
 Till that were cancell'd, and when that was gone  
 We left an air behind us, which alone  
 Was able to make the two next companies  
 Right witty : though but downright fools, more wise.”

Ben Jonson entered heart and soul into these “keen encounters of the wit,” when the tongue was never “sheathed for lack of argument.” But he did not confine his symposia to the Mermaid. He was often at the Devil Tavern, near Temple Bar, and the Swan, at Charing Cross. Much of his inspiration appears to have been due to the potency and frequency of his draughts of sack and canary, and in a MS. preserved at Dulwich, and said to be his journal, he ascribes the failure of some of his pieces to bad wine. “I and my boys drank bad wine at the Devil,” says he. This was not always the case, for in another note he writes, “The first speech in my Cataline, spoken to Sylla’s ghost, was writ after I had parted with my friends at the Devil Tavern ; I had drank well that night, and had brave notions.”

We find in the Spectator, the Tatler, and other essays of that period, (the early part of the last century) many allusions to the tavern meetings of the men of genius of the day, and much mention of Wills’, Buttons, &c. &c. Sir Richard Steele was fond of a tavern, and in one of his letters to his wife, he expressively assures her that he will be with her, not in a quarter or half an hour, but “within half a bottle of wine.” Dr. Johnson, at a still later period, was a frequenter of a tavern, where he used to draw round him his admirers, and dictate to his little senate. Garrick, Hogarth, and other wits too, delighted in the feast of reason and the flow of soul, to which the convivialities of old Slaughter’s and other coffee houses gave rise. Towards the close of the last and the beginning of the present century, a box at the Chapter coffee house was designated the Wittenagemote, on account of the literati who usually assembled in it. But now our taverns are filled in the evening, not with the talented men of the age, not with genius, not with those to whom we can look for learned disquisitions, or witty argument ; but with an assemblage of sear-smoking, long-whiskered dandies ;

attornies clerks, or "haberdashers labourers," who, their hours of business over, assemble here to muddle their brains over gin twist, or some such classical beverage, and then sallying forth at midnight, they reel stupidly home to sleep off the fumes which have overpowered their obtuse intellects ; or roused by liquor to a feeling of disputation, they pugnaciously endeavour to find their way homewards, until some insulted watchman, having broken their heads with his staff, gives them a night's lodging with the refuse of society on the damp stones of the watch-house. The next morning, miserable in appearance, and dejected in spirits, they are brought before the sitting magistrate, who fines and dismisses them, with an admonitory caution, which, however, does not prevent repetitions of the offence. Such are now the results of our tavern meetings—the feast of reason is forgotten in eating and drinking,—and the flow of the bottle supersedes the flow of soul. Authors and poets have degenerated into fine gentlemen, and consequently a sickly sentimentality pervades the dramatic poetry of the day ; nor has the last thirty years produced one tragedy that has held its place on the stage, or merits a second perusal in the closet ; and the most interesting of our theatrical representations are translations from the Vaudevilles of the French, or the Operas of the Germans. Monkeys and melo-dramas usurp the place of the tragic muse, and absurdity passes current for wit. Authors write for profit and not for fame ; and the blackguardism of "Tom and Jerry" is more attractive than the wit and nature of Shakespeare.

Cannon Street, a corruption of Canwick or Candlewick Street, took its name from being he wick or residence of candle makers, whose trade in the days of catholic superstition was one of much occupation and profit in London, till 1548, when by order of Henry VIII. the burning of candles in church on Candlemas day was ordered to be discontinued. In this street, many weavers of woollen cloth, who had been brought from Flanders by Edward III. were settled in business, and were appointed to have their meetings in the church-yard of St. Lawrence Poulteney : whilst the weavers of Brabant assembled for the purposes of commercial intercourse in the church-yard of St. Mary Somerset, Thames Street. "There were then in this citie, weavers of divers sorts, to wit, of drapery, of tapery, and of napery." But this branch of manufacture was

displaced by regular drapers, and is at present not famed as the mart for any particular department of trade, the houses being occupied by tradesmen and merchants of various employments.

In St. Michael's or Miles Lane, was an ancient mansion called the Leaden Porch, belonging to sir Thomas Murston, an eminent knight in the reign of Edward IV. It was afterwards converted into a tavern, well known as the Swan, and famed for its Rhenish wines. There is a large dissenting meeting house here for the use of the Scotch Calvinists. Crooked Lane is very properly so called. It is at present principally inhabited by brush makers, and the manufacturers of fishing tackle, bird cages, &c. In Martin's Lane were formerly many large houses, occupied by merchants and distinguished persons, one of which belonged to the Beauchamp family, and called from them Beauchamp inn. It became subsequently the town residence of Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury.

*A List of the Aldermen of Candlewick Ward, from 1688 to the present time.*

Sir Thomas Lane, elected in 1688; served the office of sheriff in 1693, and that of lord-mayor in 1695.

Sir J. Ward, knt. elected in 1709; served the office of sheriff in 1716, and that of lord-mayor in 1719.

Sir J. Thomson, knt. elected in 1726; served the office of sheriff the same year, and that of lord-mayor in 1737.

Sir C. Asgil, bart. elected in 1749; served the office of sheriff in 1753, and that of lord-mayor in 1757.

Thomas Wright, esq. elected in 1777; filled the office of sheriff in 1779, and that of lord-mayor in 1785.

Peter Perchard, esq. elected in 1798; served the office of sheriff in 1793, and that of lord-mayor in 1804.

J. P. Hankey, esq. elected in 1806.

Samuel Birch esq. elected in 1807; served the office of sheriff in 1811, and that of lord-mayor 1814; is the present alderman of this Ward.

**END OF CANDLEWICK WARD.**

## Castle Baynard Ward,

DERIVES its name from an ancient castle, which stood on the banks of the Thames, built by Baynard, a Norman nobleman, who came over to England in the train of William the Conqueror. It is bounded on the south by the river Thames; on the west and north by the Ward of Farringdon within; and on the east by Queenhithe and Bread Street Wards. It is divided into ten precincts, under the government of an alderman, and ten common-council men, with nine constables, fourteen inquest men, and a ward beadle. The principal streets comprehended within its limits are, the west end of Thames Street, St. Peter's Hill, Addle Hill, Knight Rider Street, Carter Lane, Bennet's Hill, Godliman Street, east sides of Creed Lane, Ave Maria Lane, and Warwick Lane, and part of St. Paul's Church Yard.

Previously to the great fire of London, in 1666, there were five parish churches in this Ward; St. Mary Magdalene; St Bennet's, Paul's Wharf; St. Andrew by the Wardrobe; St. Gregory; and St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf: of these, only the three first were afterwards rebuilt.

At the south west angle of Old Change, on the north side of Knight Rider Street, is the parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street, a vicarage in the tenure of the canons of St. Paul's, in the year 1181, but now, and for a considerable period, a rectory in the gift of the dean and chaplain of St. Paul's. The old building being destroyed by the fire of 1666, the present structure was built under the superintendence of sir Christopher Wren, in 1685.

It is a small but well proportioned church, built of stone; sixty feet in length, forty-eight in breadth, and thirty in height to the roof. It is enlightened by a single series of arched windows, each ornamented with a cherub and scrolls, supporting a cornice, which runs round the building; but these windows are of such an unusual height from the ground, that the doors, which are low and plain, open completely under them; both these and the windows are of the same general construction, and the wall is terminated by a balustrade. In the gallery is a good organ. The tower, which is square, is divided into two stories, in the upper of which is a large window on each side. From the top of this tower the work suddenly diminishes in the manner of high steps, on each side, and on the top of this is a turret, crowned with a very short spire, on which is an urn.

This was originally a very poor living, but since the parish of St. Gregory has been united to it, and it has thus been made doubly parochial, its value has increased. And though St. Gregory still remains an impropriation to the petty canons of St. Paul's, who receive all tythes, oblations, and duties of the parish, yet the parishioners thereof are obliged to pay their quota, which, by act of parliament, is to be levied on both these parishes, in lieu of tythes to the incumbent.

St. Gregory's church, anciently a rectory, was situated at the south west angle of St. Paul's cathedral, and took its name from Gregory the Great, bishop of Rome, who was mainly instrumental in sending St. Augustin and other christian missionaries into England, whereby the ancient Britons were first converted to Christianity.

It is a peculiar belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, where they are both patrons and ordinaries; and it is not charged with first fruits and tenths, but only with procurations yearly to the dean and chapter aforesaid. After its destruction by the fire of 1666, the ground on which it stood was enclosed within St. Paul's Church Yard.

At the south west corner of Bennet's Hill, on the north side of Thames Street, is the parish church of St. Benedict, commonly called St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf; so called from the saint of that name, and its vicinity to the wharf. It has been called St. Bennet

Huda, and St. Bennet Wood-wharf, as well as by its present appellation. This rectory is of very ancient foundation, and as appears in the register of Diceto, dean of St. Paul's, belonged, in 1181, to the canons of St. Paul's, and paid a rent to them of two marks by the hand of Richard Chamberlain, to the synodals twelve-pence, to the archdeacon twelve-pence, and had a cemetery. It is now in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of 1666, the present one was built in 1682, from the plans of sir Christopher Wren. It is partly of brick and partly of stone, the outsides having ornaments of stone festoons over the windows. The tower, which is of brick, with rustic work in stone at the angles, is surmounted by a dome, whence rise a turret and small spire.

It is of the Corinthian order; the roof within is quadrangular, being supported by four pillars and seven pilasters, with their architrave, frieze and cornice. It is enriched with fret-work; well wainscoted eight feet high; in the north and west sides are galleries handsomely carved; and the pews are of oak. The altar-piece is lofty; between the upper part of the Commandments is a seraph, and on each side a cherub; over the seraph, on a fascia, is the Hebrew name of the Diety, with a radiated effulgence, and above, on the cornice, a shield gilt, compartment and festoon; the frieze is well carved, and over the arched pediment, upon the acroteria, are four large lamps, between which are the arms of England in relievo, and over them a small arched pediment, neatly carved.

There is a curious marble font adorned with cherubims; and northward a very ornamented door-case, enriched with shield, compartment, festoon, cherubs, &c. The length of the church is fifty-four feet; breadth fifty; height thirty-six; and the steeple, which is of brick and stone, is one hundred feet in altitude.

Among the principal monuments, is a tablet of marble inscribed thus:

"Sacred to the memory of JOHN CHARLES BROOKE, esq. Somerset herald; secretary to the earl marshal of England, and F.S.A. a descendant from the respectable family of Brooke, of Dodworth, in the county of York, and a person of unrivalled eminence in this antient and useful profession. When we are



told, that this valuable man, to a moral and pious disposition, united a most cheerful and lively humour; that with a mind to comprehend, a judgment to select, and a memory to retain every sort of useful and agreeable information; he was blessed with a temper calm, unassuming, and inoffensive; that he lived in a strict intimacy with persons of the highest rank, and of the first literary character, without the smallest tincture of vanity; above all, that he enjoyed, with a happy constitution of body, an uncommon prosperity in worldly affairs; let us, instead of enjoying the possession, reflect on the awful uncertainty of those sublunary blessings; for, alas! he was in a moment bereaved of them, in the dreadful calamity which happened in the theatre in the Haymarket, on the 3d of February, 1794, in the forty-sixth year of his age."

The terrible accident here alluded to was occasioned by a pressure of the crowd to see the Royal Family, who had commanded a play at this theatre. Those who were unfortunately near the entrance of the pit door, were driven down to the brink of a steep flight of steps, close to the door: several instantly fell, and others were precipitated with violence over them. The sad consequence was, the deaths of fifteen persons; besides other serious injuries by suffocation and bruises. Among the principal sufferers, besides Mr. Brooke, were B. Pingo, esq. York herald, and captain Pigot, of the royal navy.

Lord Oxford, in his "Anecdotes of Painting," states that Inigo Jones was buried in this church.

This celebrated man demands some notice at our hands, as the reviver of classic architecture in England, in the commencement of the seventeenth century. Inigo Jones was the son of a clothworker, and born in London, about 1573. Destined, when young, for a mechanical employment, his talent rose superior to his situation, and emerging from the obscurity of his humble station, he acquired the patronage of the earls of Arundel and Pembroke, the latter of whom supplied him with the means of visiting Italy for the purpose of perfecting himself as a landscape painter, a branch of the art to which he seems first to have directed his genius. He went to Venice, where the works of Palladio attracting his attention, gave the decided turn to his studies, and devoting his talents to the study of architecture, he arrived at the highest pitch

of eminence in that art. His reputation attracting the notice of Christiern VI. king of Denmark, he was honoured with the appointment of architect to that monarch, and continued in his service till 1606, when accompanying his royal patron to England, on a visit to his brother-in-law, James I. and expressing a desire to remain in his own country, he was appointed architect to the queen, and subsequently to prince Henry, through whose interest he obtained a grant in reversion of the place of surveyor general to the board of works. After the death of the prince, he revisited Italy, where he remained till the surveyorship becoming vacant, he returned home to enjoy it. During this interval he was storing his mind by an examination of the finest works of art, ancient and modern, which were afterwards developed by the splendid structures which he designed and executed. The chef-d'œuvre of this admirable architect were, the splendid designs of the palace at Whitehall, of which the Banqueting House, intended only as a pavilion, was alone completed. Had the whole design been carried into effect, there would have been no complaint of England being without a palace fitted for its king; nor would the Bæotian, or incongruous order of modern architecture have been put in requisition for the purpose. There would *then* have been a structure elegant, spacious, well situated, and adequate. We forbear to draw the comparison.

The church of St. Paul,\* Covent Garden, (recently rebuilt, after the original design,) several houses on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and the Water Gate at York-buildings, in the Strand, are specimens of his abilities still remaining. He was appointed by James I. commissioner for repairing St. Paul's cathedral; but the work was not commenced till the following reign. The edifice in question (afterwards ruined by the fire of 1666,) was a massive Gothic pile, erected at different periods. Mr. Walpole says, "that in restoring the cathedral, he made two capital faults. He first renewed the sides with very bad Gothic,

\* This church was erected at the expence of the earl of Bedford, who, in giving his instructions, said, "a barn will do." "Then," said Jones, "you shall have the most magnificent barn in England." On 17th Sept. 1795, it was burnt down.

and then added a Roman portico, magnificent and beautiful indeed, but which had no affinity with the ancient parts that remained, and made his own Gothic appear ten times heavier. Jones, indeed, was by no means successful, when he attempted Gothic.

Like his celebrated successor, sir Christopher Wren, he seems not to have fully appreciated the peculiar character and distinctive beauties of the pointed style, of which so many fine specimens remain in the ecclesiastical structures of the middle ages, in England, France, and Germany. He built the front of Wilton House, in Wilts, for Philip earl of Pembroke, and was much employed, both by the court and many of the nobility and gentry, by which he realized a considerable fortune. His talents were often put in requisition for the purpose of designing the scenery and decorations for masques, a species of dramatic entertainment fashionable in the early part of the seventeenth century. In these pieces the dialogues were composed by Ben Jonson, between whom and Jones a violent quarrel took place, productive of much virulent abuse, in detestable verse, by the testy bard. It appears that the architect was a dabbler in poetry, which might have given rise to the difference between them. Being a favourite of his Royal master, and a Roman Catholic, he suffered in the civil war, and in 1646 was obliged to pay a fine of 545*l.* as a malignant. The king's death greatly affected him, and he died worn down by sorrow and misfortune, in July 1652.

As an author, he is known by a work relative to Stonehenge, the object of which treatise (composed by order of James I.) is to prove, that Stonehenge was erected by the Romans, and was an hypæthral temple dedicated to the god Cælus. He supports his argument with much ingenuity, although the hypothesis has been condemned as absurd, but it is by no means the least defensible speculation which has been elicited by the subject.

The situation of St. Bennet's church formerly so much recommended it to those who were either in haste "to knit their bonds at wedlock's shrine," or to keep their marriages private or concealed, that the fees, before the commencement of the Marriage act, for marriages only, exceeded most of the livings in and about London; the reverend Mr. Coull, rector, having married, from the year

1708 to 1731, no less than thirteen thousand four hundred and twenty-three couples !

After the fire of 1666, the parish of *St. Peter's Paul's Wharf*, the church of which was not rebuilt, was added to this parish. It is also a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*, and of origin as ancient as *St. Bennet's*, as appears by its being noticed in 1181, when it is stated to have belonged to the canons of *St. Paul's*, who received a rent of twelve pence by the hands of *Radulphus*, the priest ; that it paid for synodals fourpence, and to the archdeacon twelve pence, and had no cemetery. It was anciently called *St. Peter's Parva*, from the smallness of its dimensions. The site, on the north side of *Thames-street*, at the bottom of *St. Peter's-hill*, is now a burial place for the parishioners. Part of the parish is in this Ward, and part in that of *Queenhithe*.

A circumstance which rendered this church noted, was, that during many years of the Usurpation, the Liturgy of the church of England, and the dispensation of the Sacrament according to that Liturgy, had free exercise, and was suffered to proceed with so little interruption, that many of the nobility and gentry resorted to the divine service, and the galleries for their accommodation was richly hung with Turkey carpets, &c.

On the east side of *St. Andrew's-hill*, called also *Puddle Dock-hill*, is the parish church of *St. Andrew's by the Wardrobe*, so called from the saint of that name, and from the royal wardrobe erected there in the reign of *Edward III.* It is a rectory of very ancient foundation, and was originally known by the name of *St. Andrew juxta Baynard's Castle*, but the king's wardrobe being removed to a house in *Carter-lane*, built by *sir John de Beauchamp*, son of *Grey de Beauchamp*, earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to king *Edward III.* the site of which is now occupied by *Wardrobe-court* ; the distinctive appellation of the church was changed. From the above circumstance, it may be presumed that this church is of equal antiquity with *Baynard's Castle*, and that it might have been founded by the same nobleman, for the advowson was formerly in the patronage of the noble family of the *Fitz-Walters*, who were constables of *Baynard's Castle*, after the attainder of its founder, as we shall have occasion to state more at length. From this family, after having passed into many hands, it came at length

to the crown, and the kings of England have been patrons of this living, from the reign of Charles II; and present, alternately, with the patrons of St. Anne Blackfriars, annexed to it after the fire of London.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of 1666, the present structure arose from its ruins, after the plan of sir Christopher Wren, in 1670, at an expense of £7,060. It is a handsome building, and seen to advantage from its elevated site. It is of brick, ornamented with stone quoins; supported by twelve pillars of the Tuscan order, in allusion to the twelve apostles. The body is enlightened by two rows of windows with circular tops, but the tower, which is divided into four stories, has neither turret, pinnacle, nor spire, being decorated only with a plain balustrade. The interior of the roof is divided into five quadrangles, within each of which is a richly ornamented circle of fret-work. The church is handsomely pewed and wainscoted, and the pillars cased, with a handsome pulpit and altar-piece. It is seventy-five feet in length, fifty-nine in breadth, and thirty-eight to the roof; the tower is eighty-six feet in altitude.

The most remarkable monument is to the memory of the Rev. William Romaine: it is one of the admirable works of the sculptor Bacon: the pedestal of dark veined marble, the tablet and pyramid white. A bust of the deceased is accompanied by a spirited alto-relievo, representing Religion and Faith pointing with a telescope to the Redeemer, seated on a rainbow, and shewing his wounds. One of the females bears the cross, and a book, on which is inscribed, "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world!" Other emblems are, a sacrificed lamb, the chalice and bread, and a fountain issuing from a rock. The tablet is thus inscribed:

"In a vault beneath, lies the mortal part of the Rev. William Romaine, A.M. thirty years rector of these united parishes, and forty-six lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West. Raised up of God for an important work in his church; a scholar of extensive learning, a Christian of eminent piety, a preacher of peculiar gift and animation, consecrating all his talents to the investigation of sacred truth, during a ministry of half a century. He lived, conversed, and wrote only to exalt the Saviour. Mighty in the

Scriptures, he ably defended, with eloquence and zeal, the equal perfections of the Triune Jehovah, exhibited in man's redemption; the Father's everlasting love; the atonement, righteousness, and complete salvation by the Son; the regenerating influence of the Eternal Spirit; with the operation and enjoyment of a purifying faith. When displaying these essential doctrines of the gospel, with a simplicity and fervour rarely united, his enlivened countenance expressed the joy of his soul. God owned the truth; and multitudes raised from guilt and ruin to the hope of endless felicity, became seals of his ministry, the blessings and ornaments of society. Having manifested the purity of his principles in his life, to the age of eighty-one, July 26, 1795, he departed in the triumph of faith, and entered into glory. Many witnesses of these facts, uniting with the grateful inhabitants of these parishes, erected this monument."

William Romaine, a popular Calvinistic divine of the last century, descended from a French family, settled at Hartlepool, in the palatinate of Durham, where he was born in 1714. He became successively a member of Hertford and Christ Church colleges, Oxford, where he graduated and took holy orders. His strong attachment to the peculiar opinions of the reformer of Geneva, made his discourses as unpopular at Cambridge as they were afterwards the contrary in the metropolis, to which he removed in 1749, on obtaining the lectureship of St. Dunstan's in the West, and St. Botolph's Bishopsgate. The year following he became one of the morning preachers at St. George's, Hanover square, and obtained from the Mercer's Company the appointment of professor of astronomy, on sir Thomas Gresham's foundation. This latter situation he resigned; and in 1764 was elected by the parishioners, in whom the patronage of St. Anne's Blackfriars is vested, to the rectory of that parish; which he enjoyed till his decease, attracting numerous congregations by his eloquent and enthusiastic manner of preaching, and occasionally engaging in itinerant labours of the same description, which placed him in the foremost rank of Calvinistic methodists. His zeal, indeed, was sometimes indulged at the expense of his candour; and in some particulars he has been accused of very unwarrantable alterations, introduced into his edition of Calasio's Concordance, (published

in 1799, in 4 vols. folio,) for the purpose of serving the Hutchinsonian interpretation of particular passages in the Bible. His other works consist of eight volumes of sermons, and other religious tracts, one of which, on the Divine Legation of the Jewish Lawgiver, drew a warm reply from bishop Warburton, whose opinion he had unceremoniously attacked in it. He obtained such popularity by his opposition to the bill for the naturalization of the Jews, that his publications on that subject were printed by the Corporation of London.\*

Amongst the rectors of eminence, stands forward conspicuously, Thomas Marks, afterwards bishop of Carlisle, in the reign of Richard II. and the only peer who execrated the deposition of that unfortunate monarch, and into whose mouth Shakespeare puts those finely and prophetically descriptive lines :

“ My lord of Hereford here, whom you call king,  
Is a foul traitor to proud Hereford's king,  
And if you crown him, let me prophecy—  
The blood of English shall manure the ground,  
And future ages groan for this foul act ;  
Peace shall go sleep with Turks and infidels,  
And, in the seat of peace, tumultuous wars  
Shall kin with kin, and kind with kind, confound ;  
Disorder, horror, fear and mutiny  
Shall here inhabit, and this land be call'd  
The field of Golgotha and dead men's skulls.  
O, if you rear this house against this house,  
It will the wofullest division prove,  
That ever fell upon this cursed earth :  
Prevent, resist it, let it not be so,  
Lest children's children cry against you—wo !

The principal remarkable structure in this part of the city in ancient time was—

\* Gorton's Biog. Dic.

## BAYNARD'S CASTLE,



whence the Ward derives its name. It was one of the two castles built at the West end of the city, with walls and ramparts, as mentioned by Fitz-Stephen and Gervase of Tilbury. It took its name from Ralph Baynard, a nobleman, who coming over from Normandy with William I. received many marks of that king's favour, and obtained from him the barony of Little Dunmow. He built this fortress; and dying in the reign of Rufus, it descended to his grandson, Henry Baynard, who forfeited his estate to the crown, in 1111, for taking part with Helias, earl of Mwayne, who endeavoured to rob Henry I. of his Norman possessions. That king bestowed the barony and castle of Baynard, with all its honours, on Robert Fitz-Richard, grandson of Gilbert, earl of Clare, steward and cup-bearer to king Henry. His son Walter adhered to William de Longchamp, bishop of Ely, against John earl of Moreton, brother of Richard I. It descended to Robert, his son, who was castellan and standard-bearer of the city, in the year 1213, about which time there arose a great contention between John and his barons, thus originating:



Robert had a daughter named Matilda, "passing fair," of whom the king becoming violently enamoured, used every means to ruin her chastity, but finding both father and daughter too virtuous for his purpose, rage and a thirst of vengeance followed his foiled desire; Fitz-Walter was accused of being a confederate of the discontented barons, and fomenting their dissatisfaction, and John would have secured his person, but he escaped into France, and the king vented his anger by the demolition of Baynard castle, and two other houses belonging to Fitz-Walter. After this, says Stowe, "a messenger being sent to Matilda the faire, about the king's suit, whereunto she would not consent, and was poisoned.\*"

King John being in France, in the year 1214, with a great army, a truce was made between the two kings for five years. There being a river, or arm of the sea, between the two armies, a knight among the English called out to those on the other side, to challenge any one among them to come and take a joust or two with him; whereupon, without any delay, Robert Fitzwalter, who was on the French side, ferried over, and got on horseback, without any one to help him, and showed himself ready to face this challenger; and at the first course, struck him so violently with his great spear, that both man and horse fell to the ground; and when his spear was broken, he went back again to the king of France. King John seeing this, cried out, "By God's tooth," (his usual oath) he were a king indeed who had such a knight." The friends of Robert, hearing these words, kneeled down, and said, "O king, he is your knight; it is Robert Fitzwalter." Whereupon he was sent for next day, and restored to the king's favour; after which a peace was concluded, and Fitzwalter was restored to his estates, had permission to repair his castle of Baynard, and his other castles, and was made governor of Hertford castle.

Fitzwalter, however, returned to England only to find new cause, in common with his oppressed fellow-citizens, to detest the arbitrary rule of John, and uniting with the insurgent barons, we find him as the leader of that patriotic body which obtained, on Friday, June 19, 1215, (in a meadow called Runnymede,

\* Stow places this quaint notice in the paragraph. "Virginity defended with the losse of worldly goods, and life of the body, for life of the soule."

between Windsor and Staines,) the great charter of English liberties.

Fitzwalter was afterwards appointed general of the army raised by the barons, under the idea of John's refusing to comply with the conditions of Magna Charta, and was styled "Marshal of the army of God and the church." He afterwards accompanied the Crusades to the Holy Land, and was present at the famous siege of Damietta.

In 1216, the first year of Henry III. the castle of Hertford being delivered to Louis of France and the barons of England, Robert Fitzwalter requiring to have the same, because the keeping thereof did, by ancient right and title, pertain to him, was answered by Louis, that Englishmen were not worthy to have such holds in keeping, because they did betray their own lord,\* &c.

Be this as it may, Louis himself did not long hold either the castle, or his tenure of a foot of English ground.

Fitzwalter, dying in 1213, was buried at Dunmow, and succeeded by his son Walter, who had summons to attend Henry III. in the forty-third year of his reign, at Chester, to repel the incursions of the Welsh. After his decease, the barony of Baynard was in the wardship of Henry III. during the minority of another Robert Fitzwalter, who, in 1303, claimed his right as castellan and banner bearer of the city of London, before John Blondon, or Blount, mayor and custos of the city of London, on the following terms :

"The said Robert and his heirs ought to be, and are, chief bannerers of London, in fee for the castellary, which he and his ancestors had, by Castle-baynard in the said city. In the time of war the said Robert and his heirs ought to serve the city in manner as followeth : that is,

"The said Robert ought to come, he being the twentieth man of arms, on horseback, covered with cloth and armour, unto the great west door of St. Paul's, with his banner displayed before him of his arms. And, when he is so come to the said door, mounted and apparelled as before is said, the mayor, with his aldermen and sheriffs, armed in their arms, shall come out of the said church of St. Paul unto the said door, with a banner in his hand, all on

\* Stowe.

foot; which banner shall be gules, the image of St. Paul, gold; the face, hands, feet, and sword, of silver: and as soon as the said Robert shall see the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, come on foot out of the church, armed with such a banner; he shall alight from his horse and salute the mayor, and say to him, *Sir mayor, I am come to do my service which I owe to the city.*

“And the mayor and aldermen shall answer, *We give to you, as to our banneret of fee in this city, the banner of this city, to bear and govern the honour of this city to your power.*

“And the said Robert and his heirs shall receive the banner in his hands, and go on foot out of the gate, with the banner in his hands; and the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, shall follow to the door, and shall bring an horse to the said Robert, worth twenty pounds, which horse shall be saddled with a saddle of the arms of the said Robert, and shall be covered with sindals of the said arms.

“Also they shall present to him twenty pounds sterling, and deliver it to the chamberlain of the said Robert, for his expences that day. Then the said Robert shall mount upon the horse which the mayor presented to him, with the banner in his hand; and, as soon as he is up, he shall say to the mayor, that he must cause a marshal to be chosen for the host, one of the city; which being done, the said Robert shall command the mayor and burgesses of the city to warn the commons to assemble, and all go under the banner of St. Paul; and the said Robert shall bear it himself to Aldgate, and there the said Robert and the mayor shall deliver the said banner of St. Paul to whom they think proper. And, if they are to go out of the city, then the said Robert ought to choose two out of every ward, the most sage persons, to look to the keeping of the city after they are gone out. And this counsel shall be taken in the priory of the Trinity, near Aldgate. And before every town or castle which the host of London shall besiege, if the siege continue a whole year, the said Robert shall have, for every siege, of the commonality of London, one hundred shillings; and no more.

“*These be the rights that the said Robert hath in the time of war.*

“*Rights belonging to Robert Fitzwalter, and to his heirs, in the city of London, in the time of peace, are these:*

“ That is to say, the said Robert Fitzwalter had a soke or ward in the city, where was a wall of the canonry of St. Paul, which led down, by a brewhouse of St. Paul, to the Thames, and so to the side of the mill, which was in the water, coming down from Fleet-bridge, and went by London-wall, betwixt the friars preachers and Ludgate, and so returned by the house of the said friars, to the wall of the canonry of St. Paul; that is, all the parish of St. Andrew, which was in the gift of his ancestors, by the said seigniority; and so the said Robert had, appendant unto the said soke, all the things underwritten :

“ That he ought to have a sokeman, and to place what sokeman he will, so he be of the sokemanry, or the same ward; and if any of the sokemanry be impleaded, in the Guildhall, of any thing that toucheth not the body of the mayor that for the time is, or that toucheth the body of no sheriff, it is lawful for the sokeman of the sokemanry of the said Robert Fitzwalter to demand a court of the said Robert; and the mayor, and his citizens of London, ought to grant him to have a court; and in his court he ought to bring his judgements, as it is assented and agreed upon in the Guildhall, that shall be given him.

“ If any, therefore, be taken in his sokemanry, he ought to have his stocks and imprisonment in his soken; and he shall be brought from thence to the Guildhall, before the mayor, and there they shall provide him his judgement that ought to be given of him; but his judgement shall not be published till he come into the court of the said Robert, and in his liberty.

“ And the judgement shall be such, that, if he have deserved death by treason, he to be tied to a post in the Thames, at a good wharf, where boats are fastened, two ebblings and two flowings of the water.

“ And, if he be condemned for a common thief, he ought to be led to the elms, and there suffer his judgement, as other thieves. And so the said Robert, and his heirs, hath honour, that he holdeth a great franchise within the city, that the mayor of the city, and citizens, are bound to do him right; that is to say, that when the mayor will hold a great council, he ought to call the said Robert, and his heirs, to be with him in council of the city; and the said Robert ought to be sworn to be of council with the city, against

all people, saving the king and his heirs. And when the said Robert cometh to the hustings of the Guildhall of the city; the mayor, or his lieutenant, ought to rise against him, and set him down near unto him; and, so long as he is in the Guildhall, all the judgements ought to be given by his mouth, according to the records of the recorders of the said Guildhall; and so many waifes as come so long as he is there, he ought to give them to the bailiffs of the town, or to whom he will, by the council of the mayor of the city."

"These," says Stowe, "are the franchises that belonged to Robert Fitzwalter, in London, in times of peace and war, which, for the antiquity thereof, I have noticed out of an old record."

This Robert was knighted by Edward I. as an active subject, and the family continued in high honour and reputation until the reign of Henry VI. when the male branch ceased, and Anne, the daughter and heiress, married into the Ratcliffe family, in which the title of Fitzwalter was revived.

It is not ascertained how this castle came to the crown; but on its being consumed by fire, in 1428, it was rebuilt by Humphrey, the good duke of Gloucester. On his death it was made a royal residence by Henry VI. and by him granted to Richard, duke of York, who lodged here with his armed followers, during the important convention of the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster.

In the year 1460, the earls of March and Warwick entered London at the head of a large body of men, "where they were joyfully received, and upon the 3rd of March, (four days afterwards) being Sunday, the said earl of March, (son to the above-mentioned Richard, duke of York,) caused his people to be mustered in St. John's Field; whereunto that host were shewed and proclaimed, certain articles and points, wherein king Henry had, as they said, offended, and thereupon it was demanded of the said people, whether the said Henry was worthy to reigne as king any longer, or not: whereunto the people cried, Nay. Then it was asked of them whether they would have the earl of March for their king, and they cried, Yea, yea. Whereupon certain captaines were appointed to bear report thereof to the said earl of March, then being lodged at his castle of Baynard. Whereof

when the earl was by them advertized, he thanked God and them for this election : notwithstanding, he shewed some countenance of insufficiency in him, to occupy so great a charge, till by exhortation of the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Exeter, and certain noblemen, he granted their petition, and on the next morrow at Paul's, he went on procession, offered, and had *Te Deum* sung. Then was he conveyed, with great royalty, to Westminster, and then in the great hall, set in the king's seat, with Saint Edward's sceptre in his hand."

Richard III. assumed the same dignities in this place. He was waited on by his creature Buckingham, whom he had sent to Guildhall to see his suit well urged, and bring the lord mayor and alderman to him, saying, " If you thrive well, bring them to Baynard's Castle, where you shall find me well accompanied with reverend fathers, and well learned bishops ;" and then with seeming reluctance repelling the offer of the glittering " crown that rounds the mortal temples of a king," and yet to which he had waded through the blood of all his relatives, consummating all by the murder of the two young princes in the Tower.

" The most arch deed of piteous massacre  
That ever yet this land was guilty of."

The very murderers,

" Albeit they were flesh'd villains, bloody dogs,  
Melting with tenderness and mild compassion,  
Wept like two children in their death's sad story,"

when they

" smothered  
The most replenished sweet work of nature,  
That, from the prime creation, e'er she framed."

Henry VIII. expended large sums in repairing and beautifying the castle, and changed it from a fortress to a palace, in which he frequently lodged, and hence made several solemn processions, and, in 1505, entertained Philip of Austria, king of Castile, who was driven to England by a tempest.

In 1553, on the 19th of July, a council, under the guidance of William Herbert earl of Pembroke, to whom the castle then be-

longed, assembled here, and after consultation sent for the mayor of London, and then riding to the cross in Cheapside, the Garter King of Arms, with sound of trumpet, proclaimed the gloomy bigot Mary queen of England, in opposition to that sweetest and most innocent of usurpers, the accomplished and unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, if the mortal can be unfortunate who is called from this world ere sorrow or sin have had power to blight; and it is of this lamented lady of whom Roger Ascham has related, that he found her, when only fourteen years of age, perusing "Plato's Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul," in the original Greek, in preference to accompanying the rest of the family, who were hunting in the park. Her mockery of power endured nine days, and then she exchanged a throne for a prison, with the utmost resignation. Mary, of infamous memory, *piously* suspended the execution for three days, to afford time for her conversion to the Catholic faith; but in vain, hers was not a wavering belief, but ~~was~~ too deeply rooted to be lightly changed, and she suffered firmly and resignedly, on the 12th February, 1554.

Queen Elizabeth honored the earl of Pembroke with her presence at supper here, and afterwards went on the water to show herself to her subjects. Her barge was instantly surrounded by boats, whilst acclamations, music, fireworks, and every testimony of joy was exhibited at the royal presence. Early hours were then in fashion, for though this display took place in April, the queen retired to her palace at ten o'clock.

The last inhabitants were the earls of Shrewsbury, who resided here till the castle was burnt, in 1666. On its site are now the Carron works, and Castle Baynard copper company's house and wharf.

Adjoining Baynard Castle was a tower built by king Edward II. and bestowed on William de Roos, for a rose yearly paid in lieu of all other services. It was afterwards called Legates' Tower.

To the west of Castle Baynard, stood the tower of Montfichet, founded by Gilbert Montfichet, a native of Rome, related to William I. who fought gallantly at the battle of Hastings. Its duration was short, for it was demolished by John, in 1213, after banishing Richard, successor to Gilbert, the actual owner. The materials were applied, in 1276, towards building the monastery of

**Black-Friars.** There were many houses of note, of nobility and others, in this Ward—Beaumont Inn, near Paul's Wharf, belonged to the noble family of that name. On the attainder of William lord Bardolf, this inn was bestowed by Edward IV. on his favourite, lord Hastings, the paramour of Jane Shore, and subsequently beheaded by the order of Richard III. From him it descended to the noble family of Huntingdon, from whom it was denominated Huntingdon House. Near Trig Stairs the abbot of Chertsey had his mansion, after called Sandy's House, from the nobleman of that name, who became possessor of it. West of Paul's Wharf, was Scroops Inn, the town residence of that noble family, in the reign of Henry VI. and near that another belonging to the alien abbey of Fiscampe, bestowed by Edward III. on sir Thomas Burley, from whom it was called Burley House. In Carter Lane was the mansion of the prior of Okeborne, in Wiltshire. Not far from Puddle Dock, in old times, stood an ancient house of stone and marble, built by the lords of Berkley, a potent race of barons. In the reign of Henry VI. it was the residence of the famous Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.

The king's great wardrobe, to which we have before alluded, was on Puddle Dock Hill, built by sir J. Beauchamp, son of Guido de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, whose executors sold the house to king Edward III. (King Richard III. lodged there in the 2d year of his reign) and then afterwards inhabited by sir John Fortescue, master of the wardrobe, chancellor of the exchequer, &c. The secret letters and writings touching the estate of the realm were enrolled here. On St. Peter's Hill, was the town house of the abbot of St. Mary's at York.

In Sermon Lane was the house of William de la Pole. This lane was so called corruptly from the Sheremoniers, who dwelt here, "artizans who cut and rounded the plates to bee coyned or stamped into easterling (sterling) pence." In Knight Rider Street, in 1592, was the College of Physicians.

On the north west side of St. Paul's Church Yard was the Bishop's Palace, "a large thing for receipt, wherein divers kings have beene lodged, and great household hath beene kept, as appeareth by the great hall, which, of late years, since the rebatement of the bishop's livings, hath not beene furnished with house-



hold meynie and guests, as was of old time used. The dean's lodging, on the north side, directly against the palace, is a faire old house, &c. There was the Stationer's Hall on the same side, but now removed."

On Lambert Hill is the neglected building formerly used as the Blacksmith's Hall. It has good apartments, but is deserted by the company, who transact their business at Cutler's Hall. The Blacksmith's Company was anciently a guild, or fraternity by presentation, in which state it continued till 1571, when it was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, by the name and style of "The Keepers or Wardens and Society of the Art and Mystery of the Blacksmiths." It is governed by a master, wardens, and court of assistants. It is a livery, and ranks fortieth in precedence in the city companies.

On the east side of Bennet's-hill, is the College of Arms, commonly called the Herald's Office. It was built on the site of Derby House, so called from Thomas Stanley, first earl of Derby, and father-in-law to Henry VII. Richard III. first formed the heralds of England into a body corporate, and gave them a magnificent abode in Cold Harbour. In the reign of Henry VII. they were arbitrarily deprived of this abode, and continued without any place of residence till the reign of Mary, who conveyed to them a manor of Bennet's-hill, called Derby House; "to the end," says the grant, "that the said King at Arms, Heralds, Pursuivants at Arms, and their successors, might at their liking dwell together, and at meet times congregate, speak, confer, and argue among themselves, for the good government of their faculty, and that these records might become safely kept." The old building, thus bestowed, was destroyed by the fire of 1666, but nearly all the books and records were secured. On the same site a new college was built, at the expense chiefly of the members themselves. The antiquarian, sir William Dugdale, was a liberal contributor, the north-west corner being built at his sole expense. The structure still exists, and is in good repair, though about to be deserted, as a new building for that purpose is about to be erected near Charing Cross. The front is adorned with rustic, on which are four Ionic pilasters supporting an angular pediment; the sides, conformably to this, have arched pediments, also supported by

**Ionic pilasters.** There is a handsome gateway leading to a spacious quadrangle. The interior accommodations are ample, comprising, besides the court-room and library, houses and apartments for the members of the college and their families.

The earl marshal of England, in virtue of his office, appoints the thirteen members who compose the corporation, namely, three kings at arms, six heralds at arms, and four pursuivants at arms. Though these officers are of great antiquity, little mention is made of these titles or names, before the time of Edward III. who created the two provincials by the title of Clarencieux and Norroy; he also instituted Windsor and Chester heralds, and bluemantle pursuivant; besides several others by foreign titles. From this time we find the officers of arms employed abroad and at home, both in military and civil capacities; as military officers with our kings and generals abroad, carrying defiances and making truces, or attending tilts, tournaments, or duels: as civil officers, employed in negotiations and attending our ambassadors in foreign courts: at home, waiting on the king at court and parliament, and directing all public processions and ceremonies.

In the 5th year of Henry V. arms were regulated, soon after which that prince instituted the office of Garter King at Arms, and at a chapter of the kings and heralds, held at the siege of Rouen, in Normandy, on 5th January, 1420, they formed themselves into a regular society, with a common seal, receiving Garter as their chief.

Their first charter of incorporation was by King Richard III. They hold a meeting, or chapter, on the first Thursday in every month, or oftener if requisite, wherein all matters are determined by a majority of voices, each king having two votes.

The kings are, **GARTER**, **CLARENCIEUX**, and **NORROY**. Garter is sovereign within the office of arms over all the other officers subject to the crown of England, by the name of Garter King of Arms of England. He must be an Englishman, and a gentleman bearing arms. To him belongs the correction of arms, and all ensigns of arms usurped or borne unjustly, and the power of granting arms to deserving persons, and supporters to the nobility and knights of the Bath.

The others are called "provincial kings," and their provinces

together comprise the whole kingdom of England: that of Clarencieux comprehending all to the south of the river Trent, and that of Norroy (North roy) all to the North of that river; but though these provincials have existed from time immemorial, they were not constituted to their offices by those titles till the reign of Edward III.

Clarencieux is thus named from the duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. It is his duty to visit his province, to survey the arms of all persons, &c. ; to register their descents, marriages, &c. ; to marshall the funerals of all persons within his province, not under the direction of the Garter ; and in his province to grant arms, with the consent of the earl marshal. Before the institution of Garter he was principal officer.

The duty of Norroy is the same north of the Trent, as that of Clarencieux on the south.

The Kings at Arms were formerly created by the sovereign with great solemnity, upon some high festival : but since the ceremonies used at the creation of peers have been laid aside, the Kings at Arms have been created by the earl marshal, by virtue of the sovereign's warrant. Upon this occasion he takes his oath ; wine is poured upon his head out of a gilt cup with a cover ; his title is pronounced ; and he is invested with a tabard, or mantle of the royal arms, richly embroidered upon velvet ; a collar of SS. with two portcullises of silver, gilt ; a gold chain with a badge of his office ; and the earl marshal places on his head the crown of a king at arms, which formerly resembled a ducal coronet, but since the Restoration it has been adorned with leaves, resembling those of the oak, and circumscribed with the ancient legend, *Miserere mei, Deus, secundum magnam misericordiam tuam.* Garter has also a mantle of crimson satin, as an officer of the order, with a rod or sceptre, with the sovereign's arms on the top, and he is sworn on a chapter of the Garter, the sovereign investing him with the ensigns of his office. The kings at arms are distinguished by their respective badges, worn on a gold chain or ribbon, Garter's being blue, and the Provincial's purple.

The six heralds are, *Windsor, Chester, Lancaster, Somerset, York, and Richmond*, who are esquires by the creation, and rank according to seniority of appointment.

The kings and heralds are sworn upon a sword as well as a book, to shew that they are military as well as civil officers.

The four pursuivants are, Rouge-croix, Bluemantle, Rouge-dragon, and Portcullis. It is a part of their duty to attend by rotation at the public office.

Besides particular duties, it is the general duty, both of kings, heralds, and pursuivants, to attend his majesty at the house of Peers, and upon certain high festivals to the chapel royal; to make proclamations; to marshal the proceedings at all public processions; to attend the installations of the Knights of the Garter, &c.

This college has numbered amongst its members some names of eminence as antiquarians, namely, Dugdale, Camden, Ashmole, Segar, Anstis, &c. The library contains a large and valuable assemblage of pedigrees of families, funeral certificates of nobility, forms of ceremonial, &c. and all the best works on the heraldry and antiquities of the kingdom.

Higher up the hill, near Paul's Chain, was the Paul's Head Tavern, anciently St. Paul's Brewhouse, and nearly opposite the St. Paul's Bakehouse, (now called Bakehouse-court,) being used for that purpose by the officers of the cathedral.

On the south side of Great Knight Rider-street is Doctor's-Commons, where the doctors of civil, canon, and maritime law practise in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts; deriving the term *commons* from their communing together, as do the members of the universities at inns of court. The original foundation of this place arose from the spirited generosity of Dr. Henry Harvey, LL.D. master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, prebendary of Ely, dean of the Arches, &c, who purchased and fitted up a building for the accommodation of the fraternity, which belonged to St. Paul's cathedral, but leased by lord Mountjoy. To this place they removed from a mean house near Paternoster-row, now known as the Queen's Arms Tavern. They were burnt out by the fire of 1666, and returned hither in 1672, on the rebuilding of the present commodious structure. The members were not legally incorporated till 1768, when an act passed for this purpose.

The causes, whereof the civil and ecclesiastical law take cognizance, are these; blasphemy, apostacy from Christianity,

heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions of clerks to benefices, celebration of divine service, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tythes, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, dilapidations, reparation of churches, probate of wills, administrations, simony, incests, fornications, adulteries, solicitation of chastity, pensions, procurations, commutation of penance, right of pews, and other such like, reducible to these matters.

There are many courts belonging to the civil and ecclesiastical law; the most particular of which are these:

1. The Court of Arches. This court takes its name from Bow church, which was originally built upon arches, and in which it first sat for the dispatch of business. It is the highest court under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury. Here all appeals are directed in ecclesiastical matters within the province of Canterbury. The judge of this court is stiled the Dean of the Arches, because he holds a jurisdiction over a deanery in London, consisting of thirteen parishes, exempt from the bishop of London's jurisdiction. The officers under this judge are, an examiner, an actuary, beadle or crier, and an apparitor; besides advocates, and procurators or proctors.

2. The Prerogative Court. This court is thus denominated from the prerogative of the archbishop of Canterbury, who, by a special privilege beyond those of his suffragans, can here try all disputes that happen to arise concerning the last wills of persons within his province, who have left goods to the value of five pounds and upwards, unless such things are settled by composition between the metropolitan and his suffragans; as in the diocese of London, where it is ten pounds. To this court belongs a judge, who is stiled *Judex Curiae Prerogativæ Cantuariensis*; and a registrar, who hath convenient rooms in his office for the disposing and laying up safe all original wills and testaments. This registrar also hath his deputy, besides several clerks.

3. The Court of Faculties and Dispensations. This court can empower any one to do that which in law he could not otherwise do, viz. to marry without the publication of banns; to succeed a father in an ecclesiastical benefice; to hold two or more benefices; to hold two or more benefices incompatible, &c. This authority was given to the archbishop by the statute

25 Henry VIII. cap. 21. And the chief officer of this court is called *Magister ad Facultates*, under whom is a registrar and clerks.

4. The Court of Admiralty. This court was erected in the reign of Edward III. and in former times kept in Southwark. It belongs to the lord high admiral of England, and takes cognisance of all trespasses committed on the high seas, and all matters relating to seamen's wages, &c. The judge of this court must be a civilian, and is called *Supremæ curiæ admiralitatis Angliæ locum tenens judex*. Under the judge is a registrar and marshal, the latter of whom carries a silver oar before the judge, besides an advocate and proctor. This court is held in the hall of Doctors' Commons, where the other civil courts are kept, except in the trial of pirates, and crimes committed at sea; on which causes the Admiralty Court sits at the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey.

5. The Court of Delegates. This is the highest court for civil affairs belonging to the church, to which appeals are carried from the spiritual courts; for upon the abolishing of the papal power within this kingdom, by Henry VIII. in the year 1534, it was enacted by parliament, that no appeals should from thenceforward be made to Rome; and in default of justice in any of the spiritual courts, the party aggrieved might appeal to the king, in his court of chancery, upon which a commission under the great seal should be directed to such persons as his majesty should think fit to nominate. These commissioners, to whom the king thus delegates his power, generally consist of noblemen, bishops, and judges both of the common and civil law; and, as this court is not fixed, but held occasionally, these commissioners, or delegates, are varied at the pleasure of the lord chancellor, who appoints them. No appeals lie from this court; but, upon good reasons assigned, the lord chancellor may grant a commission of review.

The practisers in these courts are of two sorts, viz. advocates and proctors.

The advocates are such as have taken the degree of doctor of the civil law, and are retained as counsellors or pleaders. These must, first upon their petition to the archbishop, obtain his fiat;

and then they are admitted, by the judge, to practise. The manner of their admission is solemn. Two senior advocates, in their scarlet robes, with their mace carried before them, conduct the doctor up the court with three reverences, and present him with a short Latin speech, together with the archbishop's rescript; and then, having taken the oaths, the judge admits him, and assigns him a place or a seat in the court, which he is always to keep when he pleads. Both the judge and advocates, if of Oxford, wear in court scarlet robes, and hoods lined with taffety; but, if of Cambridge, white minever, and round black velvet caps.

The proctors, or procurators, exhibits their proxies for their clients, and make themselves parties for them, and draw and give pleas, or libels and allegations, in their behalf; produce witnesses, prepare causes for sentence, and attend the advocates with the proceedings. These are also admitted by the archbishop's fiat, and introduced by two senior proctors. They wear black robes and hoods lined with fur.

The terms for the pleading and ending of causes in the civil courts are but little different from the term times of the common law. The order, as to the time of sitting of the several courts, is as follows: The Court of Arches, having the pre-eminence, sits first in the morning; the Court of Admiralty sits in the afternoon, on the same day; and the Prerogative Court sits also in the afternoon.

In this college is a library, well stocked with books of all sorts, especially in civil law and history; for which they are greatly indebted to James Gibson, esq. who gave a great number of the books, and to the benefactions given by every bishop at his consecration, to purchase books for this library.

Adjoining to the gate of this was the college Camera Diance, so called from a spacious building which in the time of Henry II. stood where the houses are now erected. In this Camera, or arched and vaulted structure, full of intricate meanders, the same king Henry (as he is said to have done at Woodstock,) kept that jewel of his heart, fair Rosamund, (*Rosa mundi*;) by the name of Diana, and it is from thence this edifice was denominated. At this time (as is noted by How, in his continuation of Stow,) some ruins

of it are remaining, and many evident testimonies of intricate turnings and windings, as also a subterraneous passage to Castle Baynard, which no doubt the king made use of privately to have access to his brightest Diana, one of the most exquisite and most celebrated beauties that we find mentioned in any history.”\*

\* Bagford's Letter to Hearne.

---

*A List of the Aldermen of Castle Baynard Ward, from 1666 to the present time.*

Sir W. Taylor, knt. elected in 1666 ; served the office of sheriff in 1663, and that of lord-mayor in 1669 ; and resigned.

Sir W. Gostly, knt. elected in 1688 ; but his election made void 1690.

T. Darwin, esq. elected 1698 ; and resigned,

Sir T. Rawlinson, knt. elected in 1669 ; served the office of sheriff 1687 ; and that of lord-mayor in 1706.

Sir W. Lewen, elected in 1708 ; served the office of sheriff in 1731 and that of lord-mayor in 1718.

J. Barber, esq. elected in 1722 ; served the office of sheriff in 1730, and that of lord-mayor in 1733.

Sir J. Ladbroke, knt. elected in 1741 ; served the office of sheriff in 1744, and that of lord-mayor in 1747.

Sir N. Nash, elected in 1758 ; served the office of sheriff in 1762, and resigned.

S. Plumbe, esq. elected 1767 ; served the office of sheriff in 1776, and that of lord-mayor in 1778.

Sir J. Hopkins, knt. elected 1782 ; served the office of sheriff in 1784, and that of lord-mayor in 1791.

Sir W. Herne, knt. elected 1796 ; served the office of sheriff in 1797, and resigned,

T. Rigby, elected 1802.

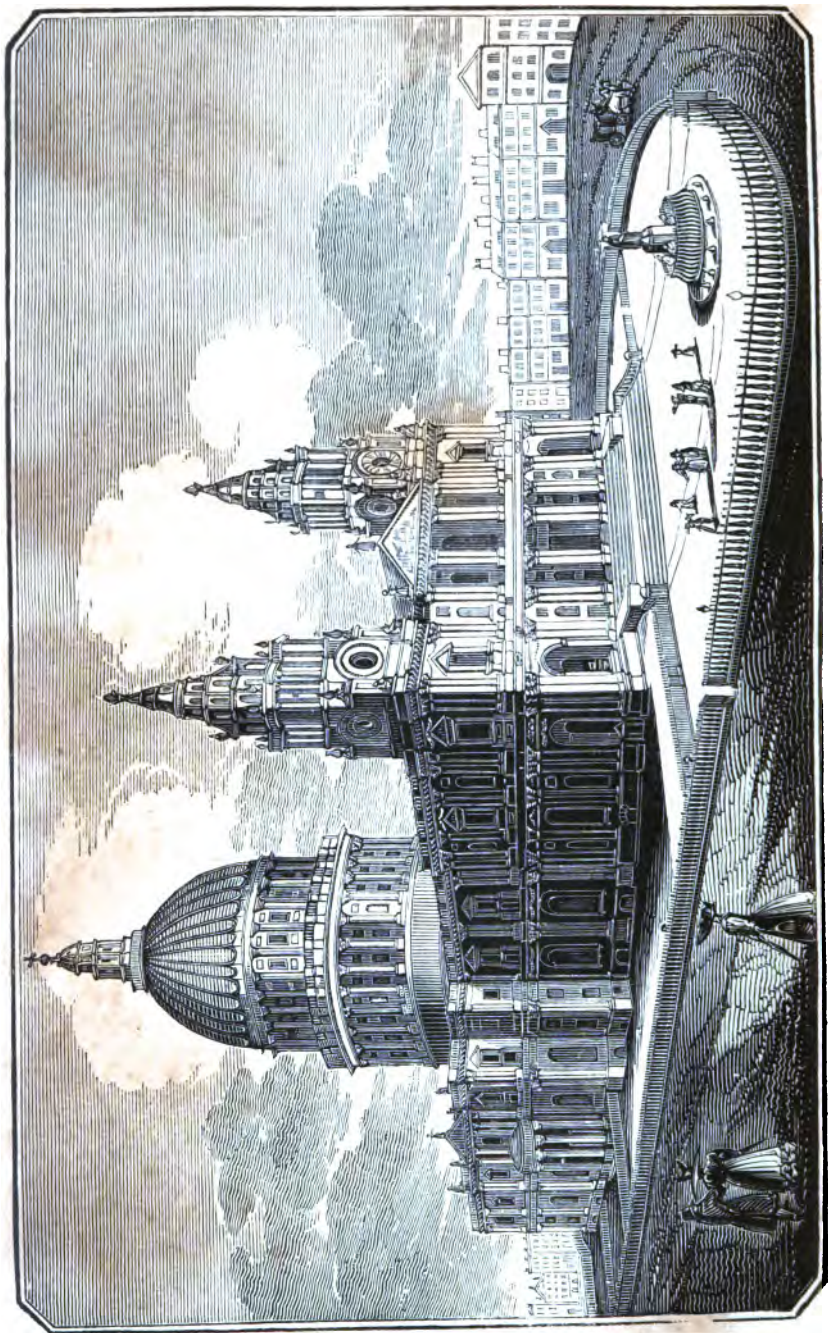
Joshua J. Smith, esq. elected 1803 ; served the office of sheriff in 1803 ; that of lord-mayor in 1810, and is the present alderman of this Ward.

END OF CASTLE BAYNARD WARD.









ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

## Castle Baynard Ward.

---

### ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

---

WHEN history leaves no certain record of a past event, the invention of man is seldom at a loss to supply the void :—to give us tradition for fact, and legend for truth ; founding a belief on the most trivial circumstance, and eagerly grasping at any occurrence, however wide of the mark, which may be ingeniously tortured into an evidence of pre-conceived opinion, or a corroboration of remote surmise. Combining trifles are made to tell against opposing facts ; and so dearly is the inventor wedded to the theory, that he is more content with proving what may be, than desirous of being convinced by what is. There is scarcely a building in the metropolis, that has any stamp of antiquity, which has not a tradition connected with it, which, however wild and improbable, has found believers and propagators. St. Paul's cathedral has not, it may be credited, escaped.

The early historians of London have laboured with much anxiety to prove, that St. Paul's cathedral occupies the identical site on which the Romans had built and dedicated a temple to the goddess Diana ; and that Westminster Abbey stands where, in days of yore, once stood a temple of Apollo. In refutation of this opinion (which rested on a tradition that a great many bones had been dug up at this spot, which, it was inferred, were the relics of human sacrifices at these Pagan altars,) we can have no authority so excellent as that of sir Christopher Wren. His idea, that there

had been a church on this spot, built by the Christians in the time of the Romans, was confirmed. When he searched for the foundation for his own design, he met with those of the original presbyterium, or semicircular chancel of the old church. First, lay the Saxons, in graves lined with masses of chalk, or in coffins of hollowed stones; beneath them had been the bodies of the Britons, placed in rows. Abundance of ivory and boxen pins, about six inches long, marked where the latter had been deposited. These are supposed to have fastened the shrouds in which the bodies were wrapped.\* These perishing, left the pins entire. In the same row, but deeper, were Roman urns intermixed, lamps, lacrymatories, † fragments of sacrificial vessels were also discovered in digging towards the north-east corner; and in 1675, not far from the east corner, at a considerable depth, beneath some flinty pavement, were found numbers of vessels of earthen-ware, and of glass, of most exquisite colours and beauty; some inscribed with names of deities, heroes, or men of rank; others ornamented with a variety of figures, in bas-relief, of animals and of rose trees. *Tesserae* of jasper, porphyry, or marble, such as form the pavement we so often see, were also discovered. Also glass beads and rings, large pins of ivory and bone, tusks of boars, and horns of deer sawn through. Also coins of different emperors, among them some of Constantine, which (says Pennant,) at once destroys the conjecture of Mr. Maitland, who supposes that this collection was flung together at the sacking of London, by our injured Boadicea.

“I must assert,” says sir C. Wren, “that having changed all the foundation of old St. Paul’s, and upon that occasion rummaged all the grounds thereabouts, and being very desirous to find some footsteps of such a temple, I could not discover any, and can therefore give no more credit to Diana than to Apollo.”

It may not be irrelevant to the subject before us, if we commence our account with a brief history of the diocese of London.

\* Parentalia.

† Vessels supposed by some to have been devoted to the reception of tears in honour of the dead, from the circumstance of an eye being sculptured at the bottom, together with the shape of the neck and mouth. Others have supposed its purpose, that of holding water to sprinkle the ashes of the deceased.

Stow says, "I read that the Christian faith was first preached in this island by Joseph of Arimathea, and his brethren, disciples of Christ, in the time of Arviragus, the Roman governor."

We learn, that in the heathen ages, London had its *flamen*, or high priest ; and when Lucius assumed the government, he sent an embassy to pope Eleutherius, requesting him to send learned and devout persons to instruct his subjects in the doctrines of Christianity. The pope complying with this desire, London was constituted an arch-bishopric, and governed by sixteen prelates ; and this government endured till the persecution under Dioclesian, which drove Christianity to take shelter in the mountainous districts of Cornwall and Wales, and reduced London again to Paganism.

It was not till the time of pope Gregory, that Augustine, who has been called the British apostle, restored the light of Christianity. Of the bishops who filled this see till the arrival of the Normans, the only one whose name is still perpetuated was the noted saint and magician, St. Dunstan. No less than three churches in and near the metropolis have been dedicated to this holy man, who first gripped the nose of Satan with his red-hot pincers.

William, the first bishop after the Conquest, was held in high esteem for the good offices which he did for the citizens, in interfering with William I. and inducing him to grant an ample recognition of their ancient rights and franchises, "thus englished," says Stow :—

William, by the grace of God, king of Englishmen, to all his well beloved French and English people, greeting. Know yee that I do give unto God and the church of St. Paul, of London, and to the rectors and servitors of the same, in all their lands which the church hath, or shall have, within borough, and without Sack and Sock, Thole and The, Infangtheefe and Grithbriche, and all free, ships by sea and by land, on tide and off tide, and all the rights that into them Christendome by rad and more spake, and on Buright hamed, and on Buright worke, afore all the bishopricks in mine land, and in each other man's land. For I will, that the church in all things be as free as I would my soul to be in the day of judgment. Witness: Osmond, our chancellor ; Lanfranc, the arch-bishop Canterbury ; and T archbishop of Yorke ; Roger, earl of

Shrewsbury, Alane the county, Geoffrey de Magna Villa, and Ralph Peverel.

The remains of this worthy bishop were interred in the cathedral, and a monument erected to his memory by the grateful citizens, on which they inscribed an epitaph demonstrative of his kindness and their gratitude, and for a long series of years it was one of the principal ceremonies on the lord-mayor's day, to do homage at the shrine of this restorer of their privileges. This custom lasted as late as the reign of James I. and being then discontinued, and the monument by some means displaced, these lines were affixed on an adjacent pillar, by sir Edward Barkham, lord mayor in 1621.

Walkers, whosoe'er you be,  
If it prove your chance to see,  
Upon a solemn scarlet day,  
The city senate pass this way,  
Their grateful memory to shew,  
Which they the reverend ashes owe  
Of bishop Norman, here inhum'd,  
By whom this city hath assum'd  
Large privileges ; those obtained  
By him when conqueror William reign'd,  
This being by thankful Barkham's mind renew'd,  
Call it the MONUMENT OF GRATITUDE.

Gilbert Foliot, who was bishop in 1163, is said to be the first ever canonically translated from one see (Hereford), to another (London).

During the episcopate of Eustachius de Falconbridge, appointed to the see in 1221, a great dispute arose with respect to the right of exemption claimed by the abbots and monks of Westminster from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London. The matter was referred to the pope, and by his holiness remitted to the archbishop of Canterbury, who decided that Westminster abbey, and the adjoining church of St. Margaret, should be, as they have ever since continued, independent of the see of London.

Fulco Basset, a high-spirited and independent prelate, filled the see at the troublesome period when the pope, by his legate Rustand, united with Henry III. in those schemes of spoliation by which the English nation were so greatly and iniquitously oppressed. Basset

decidedly and consistently refused to lend his sanction to the exactions and fines which were attempted to be enforced on the clergy of his diocese; and when threatened with deprivation, he boldly replied, that "though he might be unjustly deprived of his mitre and crosier, he still hoped to be able to retain his helmet and sword."

In 1292 there was an opposition of claims between the bishop of the diocese and the citizens. The bishopric had a manor attached to it, in the parish of Stebun or Stepney, said to have been bought by Richard de Gravesend, bishop at that period, who wished to enclose this wood as a deer-park. The mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, however, would not permit the project to be carried into execution, contending (successfully) that time out of mind "they had used to take and hunt within the aforesaid woods and without, hares, foxes, conies, and other beasts, where and when they could."

Simon de Sudbury, who filled the see when Wickliff began the work of the Reformation, presents a memorable example of the fickleness of public favour. When, in 1376, Wickliff was, by the command of the pope, summoned before the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London, to answer for the tenets contained in the Lollard's Creed, he appeared before them accompanied by his friends and protectors, the duke of Lancaster and earl marshal. The latter having insisted that Wickliff should be accommodated with a seat during his examination, it was refused by the bishop, and high words ensued, and the duke was so far incensed as to say, "Rather than take this at the bishop's hands, I will drag him by the hair of his head out of the church." The duke and marshal, however, deemed it prudent to retreat with Wickliff. A rumour was next day spread, that the duke out of resentment had moved in council, that the city privileges should be taken away, the office of lord mayor be abolished, and the government of the city entrusted to the earl marshal. A tumult followed, the marshal's prison (the Marshalsea) was broken open, the duke's palace in the Savoy plundered, and various other outrages committed.

On the breaking out of Wat Tyler's insurrection, Sudbury, who had been made archbishop of Canterbury, received at the hands of the mob the very fate from which a mob had before protected



him. When the rebels burst into the Tower, the archbishop was on his knees in the chapel, employed in prayer and supplication. The noise of the rushing throng broke on his ear; "Let us now rise," said he placidly to his attendants, "and go; surely it is best to die when it is no pleasure to live." The words were scarcely uttered, when a party of the rebels rushed into the chapel, calling out furiously, "Where is the traitor?" "Behold the archbishop," replied Sudbury, "whom you seek, but who is no traitor?" The ruffians laid instantly violent hands upon him, and dragged him forth to the usual place of execution on Tower Hill. He seized upon the interval employed in preparing the block, to address the multitude; desired to know what offence he had committed, and warned them to take heed how, by slaying of their pastor, they brought on them the indignation of the Just Avenger. But finding all remonstrances vain, he prepared to suffer with dignity and resignation: The sword seems to have trembled in the execution of its dreadful office; for it was not till the ninth stroke that the head was severed from the body. After the first blow the unhappy victim put up his hand to his neck, and was heard to exclaim, "It is the hand of God."\*

Henry VIII. gave this diocese to the sanguinary Bonner. On the accession of Edward VI. he was displaced by the pious Ridley; but on the restoration of popery, under Mary, this high priest of blood, as he has been well denominated, was reinstated in the see, and the virtuous Ridley exchanged his mitre for a crown of martyrdom. Bonner was amongst the earliest of the bishops who crowded round Elizabeth on the decease of her sister of fire and faggot memory; but that queen was too much disgusted with his atrocities to give him an audience. Being degraded, he was thrown into the Marshalsea prison, *where he perished miserably*. The following lines have been given as his epitaph, which for point and satire have perhaps never been exceeded:

If Heaven be pleased when sinners cease to sin,  
 If Hell be pleased when sinners enter in,  
 If Earth be pleased whene'er it lose a knave,  
 Then all are pleased,—for Bonner's in his grave.

\* Percy. Hist.

John King, who was made bishop by James I., was a remarkably eloquent man, and called by the facetious King, the *king* of preachers. His successor was George Mountain, bishop of Lincoln, who being asked by the king, whom he thought the fittest person to succeed to the bishopric of London, is said thus to have replied: "Hads't thou faith, even as a grain of mustard seed, thou would'st say to this *mountain* (himself), be thou removed and cast into the *sea* (see)." We may presume that the king had a sufficiency of faith, for the prelate was translated to the vacant bishopric, and ultimately became archbishop of York.

To him Laud succeeded, who is celebrated for his participation in those measures which brought his royal master and himself, (in his 72d year,) to the block; and the next bishop, Juxon, deserves mention for the bold fidelity he evinced in administering the consolations of religion to the headstrong and unhappy Charles, not only during his trial, but attending him to the scaffold, and receiving his parting words.

In the reign of James II. whose efforts to restore catholicism as the national religion led to his dethronement, Henry Compton, bishop of London, stood conspicuous, and bore as a mark of pre-eminence, the title of the "Protestant Bishop," on account of the bold and conscientious opposition he made, and encouraged, against the unconstitutional efforts of that prince in his attempts to subvert the Protestant religion. In his youth he was a cornet in a regiment of royal horse guards, and at this period appeared as the champion of the church militant. King James once told him, after a discussion, that he "talked more like a colonel than a bishop." Compton promptly replied, "that his majesty did him honour in taking notice of his having formerly drawn his sword in defence of the constitution, *and that he would do the same again if he lived to see it necessary.*" These words were prophetic. From the first beginning of the king's despotic measures, Compton uniformly opposed them. The king made a speech in parliament, in which he attempted an infringement on the liberties of the people, on which the bishop commented with much freedom, and moved that it should be made a subject of a special inquiry. The king wrote a letter to Compton, desiring him to suspend from preaching Dr. Sharpe, rector of St. Giles in the Fields, who had in a sermon

attacked and laid open the errors of popery. The bishop replied, that he could not proceed otherwise than by the established law, and as a judge, &c., which greatly incensed the king, who determined to wreak his vengeance on the uncompromising prelate. By the advice of Jefferies, the Court of Delegates was revived for the purpose of punishing Compton, who being summoned to appear before it, and demanding a copy of the commissions by which it was empowered to act, was denied it by Jefferies. Hereupon the bishop impugned its legality, and said he had no judge but his metropolitan. The packed court, however, were regardless of his protest, and decreed his suspension from his episcopal functions. He had now lived to "see the time when it had become necessary to draw his sword in defence of the constitution," and true to his promise appeared in arms at Nottingham, at the head of a troop of gentlemen, and declared his readiness to fight for the prince of Orange.

Amongst the bishops who have bestowed additional lustre on this bishopric, since the Restoration, we may enumerate Sherlock, Lowth, and Porteus, eminent alike for learning and piety.

The bishop of London ranks in dignity next after the archbishops of Canterbury and York. The diocese comprises, Middlesex, Essex, and part of Hertfordshire, and the British plantations in America. The following parishes in the city only are exempt, being peculiars of the archbishop of Canterbury, viz. Allhallows Barking, Allhallows Bread-street, Allhallows Lombard-street, St. Dionis Back-church, St. Dunstan in the east, St. John the Baptist, St. Leonard Eastcheap, St. Mary Aldermary, St. Mary Bothaw, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Michael Royal, St. Pancras Soper-lane. The chapter consists of the bishop, a dean, a precentor, or chaunter, a chancellor, a treasurer, five archdeacons, (viz. of London, Middlesex, Essex, Colchester, and St. Alban's,) thirty canons, or prebendaries, twelve minor canons, six vicars choral, a sub-dean, and other inferior officers. The election to the bishopric is vested in the dean and chapter nominally, but the person recommended by the king's writ of *congé d'elire*, is always chosen. The see is valued in the king's books at 1000*l.* per annum, but is really worth twelve times that sum. The bishop has a power of holding courts for the trials and punishment of spiritual offences within his diocese; and possesses the unique privilege of

delegating his authority to a chancellor, suffragan, or other officer.

We shall now proceed to our account of the origin and history of the cathedral church itself. "The first temples," says Wren, "were in all probability, in the ruder times, only little cellæ (cells) to inclose the idol within, with no other light than a large door to discover it to the people, when the priest saw proper, and when he went in alone to offer incense, the people paying adoration without doors, for all sacrifices were performed in the open air, before the front of the temple; but in the southern climates a grove was necessary, not only to shade the devout, but from the darkness of the place to strike some terror and recollection in their approaches; therefore, trees being always an adjunct to the cellæ, the Israelites were commanded to destroy not only the idols, but also to cut down the groves which surrounded them: but trees decaying with time, or not equally growing, (though planted at first in good order,) or probably not having room, when the temples were brought into cities, the like walks were represented with stone columns, supporting the more durable shade of a roof, instead of the arbour of spreading boughs; and still in the ornaments of stone work was imitated (as well as the materials would admit,) both in the capitals, freizes, and mouldings, a foliage, or sort of work composed of leaves, which remains to this age."

Such, if any, must have been the church built on this spot, previous to the introduction of Christianity into Britain. The missionary, Augustine, found favour in the sight of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who in 619 first founded the cathedral here; but it is not precisely known of what materials it was formed, most probably of wood, as William of Malmesbury tells us that stone buildings were deemed miraculous by the Britons; but, that it was no mean structure, we may infer, for Dugdale asserts, that in 675, Erkenwald, then bishop of London, "bestowed great cost on the fabric thereof, augmenting its revenues very much with his own estate."

In consequence of St. Paul's church being the first built in this province, it was denominated the mother church, and being the *Cathedra*, or seat of the bishop, it assumed the name of

Cathedral, and obtained various privileges on account of these distinctions.

The founder gave to the support of this church the manor of Tillingham, in Essex, as appears by his charter.\*

During the Saxon heptarchy this cathedral flourished. Kenred, king of Mercia, declared it to be as free in all its rights, as he himself desired to be at the day of judgment. Athelstan endowed it with divers lordships, as did Edgar and his queen Eglefede, which were confirmed by Ethelred and Canute, who solemnly denounced curses on all who dare to violate this place of worship. Edward the Confessor bestowed on it two lordships, so that "great was the esteem that this cathedral had." William the Conqueror not only restored the revenues he had seized, but confirmed all its rights, privileges, and immunities, in the amplest manner.

The church had been burnt down in 961, and re-built the same year; and in 1086 a dreadful fire happened, which not only destroyed this church, but a great part of the city also; but this event made way for the erection of the most splendid building ever built in this country for the purposes of devotion. The reparation was begun by Maurice, then bishop of London, and continued by his successor Richard de Belmeis, who is said to have piously bestowed all his revenue in furtherance of so great an undertaking. "The foundation," says Stow, "was a work that men of that time judged would never have been finished, it was to them so wonderful, for length and breadth; and also the same was builded upon arches, or vaults of stone, for defence of fire; which was a manner of worke (before that time) unknowne to the people of this nation, and then brought in by the French; and the stone was fetcht from Cane, in Normandy.†

It is uncertain by whom the church was completed, but it is by no means improbable, that as William Rufus is said to have exempted

\* Ethelbertus Rex, deo inspirante, pro animæ suæ remedio, dedit Episcopo Melito terram quæ appellatur Tillingham ad monasterii sui solatium, scilicet, S. Pauli, &c.

† Another authority says, that for this work the bishop obtained from the king the old stones of a spacious castle in the neighbourhood, called the Palatine Tower, near the river Fleet.

all ships from toll and custom entering the river Fleet with stone, or other materials for the new cathedral, he might have undertaken the direction and finishing of the structure.

The church was again damaged by fire in 1135, but by the contribution of bishop Roger, Niger, and others, the steeple was rebuilt in 1222, the choir completed in 1240, and the church in 1283, when it was solemnly consecrated afresh. In 1312 the whole cathedral was paved with good and firm marble, which cost five-pence the foot, and about that period a survey being taken, the dimensions appeared as follows :—

	Feet.		Feet.
Length of the church .....	690	Height of tower and spire ....	534
Breadth of ditto .....	130	The ball on the top would contain 10 bushels of grain, and was 9 feet. 1 in. in circumference	
Height of west part, within....	102	Length of the cross above the ball	15
Height of choir, within .....	88	Length of the traverse of the cross	6
Height of body .....	150		
Height of tower .....	260		
Height of spire.....	274		

The space of ground comprehended within the walls was three acres and a half and six perches. The chapels, chauntries, shrines, and ornaments, within this religious pile, give a still greater idea of its magnitude. Dugdale enumerates no fewer than seventy-six chantry chapels, and sixty endowed anniversary obits; and at least two hundred priests were required to perform the various holy offices.

The church was in the form of a cross, the materials chiefly stone and timber, with lead. It was built in the Norman style, and supposed to have been the earliest and finest specimen of the use of the pointed arch in this country. In ornament, this cathedral exceeded every other in the kingdom, the decorations of the interior corresponding in richness and splendour with the exterior magnificence. The high altar was resplendent with precious gems, and surrounded by images exquisitely wrought, and covered with a canopy of wood, painted with the representation of saints and angels. The shrine of St. Erkenwald stood on the east side of the wall above the high altar, adorned with gold, silver, and precious stones, but not being thought sufficiently rich, in 1339 three gold,

smiths of London were retained by the dean and chapter to work upon it for a whole year, at the end of which time its lustre was so great, that princes, nobles, ambassadors, and foreigners of all ranks, flocked hither to visit and offer their oblations before it, and many were the miracles performed. This saint was deservedly canonized, for the very litter in which he was carried in his last illness continued for many centuries to cure fevers by the touch, and the very chips carried to the sick restored them to health. The picture of St. Paul stood, finely painted, in a wooden tabernacle on the right side of the altar, and was esteemed a masterly performance. It was executed in 1398, at a cost of £12. 6s. There was also a splendid shrine to Roger Niger, bishop of London. Against a pillar in the body of the church, stood a beautiful image of the Virgin Mary, and to the end that it might receive all due honour, John Burneth, bishop of Bath and Wells, bequeathed a handsome estate, for the purpose of keeping a lamp perpetually burning, and an anthem daily sung, before the glorious effigy. There were also two chapels dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; one called the lady's chapel at the east, and was remarkable for a rose window of extraordinary size and magnificence. In the centre was a large cross, and towards the north door a crucifix, at which offerings were made, that greatly increased the revenue of the dean and canons. The dial of the clock being visible to all, was made very splendid, and an angel pointing to the hour, reminded the passer-by of the certainty and rapidity of the flight of time.

The cathedral was encompassed with a wall about the year 1109, which extended from the north-east corner of Ave-Maria-lane, eastward, along Paternoster-row, to the north-east of the Old Change, in Cheapside; whence it ran southward to Carter-lane, and passing on the north side of it to Creed-lane, turned up to Ludgate-street. To this wall there were six gates, the principal of which was situated near the end of Creed-lane, in Ludgate-street; the second was at St. Paul's-alley, in Paternoster-row; the third at Canon-alley; the fourth, called the little gate, was situated at the entrance into Cheapside; the fifth, called St. Austin, led to Watling-street; and the sixth fronted the south gate of the church, near St. Paul's Chain.

Within this enclosure, on the north side, in the middle of the church-yard, was the Pulpit Cross of St. Paul's, of which we shall give a minute account at the conclusion of our description of old St. Paul's cathedral. The wall itself was allowed to fall to decay, and on the complaint of Edward I. that by the lurking of thieves in the church-yard, robberies and other crimes were committed, it was re-built with gates and posterns, which were always closed at night.

Facing the cross was the charnel-house, in which the bones of the dead were piled up, a thousands loads whereof were removed to Finsbury fields in the reign of Edward VI. and being spread over the moorish ground, were covered with earth to so great a height, that three windmills were erected on them.

On the north-west corner of the church-yard, was the episcopal palace, contiguous to which, on the east, was a cemetery denominated Pardon Church Haugh. This chapel was erected by Gilbert Beckett, sheriff of London in the reign of king Stephen, and rebuilt in the reign of Henry V. by Thomas More, dean of St. Paul's, who also encompassed it with a cloister. On the east side was a handsome library, founded by Walter de Shyrynton, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in the reign of Henry VI. About the "cloysters of this chapel was artificially and richly painted the Dance of Machubray, or Dance of Death, commonly called the Dance of Paul's; the like whereof was painted about St. Innocent's Cloyster, at Paris, in France; the metres or poesie of this Dance were translated out of French into English by John Lidgate, monke of Bury, the picture of Death leading all estates; at the dispenche of Jenken Carpenter, in the reigne of Henry VI. In this cloyster were buried many persons, some of worship, and others of honour, the monuments of whom, in number and curious workmanship, passed all others that were in that church."

This chapel was pulled down by order of the duke of Somerset in 1569. There was a chapel at the north door, also founded by Walter de Shyrynton, and a chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghost in the church on the north side, founded in 1400; both these were suppressed in the reign of Edward VI.

Under the choir of the cathedral was a large chapel dedicated to



Jesus, founded or rather confirmed by 37 Henry VI. in a patent to this effect :

“ Many liegemen and christian people having begun a fraternity and guild to the honour of the most glorious name of Jesu Christ, our Saviour, in a place called the crowds of the cathedral church of St. Paul's, in London, which hath continued long time peaceably, till now of late ; whereupon they have made request, and we have taken upon us the name and charge of the foundation, to the laud of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and especially to the honor of Jesus, in whose honor the fraternity was begun, &c.” This foundation was confirmed by Henry VII. to Doctor Collet, (founder of St. Paul's School,) then dean of St. Paul's, and also by Henry VIII.

At the west end of this chapel, also under the choir, was the parish church of St. Faith, commonly called St. Faith under Paul's. It owes its name to its being dedicated to St. Faith, or Sancta Fides, a French virgin in the province of Aquitaine, who is said to have suffered martyrdom in the reign of Dioclesian, for refusing to sacrifice to idols. The chapel of Jesus being suppressed in the reign of Edward VI. the parishioners of St. Faith Church removed hither from their place of worship under the choir, called *Ecclesiu sanctæ fidei in cryptis*.

Stowe gives an account of many monuments and epitaphs in this church, the most curious of which runs thus :

William Lambe, so sometime was my name,  
Whiles I alive did run my mortall race,  
Serving a prince of most immortal fame,  
Henry the Eighth, who of his princely grace,  
In his chappell allowed me a place,  
By whose favour, from gentleman t' esquire,  
I was preferred, with worship for my hire.

With wives three I joyned wedlock band,  
Which (all alive) true lovers were to me :  
Joane, Alice, and Joane, for so they came to hand,  
What needeth praise, regarding their degrees ?  
In wively truth none stedfast more could be,  
Who though in earth death's force did once dissever,  
Heaven yet (I trust) shall joyne us all together.

O Lambe of God, which sinne didst take away,  
 And (as a Lambe) was offered up for sinne;  
 When I (poore *Lambe*) went from thy flock astray,  
 Yet thou (good Lord) vouchsafe thy Lambe to winne  
 Home to thy fold, and hold thy Lambe therein;  
 That at the day, when Lambes and goats shall sever,  
 Of thy choice lambs, *Lambe* may be one for ever.

And on the upper part of the tomb-stone were engraved these pithy lines :—

As I was, so are ye,  
 As I am, you shall be.  
 That I had, that I gave,  
 That I gave, that I have.  
 Thus I end all my cost,  
 That I left, that I lost.

The original church of St. Faith was occupied for some time by the Stationers' Company, as a repository for their goods. After the great fire of London, 1666, the parish of St. Faith was united to that of St. Augustine, and on rebuilding of the cathedral, there was allotted to the parishioners of St. Faith, a portion of the new crypt, for the purpose of interments, as also a large part of the outer burial ground.

In the east part of the church-yard was St. Paul's School, endowed by dean Collet, in 1512, for 153 poor men's children, of which we shall give an account at length in "Farringdon Ward Within." Near this school, on the north side, was a large clochier, or bell house, "four square, builded of stone, and in the same a most strong frame of timber, with four bells, the greatest that I have heard; these were called Jesus bells, and belonged to Jesus chappell, but I know not by whose gift. The same had a great spire of timber, covered with lead, with the image of St. Paul on the top, but was pulled down by sir Miles Partridge, knight, in the reign of Henry VIII. The common speech was, that hee did set one hundred pounds upon a cust of dice against

it, and so won the said clochier and bells of the king; then causing the bells to be broken as they hung, the rest was pulled downe. This man was afterwards executed on the Tower-hill, for matters concerning the duke of Somerset, the 5th of Edward VI.

The celebration of divine service, the obsequies for persons of rank, anniversaries, and chauntries, form a peculiar and lucrative privilege of the Cathedral church. Indeed, the state and order of the obsequies for persons of rank were very grand. Sir William Dugdale says, "the church and choir were hung with black, and e-cutcheons of their armes; the hersees set up with wonderful magnificence, adorned with rich banner rolls, &c. and environed with banners; having chief mourner and assistants, accompanied by several bishops and abbots in their proper habits; the ambassadors of foreign princes, many of our nobility, the knights of the garter, the lord-mayor, and the several companies of London, who all attended with great devotion at these ceremonies."

The principal anniversaries observed in the cathedral were, the Conversion of St. Paul, the consecration of the church, and the consecration of St. Erkenwald, which were commemorated with much magnificence, and with many singular ceremonies; one of which, in relation to the first of these, we extract from Stow, who, on referring to Lady Chapell, in the south aisle of the cathedral, built in 1313, says, "Some have noted, that on digging the foundation of this new worke, there were found more than a hundred scalpes of oxen, or kine, which thing (say they) confirmeth greatly the opinion of those which have reported, that of olde time there had beene a temple of Jupiter, and that there was daily sacrifice of beasts. Other some, both wise and learned, have thought the buckes head, borne before the procession of Paule's, on St. Paule's day, to signifie the like. But true it is, I have read an auncient deed to this effect:—

"Sir William Baude, kn<sup>t</sup>. the 3rd of Edward I. in the year 1274, on Candlemas day, granted to Harry de Borham, dean of Powles, and to the chapter there, that in consideration of two acres of ground or land, granted by them within their manor of West-ley, in Essex, to be inclosed into his park of Curingham, he would for ever, upon the feast-day of the Conversion of

St. Paul, in winter, give unto them a good doe, seasonable and sweete ; and upon the feast of the commemoration of St. Paul, in summer, a good bucke, and offer the same at the high altar, the same to be spent amongst the canons residents. The doe to be brought up by one man at the houre of procession, and through the procession to the high altar ; and the bringer to have nothing : the bucke to be brought by all his meyney in like manner ; and they to have payd unto them by the chamberlaine of the church 12 pence onely, and no more to be required.' This graunt he made, and for performance ' bound the lands of him and his heirs to be distrained on ; and if the landes shoulde be evicted, that yet hee and his heires should accomlishe the gift. Witnesses, Richard Tilbery, H. de Wockendon, &c.' Sir William Baude, knt. his son confirmed this gift in the thirtieth of the same king :—thus much for the grant.

Now what I have heard by report, and have partly scene, it followeth : On the feast-day of the commemoration of St. Paul, the bucke being brought up to the steps to the high altar in Powles church, at the hour of procession, the deane and chapter, being appparelled in copes and vestments, with garlands of roses on their heads, they sent the body of the bucke to bakiog, and had the head, fixed on a pole, borne before the crosse in their procession, untill they issued out of the west doore, where the keeper that brought it blowed the death of the bucke, and then the horners that were about the cittie presentlie answered him in like manner ; for the which paines they had each one, of the dean and chapter, fourpence in money, and their dinner ; and the keeper that brought it was allowed during his abode there, for that service, meat, drink, and lodging, and five shillings in money at his going away, together with a loafe of bread, having the picture of St. Paule uppon it, &c. There was belonging to the church of St. Paul for both the days two special sutes of vestments, the one imbroidered with buckes, the other with does ; both given by the said Baudes (as I have heard).

This ceremony was continued until the time of queen Elizabeth, and the buck and doe regularly presented, with great solemnity, at the steps of the choir, by the resident canons, clothed in their sacred garments, with garlands of flowers round their heads.

The anniversaries of the consecration and canonization were celebrated at the public expense ; but there were other anniversaries of a private nature, provided for by particular endowments, as that of sir John Poulteney, knt. who had been four times lord-mayor of London, who assigned annual salaries to all who bore office about the church, together with an allowance to the lord-mayor, recorder, &c. and there were many other similar anniversaries. The chantries were founded by men of condition for the maintenance of one or two priests, to celebrate divine service daily, for the release of their own souls from purgatory, or the souls of their beloved friends ; but these were in a short time so greatly increased, and the endowments so scanty, that in the reign of Richard II. bishop Braybroke caused forty-four of them to be united into one solemn service.

In St. Paul's, according to Lingard, the flagellants exercised their daily castigations : " at the appointed hour they assembled, ranged themselves in two lines, and moved slowly through the streets, scourging their naked shoulders, and chanting a hymn. At a known signal, all, with the exception of the last, threw themselves flat on the ground. He, as he passed by his companions, gave each a lash, and then also lay down. The others followed in succession, till every individual in his turn had received a stroke from the whole brotherhood. The citizens gazed and marvelled, pitied and commended ; but they ventured no farther. Their faith was too weak, or their feelings were too acute ; and they allowed the strangers to monopolize to themselves this novel and extraordinary grace. The missionaries made not a single proselyte, and were compelled to return, with the barren satisfaction of having done their duty in the face of an unbelieving generation."

These mortifiers of the flesh, one hundred and twenty in number, scourged themselves twice daily, till their shoulders streamed with blood, without making any converts ; and at the very period when Edward III. was complaining to bishop Braybroke of the gross defilements of the cathedral, that the eating room of the canons was become the office and work place of artizans, the resort of shameless women, and the scene of other offences which royal decency could find no fitting language to express, Other abuses also crept in, and in the reign of Richard II.

he special mandate of the bishop was issued to "reform it altogether," prohibiting any offences under pain of excommunication. Henry VII. on his accession, rode through the city to St. Paul's, and offered his three standards: on one was the image of St. George; on the second was a fiery dragon beaten on green and white sarsnet: the third was a yellow tarterne, on which was painted a dun cow." Here also queen Mary was received with much attention, and various mummeries were done to give her gratification, little according with the solemnity of the place. It appears that the law of excommunication, passed in the reign of Richard II, lost its terrors and efficacy, nor was it able to preserve the holy pile from the profanation of licentious persons, and in later times the cathedral was degenerately used as a "household commonness," and its altars and shrines were "a most cheap familiarity." In the time of the bigotted Mary it was the common haunt of the dissolute, and the resort and thoroughfare of not only porters and carriers, but also of beasts of burden; and the dean and chapter tacitly encouraged the traffic, by imposing a toll on each passenger, affixing these lines over the box intended to receive donations:

"All those that shall enter within the church door,  
With burden or basket, must give to the poore;  
And, if there be any aske what they must paye  
To this box? A penny,—ere they pass away."

But this custom grew into so great and shameful licence, that in the first of Philip and Mary it was repressed by an act, which sets forth that,—

"Forasmuch as the material temples of God were first ordained for the lawful and devout assembly of the people, there to lift up their hearts, and to laud and praise Almighty God, and to hear his divine service, and most holy word and gospel, sincerely said, sung, and taught; and not to be used as markets or other profane places, or thoroughfare, with carriage of things; and, for that now of late years, many of the inhabitants of the city of London, and other people repairing thither, have and yet do commonly use and accustom themselves very unseemly and irreve-

rently, the more the pity, to make the common carriage of great vessels full of ale and beer, great baskets full of bread, fish, flesh, and such other things; fardels of stuff, and other gross wares and things, through the cathedral church of St. Paul's; and some in leading mules, horses, and other beasts, through the same universally, to the great dishonor and displeasure of Almighty God, and the great grief also and offence of all good people :” And then the act proceeds to levy fines and imprisonment on offenders, which, however, only had the effect of preventing the passage of animals through the structure, and the church was still profaned by indecent and irreverent practices, and the disgusting custom may be partially surmised by Weever’s assertion, that in his time (about 1630,) this verse was depicted, and might be perfectly read, at the great south door :

“*Hic locub, hic sater est, hic nulli mingere fas est.*”

By an old tract entitled “Burnyinge of Paule’s church, in London, in the year of our Lord 1561 ;” it appears that the money-changers and usurers had used this temple as they did the temple at Jerusalem, and there were different walks laid out in the desecrated structure for various businesses, as the distinct walks of the merchants and others in the Royal Burse or Exchange. “The south alley for usurye and poperye; the north for simony and the horse faire; in the midst, for all kinds of bargains, meetings, brawlings, murders, conspiracies; and the font for ordinary paiements of money, are so well knowne to all menne as the begger knows his dishke.” And Decker says, “whilst devotion kneels at her prayers, doth profanation walke under her nose in contempt of religion. Advertisements for the sale and purchase of benefices were openly posted on the door of the cathedral, beginning usually with the words *Si quis*. Thus runs the satire of bishop Hall thereon :—

“Saw’st thou ever *Si quis* patch’d on Paul’s church door,  
To seek some vacant vicarage before?  
Who wants a churchman that can service say,  
Read fast and faire his mouthly twmity?”

And wed, and bury,—and make christian soules ?  
 Come to the left side alley of St. Paul's ;—  
 Thou servile foole ; why couldst thou not repaire  
 To buy a benefice at *steeple faire* ?  
 There, &c."

In consequence of the various profanations to which this consecrated pile had been subjected, it became a subject of satire to the celebrated bishop Earle, who in his *Microsmography* printed in 1628, thus describes the walkers and loungers of the Paul's walk, —the *Bond Street* of the period.

Paul's walk," says the bishop, "is the land's epitome, or you may call it the lesser isle of Great Britain. It is more than this, the whole world's map, which you may here discern, with its perfectest motion, jostling and turning. It is a heap of stones and of men, with a vast confusion of languages, and were the steeple not sanctified, nothing liker Babel. The noise in it is like that of bees, a strange humming buz, mixed of walking, tongues, and feet. It is a kind of still roar or loud whisper. It is the great exchange of all discourse, and no buiesness whatsoever but is here stirring and a-foot. It is the synod of all pates politicke, jointed and laid together in most serious posture, and they are not half so busy at the parliament. It is the antic of tails to tails, and backs to backs ; and for vizards, you need go no farther than faces. It is the market of young lecturers, whom you may cheapen here at all rates and sizes. It is the general mint of all famous lies, which are here like the legends of popery, first coined and stamped in the church. All inventions are emptied here, and not a few poekets. The best sign of a temple in it is, that it is the theeves' sanctuary, which rob more safely in the crowd than a wilderness, whilst every searcher is a bush to hide them. It is the other expense of the day after after-plays, taverns, and ———, and men have still some oathes left to sweare here. It is the eare's brothell, and satisfies their lust and itch. The visitants are all men, without exceptions ; but the principal inhabitants and possessors are state knights and captains out of service, men of long rapiers and breeches, which are after all town merchants here, and trafficke for news. Some make it a preface to their dinner, and travel for a stomach ; but the thriftier men make it their ordinary, and board



here very cheap. 'Of all such places, it is least haunted with hobgoblins; for if a ghost would walke there, he could not.'

Many illustrations of this satire are to be found amongst the old plays, and other cotemporary writings. The scene of the third act of Ben Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humour," is laid principally in St. Paul's. Shakespeare puts these words into the mouth of Falstaff, who speaking of Bardolph, says, "I bought him in Paul's, and I'll buy me a horse in Smithfield; if I could get me but a wife in the stews, I were mann'd, hors'd, and wiv'd." Mussinger, in his City Madam, thus alludes to the 'theeves sanctuary.'

"I'll hang you both, (I can but ride)

You for the purse you cut in sermon time at Paul's."

And here too the "Pennylesse Parliament of threadbare Poets," held its sittings. The allusion to thrifty men, making it their ordinary, has reference to the well known phrase of "dining with duke Humphrey:" that is, persons walking about not to create, but get rid of an appetite. One of St. Paul's aisles was called duke Humphrey's walk, from a popular but erroneous notion, that the "good duke" was here buried; though in fact he was interred in St. Alban's Abbey, where a portion of his bones yet remain in the leaden coffin, the body having been discovered quite perfect some years since, immersed in a pickle. It was in fact the tomb of sir John Beauchamp, constable of Dover, warden of the Cinque Ports, and a son of sir Guy Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, buried here in 1338, of which mistake Stow says, "this deceased nobleman, (by ignorant people) hath beene erroneously mistermmed and said to be duke Humphrey. In idle and frivolous opinion of whom, some men, (of late times) have made a solemn meeting at this tomb, upon St. Andrew's day in the morning, (before Christmasse) and concluded on a breakfast or dinner, as assuring themselves to be servants, and to hold a diversity of good offices under the good duke Humfrey.

"Likewise on May day, tankard bearers, watermen, and some other of like quality beside, would use to come to the same tombe early in the morning, and (according as the other) have delivered serviceable presentation at the same monument, by strewing herbs, and sprinkling fair water on it, as is the duty of servants, and according to their degrees and charges in office. But as master Stowe,

(says Anthony Munday) hath discreetly advised such as are so merrily disposed, or simply professe themselves to serve duke Humfrey in Paul's; if punishment of losing their dinners daily there, bee not sufficient for them; they should bee sent to St. Alban's, to answer there for their disobedience, and long absence from their so highly well deserving lord and master, because in their merry disposition they please so to call him."

This aisle was however particularly noted as the lounge of the swindlers, sharpers, cut-purses, and cut-throats, the swaggerers and rufflers of the day. Such men as sir Walter Scott has described in his "Fortunes of Nigel," under the title of the Bully of Alsatia, the bravo captain Peppercole. In an old tract, entitled, "London and the Country carbonadoed," it is said, "This aisle is much frequented at noon with a company of Hungarians, not walking so much for recreation as need, and if any of these meete with a yonker, that hath his pockets well lined with silver, they will relate to him the meaning of Tycho Brahe, or the North Star, and never leave flattering him in his own words, and stick as close to him as a bur upon a traveller's cloak, and never leave till he and they have saluted the Green Dragon, or the Swan behind the sham-bles, where I leave them."

In addition to the levy on "burden, beast, and basket," was an exaction from all gallants entering the cathedral booted and spurred, called "spur money." This was demanded by the choristers of the spur-heel'd dandies of the time, and so peremptorily, that imprisonment for the night in the choir was threatened to those who resisted the application. Ben Jonson, in his "Alchymist," makes Subtle advise Abel Druggier, when he opens his shop, to place a loadstone 'neath the threshold, to draw in all the gallants that wear spurs." This exaction of spur money, caused the following presentment in 1598. "We thinke it a very necessarie thinge, that everie quorister shoulde bringe with him to church a testament in English, and turne to everie chapter as it is daily read, or some other good and godlye prayer booke, rather than spende theyr tyme in talke, and huntin after *spurr-money*, whereon they set theyr whole mindes, and do often abuse divers if they do not bestow somewhat

upon them." A similar custom prevails at the present day at Lichfield, and other cathedrals.

Amidst the many profanations of the metropolitan church, it will cause no wonder when we state, that gambling was added to other abuses. In 1569, the first lottery ever known in this country was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's; and another was drawn, (the prize consisting of rich armour) in 1586.

Perhaps a more complete illustration of Defoe's lines is not to be met with, than in the perpetual and excessive desecration of this holy pile :—

“Wherever God erects a house of prayer,  
The devil always has a chapel there.”

“The house of prayer,” became indeed “a den of thieves.”

Bishop Corbett,\* although a man “of infinite jest,” “whose eye begat occasion for his wit,” and whose whole frame seemed made up of comicalities, yet could not help a strain of serious lament at seeing this reverend (but not revered) pile, the resort of the infamous and the rendezvous of frivolity.

“When I pass by Paul's, and travel in the walk  
Where all our British sinners swear and talk,  
Old hoary ruffians, bankrupts, soothsayers,  
And youth, whose cozenage is old as theirs,—  
And then behold the body of my Lord  
Trode under foot by vice, which he abhorr'd,—  
It woundeth me.”

\* This worthy man, bishop of Norwich in 1632, was a man of learning and talent, added to a most hilarious disposition. After he was made D. D. we are told that he sung ballads at the high cross at Abingdon. He used to shut himself up in his well-stored cellar, with his jolly chaplain Dr. Lushington, and taking off his gown, say, “there goes the doctor,” and then doffing his episcopal hood, “there goes the bishop;” after which he revelled in the charms of the pagan deity Bacchus. Riding out one day with a Dr. Stubbins, a very fat man, and the coach being overturned, the bishop, in giving an account of the accident, said, that ‘Dr. S. was up to his elbows in mud, and he was up to

Many of the chauntry chapels were employed for the ' vilest uses',—receptacles for lumber, old stone work, scaffold poles, ladders, &c. The Jesus chapel was used as a glazier's shop, St. Catharine's as a school room. A carpenter used one portion of the vaults, another portion was employed for storing wine; a part of the cloister let to the proverbially noisy trunk maker. Houses were built against the cathedral, and cellaring and foundations cut in the very substructure of the church. "In one house," says Mr. Malcolm, "the owner baked his bread and pies in an oven excavated within a buttress." From another house was a passage formed by a window, which led to a warehouse in the steeple, and a third partly formed by St. Paul's was used as a playhouse. Decency forbids us to state the farther abuse; suffice it to say, that 'abominations could no further go.' Let us respect those times that have reformed it altogether.

But although the profanation and defilement was past description, yet it was left to the fanatic zeal of reformers to injure the magnificence of the building. When opinions change suddenly, they are generally followed up with an eagerness which desires to destroy every memento of former error, and men call '*that* noble, *that* was now their hate; *that* vile, *that* was their garland.' In the days of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, proscription was extended to all sorts of ornaments in churches, and amongst others, to several beautiful and costly "portraits in brass," which were rent from the walls, and sold to coppersmiths and other artificers in metal: nor was the work of spoliation arrested, till in the second and fourteenth years of the reign of Elizabeth, when proclamations for that purpose were issued. But it was left for the Puritans, in the hypocritical times of the Commonwealth, to finish the exterminating work, and remove the idols which 'stank in the nose of piety.' Some scaffolding, which had been erected at a great expense for repairs, was assigned by parliament for paying the arrears of

his elbows in Stubbins. It must have been a crying abuse that could move such a humourist to be serious. He died 1635, and an edition of his poems was published in 1801, with a sketch of his life from the pen of the celebrated Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, of Stamford.

the army, and the party to remove it was headed by some such fanatical spoliator as Praise-God Barebone, or his brother, who was actually christened ‘ *If-Jesus-Christ-had-not-come-into-the-world-thou-hadst-been-damned.*’

These *pious* worthies set themselves

—————“against all idolizing  
The Cross, in shop books and baptizing,”

as the abomination of abominations.

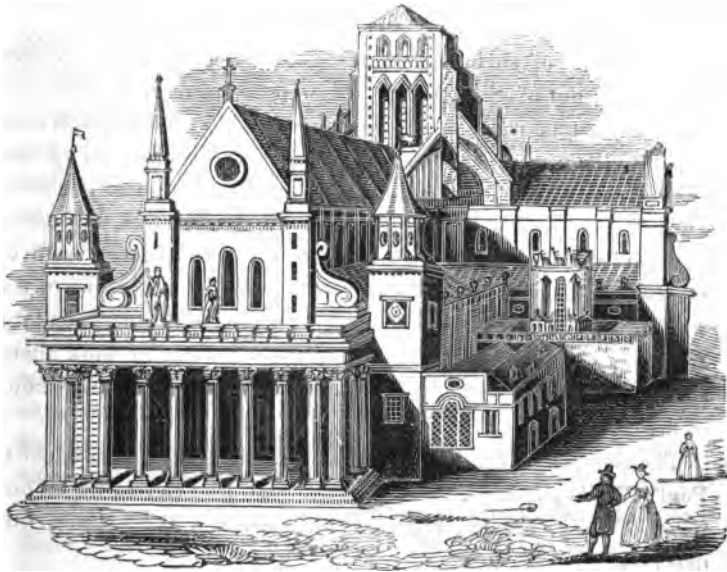
In taking away the allotted wood work, the whole roof of the south cross fell (or was designedly thrust) down: the body of the church was converted into saw-pits, which were dug in several places, for sawing the timber; and the west part of the cathedral was converted into a trooper’s horse stable. “To such vile uses did it come at last.” However, the license of the soldiery were a little restrained by the following proclamation, issued May 27, 1651.

“Forasmuch as the inhabitants of St. Paul’s church-yard are much disturbed by the souldiers, and others calling out to passengers, and examining them, (though they go civilly and peaceably along) and by playing at nine-pins at unseasonable hours; these are to command all souldiers, and others whom it may concern, that hereafter there shall be no examining and calling out to persons that go peaceably on their way, unless they do approach the guards; and likewise to forbear playing at nine-pins and other sports, from the houre of nine of the clocke in the evening, until six in the morning, that so persons that are weak and indisposed to rest may not be disturbed.”

The church-yard of St, Paul, in which some of the best ordinaries were once kept, presented about the middle of the 17th century an appearance very different to that which it now exhibits. The cathedral itself was seated in a green burial ground, decorated with trees, and was surrounded by a stone wall, which in the parliamentary times was watched by a military guard.

Above the wall, which was thus protected, arose

## THE OLD CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PAUL.



Its general form resembling the more ancient cathedrals of England, but blended with many features of Roman architecture, in the additional alterations made by Inigo Jones. In the centre of the building was a massive square tower, supported by flying buttresses, and lighted by very long lancet windows, with vacant arches pierced above them. To the east stretched away the long choir, with its windows and pinnacles of rich Gothic; whilst the western part of the church, together with the great north and south entrance, were of a motley character.

The present portico resembles that which decorated the western door of ancient Paul's, excepting that the latter was adorned with the effigies of James and Charles I. and had a flat top with balustrades, which in the riotous days of the civil wars, were filled with milliners' and sempstresses' shops, built in wooden lofts over the rich Corinthian columns, and to which staircases were carried up, in utter defiance of all beauty, propriety, or reverence for the sacred nature of the building. On the right of the western entrance, arose a small chapel and tower dedicated to St. Gregory, and beyond, joining to the south door, appeared the outer walls of the beautiful

cloister, with the gorgeous octagonal chapter house rising above them.

The houses of such persons as dwelt at the period we are now describing, out of St. Paul's yard, were in many instances built against the stone walls of the church itself, whilst their closets were cut into the cemeteries of the dead, and their fires kindled against the carved pillars of the edifice. These evils were not remedied until the cathedral was repaired after the Restoration, but many changes had already taken place about the sacred dome, such as the destruction of its beautiful preaching cross, the changing of the whole west end into a horse quarter; filling it with parliamentary troopers, and permitting the Puritans of the day to walk about covered, smoking, and talking in the choir, even at the very hour of divine service.

The aisle which constituted the nave of old Paul's, denominated Paul's Walks, formed, from nine till half past eleven, the emporium of folly, fashion, intrigue, business, and every thing but devotion.

It presented a vista of 300 feet long, divided into three aisles partly by clustered columns of stone, (of Norman architecture) supporting lofty semicircular arches, whilst the roof was jointed in pointed ones, throughout the whole building. Between the two S. E. pillars, supporting the nave, stood the rich altar tomb of sir J. Beauchamp, (before alluded to, as erroneously supposed to have been that of Humphrey, the duke of Gloucester,) gifted with the privilege of sanctuary.

The effigy was garbed in hood and shirt of mail, with splendid tabard and other glittering decorations, the hands united in the act of devotion, and the feet resting on the back of a lion.

At the east end of the nave several steps led up to a very rich gothic screen ornamented with pinnacles, niches, and statues, which divided it from the chancel, whilst above it might be seen the long succession of lessening arches stretching down the choir, and terminating with that beautiful marigold painted window which lighted up the Lady chapel and the eastern extremity of the building. In various parts of the side aisles were the monuments of sir Philip Sidney, chancellor Hatton, and others who were honourable men in their generations, and a huge block of wains-

cut was placed against one of the pillars, called the "serving man's log," for attendants waiting for their masters who were lounging in Paul's Walks.

The cathedral was injured by lightning on the 12th of February, 1444, and considerable damage done to the steeple, which was principally of lead and timber. It was repaired in 1462, and a large vane, in the form of an eagle, put up, which being taken down to be repaired, it was found to be of copper, gilt all over, and the length, from the tail to the bill, being 'four foote, and the breadth, over the wings, three foote and a halfe; it weighed forty pounds: the crosse, from the bole to the eagle (or cock), was fifteen foote, and six inches of aside; the length thereof overthwart was five foote ten inches, and the compasse of the bole was nine foote and one inch. The inner body of this crosse was oake, the next cover was lead, and the outermost was of copper red varnished. The bole and eagle, or cock, were of copper, and gilt also. The height of this steeple was five hundred and twenty foote, whereof of stone-work was two hundred and sixty foote, and the spire was likewise two hundred and sixty foote.' On the 14th of June, 1561, the spire was again fired by lightning, beginning about three yards from the top, and in the space of four hours the whole was consumed, together with the roof of the church, &c. Queen Elizabeth gave orders for its immediate reparation; and, as an example worthy of being well followed, gave, from the privy purse, one thousand marks in gold, and from the royal forests one thousand loads of timber. The citizens of London, never backward in aiding a good cause, subscribed £3247 : 16 : 2½. The clergy of the province of Canterbury contributed £11,461 : 13 : 3. which sums augmented by the donations of the bishop of London and the dean, together, with the two lord chief justices, amounted to £6,702 : 13 : 4½. These supplies enabled the chaplain to repair the roof effectually in 1566: but the re-erection of the steeple was not attempted till 1600, which, from various circumstances, was rendered abortive; but, in 1631, a new commission was issued for the repair of the church and steeple, towards which large contributions were made. Inigo Jones began the work, and the houses near the cathedral were compounded for and pulled down. But although the spire was not rebuilt, it was alluded to by authors of



the time, in Ben Jonson's "Devil's an Ass," performed in 1666—  
Iniquity says,

" I will fetch thee a leap  
From the top of Paul's steeple, to the standard in Cheap."

But this is in reference to the lofty tower, which was not burnt, and being 260 feet high, was as lofty as most steeples. The repairs of the cathedral were not adequate to what it required, and in fifty years we find that it was decaying. In 1608 it was estimated that £22,536 would be requisite for the restoration of the cathedral, but nothing was done towards raising such a sum. It is said that at the earnest solicitation of a gentleman named Farley, king James consented to attend a sermon at St. Paul's in aid of a subscription for the reparation of the church. The king went in procession on 29th March, 1620, and heard a sermon preached from the cross, by Dr. King, then bishop of London. He afterwards dined with the bishop, and it was resolved to issue a commission for collecting the requisite funds.

The Society of Antiquarians have a curious old painting on pannel descriptive of this visit of the king. In one compartment the cathedral is represented without a spire, with rooks flying over it; in a gallery erected against the outer south wall of the nave, are the king, queen, and prince Charles; in another, to the left of the royal family, sit a group of bishops, lords, ladies, &c., and in a third gallery are seen the lord mayor, aldermen, and the city officers. The houses which have been raised against the walls are exhibited with smoking chimnies, and a label near them makes St. Paul's thus complain to the king of the degradation:

' Viewe, o kinge, how my wall creepers  
Have made me work for chimney sweepers.'

The eyes of the illustrious assemblage in the galleries are turned to St. Paul's Cross, where the bishop, amidst a crowd of inferior citizens, is exhorting his hearers to arise and have mercy upon Zion. In another compartment of the painting, the artist has depicted the improvements on the cathedral, which the appeal was

expected to produce ; the houses and the smoky chimnies removed, the walls renovated, &c.\*

Large sums were collected under the commission, and materials for building provided, but the work was not begun during the British Solomon's reign. The subscriptions were otherwise applied. The duke of Buckingham *borrowed* some of the stone work for his water-gate at York House. In the next reign bishop Laud vigorously supported a subscription for the purpose, which was made to the amount of £101,330. 4s. 8d. and Inigo Jones, in 1636, commenced the much needed work: In the course of nine years the exterior of the cathedral was cased with stone, a splendid Corinthian portico erected at the western or principal entrance, and the whole building roofed. Preparations were made for adding the spire, when the breaking out of the civil wars led to the destruction of this as well as other ecclesiastical establishments. The revenues of the dean and chapter were seized, the stalls in the choir removed, the marble pavement torn up, monuments defaced, shrines demolished, graves opened and turned into sawpits, and various parts of the building converted into horse-quarters. And thus the edifice, mutilated and desecrated, remained till the restoration of Charles II. in 1660.

Repairs were then commenced under the direction of sir John Denham, but before any material reparation could be effected, the devastating fire of London burst out, and in its progress left the cathedral a heap of ruins. Dryden thus alludes to it in his "Annus Mirabilis," (the year 1666.)

"The daring flames peep'd in, and saw from far  
The awful beauties of the sacred quire,  
But since it was profan'd by civil war,  
Heav'n thought it fit to have it purg'd by fire."

"I was infinitely concerned," says Mr. Evelyn, in his description of the fire, "to finde that goodly church St. Paule's, now a sad ruine, and that beautiful portico, (for structure comparable to any in Europe, as not long before repaired by the king,) now rent in pieces, flakes of vast stone split asunder, but nothing remaining

\* Percy. Hist.

entire but the inscription in the architecture, shewing by whom it was built, which had not one letter of it defaced. It was astonishing to see what immense stones the heat had in a manner calcined, so that all the ornaments, columnus, friezes, and projectures of massie Portland stone, flew off, even to ye very rooffe, where a sheet of lead, covering a great space, was totally melted. It is also observable, that the lead over ye altar at the east end was untouched, and among the divers monuments, the body of one bishop remained entire. Thus lay in ashes that most venerable church, one of the most ancient pieces of early piety in the Christian world."

Dugdale says, that the body here alluded to, was that of bishop Braybrooke, which, although it had been inhumed two hundred and sixty years, was "so dried up, the flesh, sinews, and skin cleaving fast to the bones, that being set upon the feet, it stood as still as a plank, the skin being tough like leather, and not at all inclined to putrefaction, which some attributed to the *sanctity of the person offering much money.*"

It will be necessary, to render our account of old St. Paul's complete, that some of the principal personages buried there should be mentioned; we shall give them numbered as they were placed:

1. Erkenwald, bishop of London, a great benefactor to this church (whose high altar and shrine are renowned for magnificence and curious workmanship) *anno* 700.

2. Seba, king of the East Saxons.

3. Ethelred, king of the West Saxons.

}

These monuments were in the north aisle, beneath two pointed arches in the wall, each sarcophagus resting on four dwarf columns, and a tablet above, with a black letter latin inscription.

4. William the Norman, bishop of London, a man famous for wisdom and holiness, preferred by Edward the Confessor to be bishop of London, and not long after, for his prudence and fidelity, admitted to be of the council of William the conqueror, of whom he obtained great privileges for this city. He continued bishop twenty years, and died *anno Christi* 1070.

5. Robert Niger, bishop of London, *ob.* Oct. 1241.

6. Thomas de Eure, L.L.D. dean of St. Paul's.

5. "Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster," the brother, father, and uncle of kings. He died in 1399, and had a magnificent tomb erected over him and his two wives, Blanch and Constanitia. He, and his first wife, lay recumbent beneath a rich canopy of tabernacle work : his crest upon his *obacof* or cap of state ; his shield and his mighty spear were suspended as trophies on his monument. This was amongst the tombs destroyed by the fanatical soldiery of the 17th century.

8. Sir Simon Burley. His effigy was in armour, beneath a Gothic arch. *ob.* 1399.

9. Sir John Paulteney, four times lord-mayor of London. *ob.* 1348.

10. Sir John de Chichewell, six times mayor. *ob.* 1328.

11. Bishop Newport, 1318.

12. John Chishull, bishop, 1279.

13. Adam de Blaric, mayor.

14. Duchess of Bedford, sister to Philip of Burgundy. *ob.* 1433.

15. William, earl of Pembroke. *ob.* 1569. Under arches lay the effigies of this earl, and his wife Anne, sister to Catharine Parr, wife of Henry VIII. At the head is their daughter Anna lady Talbot, and at their feet there lie Henry earl of Pembroke, and Sir Edward Herbert, ancestor of the earls of Powis. These last three were represented on their knees.

16. A. Nowill, dean of St. Paul's.

17. The great and good Sir Francis Walsingham. *ob.* 1590. The merits of this distinguished person are testified by the unanimous consent of the nation, which his talents aided to rule and lead to fame and honour. After a life spent in the service of queen Elizabeth, he died so poor, that his friends were obliged to deposit his remains by stealth into the grave, ('where goodness and he fill up one monument'), lest they should be arrested for debt. Mr. Pennant says,—“By accident was left in an old book of legends which I purchased, an ancient manuscript list of statesmen in the reign of Elizabeth, consigned by the writer to the pains of hell for their zeal against the catholics. The 1st. *Leicester, all in fire*, dead. 1588. 2nd. *Walsingham, the secretarie, also in fire and flames*. No wonder, since he could contrive to get the pope's pocket picked, when his holiness was asleep, of the keys of a

cabinet, by which he made himself master of an original letter of the first importance, which proved the saving of our island from the machinations of its enemies."

He also, by his policy, effected the dishonouring of the bills of the Spanish government, which delayed the outfit of the Spanish armada, and led to its eventual destruction.

" Do justice, Britons, to his spotless mind,  
Who conquered nations, left no wealth behind."

18. Sir John Wolley, secretary of the council, and Latin secretary to queen Elizabeth, also chancellor of the order of the Garter. *ob.* 1595.

19. Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's school.

20. Sir W. Cokain, alderman and sheriff of London. *ob.* 1286.

21. Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal. *ob.* 1579. The effigies of his two wives in gowns and shirt ruffs lay on the tomb, and on a slab over them was Sir Nicholas in full armour notwithstanding he was a gownsman.

22. Sir Christopher Hatton. He was for his merit, (some say in dancing) promoted by queen Elizabeth to be one of her band of pensioners, captain of her guards, vice chamberlain and privy councillor, and finally lord chancellor of England.

23. Sir Thomas Heneage, 1594.

24. Bishop Elmer.

25. Bishop Hitchen.

26. Bishop Narborow.

27. Dean Brewer.

28. Bishop Braybrooke, lord chancellor, whose body was found preserved after the great fire. *ob.* 1406.

29. Bishop Stokesley.

30. Bishop King, who had (according to the directions of his will) only a plain marble slab over him, insculped *Resurgam*.

31. Henrie de Lacie, earl of Lincoln, an eminent commander under Edward I. particularly in the Welsh wars, was buried in that part of the church of his own building called the new work or Lady chapel. He died in his sixtieth year, at his town residence, called Lincoln's Inn. The figure of the knight was covered with

a short gown, beneath which was a suit of mail. His legs were crossed, in token that he had visited the Holy Land, or made an expiatory vow to that effect.

32. Valentine Carey, bishop of Exeter, 1626.

33. Doctor Donne, dean, *ob.* 1631. This wit of his time was represented standing in a niche, wrapped in "the cerements of the dead,"—a shroud; with his feet in a vase. Not long before his death, he dressed himself in that funereal garb, placed his feet in an urn, fixed on a board exactly of his own height, and shutting his eyes, like a departed person, was drawn in that attitude by a skilful painter. This gloomy piece he kept in his room till the day of his death, after which it served as a pattern for his tomb, and is still preserved in the crypts beneath the cathedral.

34. Sir John Beauchamp, whose tomb was mistaken for that of the good Humphrey duke of Gloucester. *ob.* 1358.

35. Margaret, countess of Shrewsbury, wife of the great Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury.

36. Sir Alan Boxhull, constable of the Tower of London, &c.

37. John Nevil lord Latimer, whose widow, Catharine Parr, was last wife to Henry VIII. *ob.* 1542.

38. Dr. Lynacre, the famous physician of Henry VIII. *ob.* 1524.

39. Sir Edward Stanhope, L.L.D. vicar general, and chancellor to the bishop of London.

40. Thomas Kemp, bishop of London for forty years. *ob.* 1489. This tomb was a fair specimen of the architecture of the period, (Edward IV.) The three arches in the screen had buttresses, with pinnacles, foliage, and trefoils. Above were cherubims, coats of arms, and heraldic devices, with an elaborately decorated cornice. Neatly carved circular pannels ornamented the lower part. At the east end was a small tabernacle with florid work, and small statues. The bishop lay recumbent beneath, in his ecclesiastical vestments and insignia.

41. Bishop Vaughan, *ob.* 1607.

42. Bishop Fitz-James, *ob.* 1621.

43. William Lilly, the grammarian, author of the celebrated Latin grammar, and first high master of St. Paul's school, *ob.* 1522.

44. Bishop Ravis, *ob.* 1607.

45. Sir William Dethick, garter king at arms, *ob.* 1612.

46. Sir Anthony Vandjcke, the celebrated painter, highly patronized by king Charles I. and his court. According to Walpole, his prices were £40. for a half portrait, and £60. for a whole length, but it seems he sometimes painted for the royal family as low as £25. a portrait. He lived in splendid style, and liberally patronized his brothers of the brush. His works in England are principally portraits, and are greatly esteemed for elegance of drawing and colouring, and the fine expression which he infused into the features of his likenesses. He died at the early age of 42, ~~now~~ 1641.

47. Though last, not least in our estimation, was the celebrated sir Philip Sydney, "the delight of the age, the most heroic and virtuous character of his time, who had no more than a board, with a most wretched inscription of eight verses, to record a fame which nothing can injure. His remains were brought here, January 16, 1586, with the utmost magnificence. There was a general mourning for him, and it was accounted indecent, for many months, for any gentleman to appear at court, or in the city, in gay apparel." \*

We subjoin the lines which Mr. Pennant has thus contemptuously spoken of. :

"England, Netherland, the heavens and the arts,  
The soldiers, and the world, have made six parts  
Of the noble Sidney; for none will suppose  
That a small heap of stones can Sidney enclose.  
His body hath England, for she it bred,  
Netherland his blood in her defence shed.  
The heavens have his soule, the arts have his fame;  
All souldiers the grieve; the world his good name.

This ancient cathedral would have passed into oblivion, and not a trace of its grandeur or even form would have been left us but indefinitely, but that sir William Dugdale, garter king at arms, and a celebrated antiquary, aided by Hollar the artist, has preserved in his work, "The History of St. Paul's," authentic records of the church, and plans and drawings of its structure and decorations. The church was, according to the custom of cathedrals, built in the form of a Latin cross, and consisted of the nave, north

\* Pennant.

and south aisles, with two square towers at the west front, that on the southern side being the steeple of St. Gregory's church. This tower was called "The Lollards Tower," as being the place of confinement for the followers of Wickliffe, and other discreditors of the superstitions and absurdities of Roman catholicism,

"With many a foul and midnight murder fed."

In 1514, Richard Hunn, a merchant-taylor, in consequence of a dispute respecting the burial of a child, was seized on account of heresy; the confirmation of which was, that one of Wickliffe's books were found in his house. Bishop Fitzjames committed him on this slender accusation; he was afterwards found hanging in Lollard's Tower, and immediately accused of suicide. The coroner, however, upon the investigation of the business, discovered that the poor man's neck had been broken by means of an iron chain, and that Dr. Horsey the bishop's chancellor, the sumner, and the bell ringer, were concerned in this murder. The bishop, by his protection of these associates, evinced his own concern in the death of Hunn; but Henry VIII., though he pardoned the master, fined the delinquents to the amount of £1500. which was distributed among the deceased's children; but Fitzjames determined that no mercy should be shown to Hunn's carcase, he and several prelates agreed that he had been an obstinate heretic, and therefore it was solemnly adjudged that his dead body should be burnt, which was executed in Smithfield sixteen days after his death.

There was a cloister on the south side of the nave, in the centre of the area of which was an octangular chapter house. Above the choir at the intersection of the nave and transepts rose a square tower. By the engravings of Hollar we find that the appearance of the exterior was handsome and imposing. St. Gregory's church had mullioned windows, and a turreted tower, whence arose a short spire and vane. There was great mixture in the style of the architecture, varying in consequence of alterations, repairs, [and additions, from the time of the Normans, with the pilaster-carved buttresses, to the early part of the seventeenth century, and to the period when Inigo Jones began his improvements, which, however ele-



gant in themselves, were certainly not in character with the other parts of the building; the admixture of the early Gothic having but little congruity with the Italian style, which Jones had made his more particular study, and was fond of introducing in all his buildings. It was putting a sleeve of velvet to a coat of broad cloth. The portico which he erected at the western front of St. Paul's consisted of fourteen columns, and four pilasters of the Corinthian order, supporting an architrave, surmounted by a balustrade, on which were the statues before-mentioned. Eight columns were in front of the portico, and the rest at the sides. It was remarkably beautiful, with its circular windows and obelisks at the angles, as a specimen of the Italian style, and detached from the main building, but detracted from the whole pile as an adjunct to it. The south side of the cathedral was entirely modernized, the buttresses converted into pilasters, the mullioned and tracery-worked windows metamorphosed to Venetian, with arched (in lieu of pointed) windows, having a cherub's head as the key-stone. Alteration rather than improvement pervaded, and the fire of London in 1666 at least enabled us to have an uniform and congruous metropolitan church. The choir was, however, left more akin to its original form than any other part. The painted mullioned windows, the pinnaced buttresses, flying arches, and the lanced-headed windows of the tower, were left unaltered. The north side of the nave was modernized, but the east end was left in the same style in which it had been repaired in the 16th century. The lower windows lighted the crypt, and those above were similar to the windows in the south transept of Westminster abbey, and above was a large circle, elaborately chiselled, and decorated with tracery work. The whole was in a beautiful style, and in a highly ornamented state.

The interior was grandly superb and magnificent, and a view was commanded, uninterruptedly, of the grand roof from east to west. The nave was three stories high. The first was a lofty arcade of eleven arches supported on high pillars. The next story was an arcade similar to that below, but lower, with semi-circular arches, on clustered pillars, part of which supported the roofing. The third story was of the Gothic style, with vaulting, supported by intersecting arches in the style of the fourteenth

century. The arches were in the chaste and noble style of Norman architecture, probably of the latter part of the eleventh century. The view was grand, extending 700 feet, and terminated by the splendid eastern window. The screen was also built about 1086; a finished specimen of the pointed style. The choir, like the eastern end, was similar to that of Westminster abbey. The stalls were of a much later period, probably about the seventeenth century. The "New Work," or "Lady Chapel," built by Henry de Lacie, was behind the altar screen. To enter more minutely into details would be useless, and those of our readers who may desire further minutiae, we beg to refer to Hollar's engravings, which are complete in illustration and detail.

On the north side, towards the east end of the cathedral yard, stood the far-famed pulpit called St. Paul's Cross. It appears to have been of hexagonal form, made of wood, raised upon steps of stone, with a canopy covered with lead, and surmounted by a large cross. Of the period of its erection, we have no record, Stowe says 'the very antiquity of this cross is to me unknowne.'

When Augustine and others had partially established Christianity in this island, he was unwilling, by any hasty removal of the idols or places of worship of the people, to offend their prejudices, or seem to force the alteration of religion which he hoped to effect. The Druidical stones he marked only with a cross, as an emblem of the true faith, and the cross thus becoming a distinct erection, was (although perverted to other purposes) used as an instrument of religion for many ages. They were placed generally in the most public situations, such as cross roads, and market places, in which latter we have now in many towns in this kingdom the remains of the antient crosses, although converted to a place of business, or preserved as vestiges of "the days that are over." Their original intent was to remind the frequenters of the market of faith in all their dealings: sometimes as memorials, as in the instance of those erected by Edward I. on the spots where the body of his queen Eleanor rested on the way to its place of sepulture in Westminster Abbey, the last of which was Charing Cross, corruptly so called from Chère Reine Cross; sometimes as a memento of a great event or battle, and also as a land mark, so that no man would remove it, lest he should incur the scriptural denunciation. In the

streets, crosses were erected, where sermons should be preached, laws promulgated, royal edicts proclaimed, sinners anathematized or excommunicated ; for recantations, or aiding the ends of ambition, &c. The corpse conveyed to burial, rested here, whilst a prayer was breathed for the departed soul, and here mendicants assembled to implore alms in Christ's name. In Italy, they are erected on the spot where a murder has been committed, and the first mention we have of crosses in church yards, is by Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland, who states, that when the Danes ravaged this kingdom in 870, and cruelly butchered the monks at Peterborough, Godric, the abbot, erected a cross of stone in the place of their sepulture, to remind the passers-by to pray for the souls of those interred there. They were erected over the fountains placed in the highway, as sir Walter Scott has illustrated, in his poem of Marmion :

“ Drink, weary traveller, drink ; and pray  
For the kind soul of Sybil Gray,  
Who built this cross and well.”

The first mention of St. Paul's Cross is in 1259, when “ king Henry III. commanded a general assemblage to be made at this *crosse*, where he in proper person commanded the maior, that on the next day following, he should cause to be sworne before the aldermen, every stripling of 12 years of age or upwards, to be true to the king and his heires, kings of England.’ And here also, in the same year was the *folk mote*, (now called Common Hall) assembled by the tolling of a great bell, hung in the belfry of St. Paul's.

In this cross, the most eminent divines used to preach every Sunday in the forenoon. “To this place the court, mayor, and aldermen, and principal citizens, used to resort. The greatest part of the congregation sat in the open air ; the king and his train had covered galleries ; and the better sort of people (to judge from the old prints) were also protected from the injury of the weather, but the far greater part stood exposed in the open air : for which reason the preacher went, in very bad weather, to a place called the Shrouds ; a covered space on the side of the church, to protect the congregation in inclement seasons. Considerable contributions were raised among the nobility and citizens, to support such

preachers as were (as was often the case) called to town from either of the universities. In particular, the lord-mayor and aldermen ordered, that every preacher who came from a distance, should be freely accommodated during five days, with sweet and convenient lodgings, fire, candle, and all necessaries. And notice was given by the bishop of London to the preacher appointed by him, of the place he was to repair to."

It was certainly, at first, a common cross, and coeval with the church, but when first covered, and made a pulpit-cross, cannot be ascertained, probably during some repairs in the church, which putting a temporary stop to the cathedral service, the use of the cross for that purpose suggested itself, and that which at first was accidental and unpremeditated, grew into habit and became a custom.

Michael de Northburgh, bishop of London, left by his will 100 marks, to be lent in small sums to laymen giving sufficient pledge, and directed, that if at the end of the year payment were not made of the sum borrowed, then that "the preacher at Paul's cross should declare that the pledge, within fourteen days, would be sold, if the borrower did not forthwith redeem it."

The pulpit cross was destroyed by earthquake in 1382, and re-built by bishop Kemp in 1449, and so remained until its demolition. Respecting the situation of the cross in the church-yard as a preaching place, bishop Latimer says, in one of his discourses, "The citizens of Naim had their burial-place without the city, which no doubt is a laudable thing, and I do marvel that London, being so great a city, hath not a burial-place without, for no doubt it is an unwholesome thing to bury within the city, especially at such a time, when there be great sicknesses, and many die together. I think verily, that many a man taketh his death in St. Paul's church-yard, and this I speak of experience; for I myself, when I have been there on some mornings to hear the sermons, have felt such an ill-savoured and unwholesome savour, that I was the worse for it a great while after; and I think no less, but it is the occasion of great sickness and disease."

Here, in 1262, Henry III. caused the bull of pope Urban IV. to be read, as an absolution of himself and his subjects who had sworn to observe the Oxford articles, made in the violent meeting in

that city in 1258, called the *mad* parliament. Here, in 1299, Ralph de Baldoc, dean of St. Paul's, cursed all those who had searched in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields for a hoard of gold, &c.

Before this cross, in 1683, was brought, divested of all her splendour, Jane Shore, the charitable, the merry concubine of Edward IV., and at his death, of his favourite, the unfortunate lord Hastings. After the loss of her protectors, she fell a victim to the malice of crooked-backed Richard. He was disappointed (by her excellent defence) of convicting her of witchcraft, and confederating with her lover to destroy him. He then attacked her on the weak side of frailty. This was undeniable. He consigned her to the severity of the church; she was carried to the bishop's palace, clothed in a white sheet, with a taper in her hand, and from thence conducted to the cathedral and the cross, before which she made a confession of her only fault. Every other virtue bloomed in this ill-fated fair with the fullest vigour. She could not resist the solicitations of the youthful monarch, the handsomest man of his time. On his death, she was reduced to necessity, scorned by the world, and cast off by her husband, with whom she was paired, (not matched) in her childish years, and forced to fling herself into the arms of Hastings.

"In her penance," says Holinshed, "she went in countenance and pace demure, so womanlie, that albeit she were out of all araie, save her kertle only, yet went she so faire and lovelie, name-lie, while the wondering of the people cast a comelie reed in her cheeks, (of whiche she before had most misse) that her great shame was hir much praise among those that were more amorous of her bodie than curious of hir soule. And manie good folke that hated hir living, (and glad were to see sin corrected) yet pitied they more hir penance, than rejoiced therein, when they considered that the protector procured it more of a corrupt intent, than anie virtuous affection."

Rowe has, perhaps more poetically, but not more touchingly, than the old chronicler, described the sad story of the erring but persecuted creature:

"Submissive, sad, and lowly was her look;  
A burning taper in her hand she bore,

And on her shoulders carelessly confus'd  
 With loose neglect, her lovely tresses hung;  
 Upon her cheek a faintish flush was spread;  
 Feeble she seem'd, and sorely smit with pain,  
 While, barefoot as she trod the flinty pavement,  
 Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood.  
 Yet silent still she passed, and unrepining;  
 Her streaming eyes bent ever on the earth,  
 Except when in some bitter pang of sorrow,  
 To heav'n she seem'd in fervent zeal to raise,  
 And beg that mercy man deny'd her here."

The poet has adopted the fable of her being denied all sustenance, and of her perishing with hunger; but this was not fact. She lived to an advanced age, but in great distress and miserable poverty ;

"Deserted at her utmost need,  
 By those her former bounty fed."

Holinshed thus describes her person : "proper she was and faire : nothing in her bodie that you would have changed; but you would have wished her somewhat higher. Thus saie they that knew her in her youth. Now is she old, lean, withered, and dried up; nothing left but rivelled skin and hard bone; and yet, being even such, who so well advise her visage, might gesse and devise which parts how filled, would make a faire face."

Under the relentless persecutor of the unfortunate Jane, the pulpit-cross became the prostituted seat of venal (though ecclesiastical) eloquence. Here, on 19th of June, 1483, Dr. Shaw, brother to the servile lord-mayor, and friar Pinke, an Augustine, lent themselves to the purposes of the usurper Richard. Shaw's text to his memorable sermon was from the words of Solomon—"Bastard slips shall never take deep root;" and by endeavouring to substantiate the illegitimacy of the young sons of Edward IV. he sought to pave the way of the blood-stained Gloster to the throne. But this shameless prostitution of the holy office availed the hireling preacher nothing. Stowe says, "the multitude stood as they had been turned to stones, for wonder at this shameful sermon. Having once ended, the preacher got him home, and

never after durst look out for shame, but kept him out of sight, like an owl; and when he once asked one who had been his old friend, what the people talked of him, albeit his conscience well shewed him that they talked no good; yet, when the other answered him, that there was in every man's mouth spoken of him with shame, it did so strike to the heart, that within a few days after he withered and consumed away."

Friar Pinke lost his voice in the middle of his sermon, and was forced to descend from the pulpit.

From the cross, royal contracts of marriages were notified. In 1501, that between Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., and James VI. of Scotland, was declared. But the most famous preachings ever made here, were those by order of Henry VIII., who compelled the bishop of London to send up to Paule's crosse from Sunday to Sunday, preachers to preach down the pope's authority. "And thus," adds Mr. Pennaut, "his holiness' bulls were fairly baited out of the kingdom by his own dogs." Queen Mary appointed several of her best divines to preach the old religion, and her design of restoring ancient worship: but so averse were the people, that the attempt was attended with great tumult, and a dagger hurled at Bowen, the chaplain of bishop Bonner, and he narrowly escaped with life. These, and other disorders, the *mild* Mary assuaged by the use of fire and faggot. Elizabeth's reign was begun by the preaching of the doctrine of the reformed religion, by the ablest divines of the period. In 1588, a thanksgiving sermon was preached for the signal deliverance from the Spanish Armada. Pennant asserts, that the last sermon preached at the cross was before James, (who came in state on horseback from Whitehall, on Midlent Sunday, 1620, to which we have before alluded, but there is evidence of sermons having been preached as late as the times of Charles I. The cross was entirely destroyed by order of Parliament in 1643, and never afterwards rebuilt.

Such are a portion of the traditions and events of history connected with the old cathedral and cross of St. Paul's, and from them we must now turn to a contemplation of the present magnificent cathedral as it now stands, the splendid master-piece of the genius of Sir Christopher (then Doctor) Wren. This one distinguished architect, during a period of thirty years, erected upwards

of fifty churches, exhibiting all the merits and varieties of every style of architecture, and in five years more completed a cathedral of almost unrivalled splendour and beauty, of which it will be our duty to give a description.

It is a matter of congratulation to every Englishman, that at a time when the awful visitation of the fire of London deprived the metropolis of so many of its ecclesiastical edifices, and particularly its cathedral, that her greatest architect was living, not only to repair the loss, but to add more splendour to edifices, and to convert a vast misfortune to a salutary improvement.

It having been determined to erect a new cathedral, letters patent were passed under the great seal in 1674, authorising commissioners to manage that great work, and appointing sir C. Wren to prepare suitable designs for the inspection of his majesty, who commanded a model to be made in wood of that which he selected. This design, made by Wren (and still preserved in the cathedral) had but one order instead of two, and was without those side aisles or oratories, which were afterwards appended, because their omission was held to be too great a difference from the pre-conceived notions of cathedral churches, or rather, as Mr. Spence in his anecdotes surmises, because they were introduced by the duke of York, (James II.) as being necessary in a church where the forms of Roman catholicism were adopted, and to which he looked forward for a time of reviving. These innovations were the more to be rejected and lamented, as they broke in upon the uniformity and space of the design; and when they were decided upon, in spite of all the remonstrance of good taste, and all the arguments of sound skill, the architect was affected even to tears. He received one hundred guineas for the model, which was of the Corinthian order only. A second model was exhibited and rejected. The third, after much debate and cavilling, was decided on, which produced the present noble pile. The subscriptions amounted in ten years to £126,000, a new duty was laid on coals, which produced £5000. per annum, and the king gave £1000. a year out of his privy purse.

The taking down of the old walls was attended with much risk and difficulty, and the height of the great tower (200 feet) so terrified the workmen, that they positively refused to attempt its



demolition, but the mind of sir Christopher, ever fertile and adequate, suggested a fitting expedient. He caused a hole to be dug about four feet wide, at the foundation of the north-west pillar, the tower being supported by four pillars, each fourteen feet diameter, and then wrought a hole two feet square in the centre of the pillar, in which he placed a little deal box containing eighteen pounds of gunpowder. A cane was fixed to the box with a match, and the hole closed up again with as much strength as possible. Nothing now remained but to set fire to the train, and sir Christopher was curious to observe the effect of the explosion, which was wonderful ; for so small a quantity of powder not only lifted up the whole angle of the tower, with two arches that rested upon it, but also the two adjoining arches of the aisles ! This it seemed to do somewhat leisurely, cracking the walls to the top, and lifting up visibly the whole weight about nine inches, which tumbling back again suddenly, dropped into an enormous heap of ruins, without scattering. It was half a minute before this huge mountain, opening in two or three places, emitted smoke. The shock of so great a weight, from a height of two hundred feet, alarmed the surrounding inhabitants with the terrible apprehensions of an earthquake. A second trial of the same kind was made by a person appointed by sir Christopher, but disobeying his orders, he put a greater quantity of powder, and took less care to secure it ; therefore, though the desired effect was produced, yet one stone was shot as from the mouth of a cannon to the opposite side of the churchyard, into a bookseller's balcony, to the damage of twenty shillings. The neighbours instantly made application to prevent the further use of gunpowder, and orders were issued to that purpose from the council at St. James's Palace. Sir Christopher was now reduced to the necessity of inventing some other expedient, and resolved on trying the application of the battering ram : he therefore caused a strong mast, forty feet long, to be shod with iron at the biggest end, and fortified with bars and ferrils, and having suspended it, set it to work. Thirty men were employed in vibrating this machine, who beat in one place against the wall a whole day without any visible effect. He bade them not despair, but try what another day would produce : on the second day the wall was perceived to tremble at the top, and

in a few hours it fell to the ground. It seems that the labourers were allowed 1s. 6d. per cubic foot for removing the ancient foundation; and the company of carmen proposed to convey the Portland stone from Paul's Wharf to the church at 1s. 4d. per ton, provided each stone did not exceed three tons and a half in weight.

In digging the foundation of the new church, sir Christopher began at the west end, and proceeded to the east. As he was extending his lines to the north-east, he came to a pit, filled up with broken fragments of urns, vases, and other rubbish.\* Only six or seven feet were wanting to complete the design, and yet there was no remedy but digging through the bed of sand, and building from the solid earth, which was at least forty feet deep. Piling was suggested; but that he utterly rejected as liable to decay, and he therefore sunk a pit eighteen feet wide, (though at most he wanted but seven) through the various strata,† and laid the foundation of a square pier of solid masonry, forty feet deep, upon the hard sea-beach that covered the original clay, which he carried up till he came within fifteen feet of the present surface; and then turned a short subterranean arch to the level of this stratum of earth, upon which arch the north-east quoin of the choir of St. Paul's now stands. This difficulty surmounted, and the foundation laid, the next consideration was, the completion of the superstructure. Portland stone had been selected principally on account of the largest scantlings to be procured from those quarries, and yet from these only blocks of four feet diameter could be supplied, and those not readily. It was for this reason that sir Christopher determined on the choice of two orders of architecture, and an attic story similar to that of St. Peter's at

\* He also found several brass coins, which, by their long continuance in the earth, were become the prey of time; but some were so well preserved as to discover in whose reign they were coined: on one was Adrian's head, with a galley under oars on the reverse; and on others, the heads of Romulus and Remus, Claudius and Constantine.

† At low-water mark he found water and sand mixed with periwinkles and other sea shells; under this a hard beach, and below all a bed of clay that extended far and wide under the city, river, and country, which evinced that the sea once covered the present site of St. Paul's, and was probably banked out by the Romans.

Rome, in order to preserve the just proportion of his cornice. Bramante, in building St. Peter's at Rome, though he had the quarries of Tivoli at hand, where he could procure blocks large enough for his columns of nine feet diameter, yet for want of stones of suitable dimensions, was compelled to diminish the proportion of his cornice: an error against which the foresight of sir Christopher put him on his guard.

The first stone of the new cathedral was laid on the 21st of June, 1675, by the great architect himself, and in 1710, the highest and last stone was laid by Christopher, the architect's son, in the presence of Mr. Strong, (principal mason) his son, and other free and accepted masons, who were chiefly employed in the execution of the work. Thus was this mighty fabric, lofty enough to be discerned at sea eastward, and at Windsor westward, in the space of *thirty-five years*, begun and finished by one architect, sir Christopher Wren; one principal mason, Mr. Strong; and under one bishop of London, the pious and consistent Dr. Henry Compton, at a cost of only £736,752. 2s. 3d. principally raised by a small and easy imposition on sea coal; whilst St. Peter's at Rome took one hundred and forty-five years to build, under twelve successive architects, during the pontificate of nineteen popes, and aided by the best artists in every department of the fine arts, that Italy had produced.

There is an incident connected with the early progress of the work, which in the darker ages superstition would have elevated to a miracle, and which certainly was singular, and regarded by the gifted architect himself as an auspicious omen: it is this—Whilst sir Christopher was himself marking out the dimensions of the great cupola, and had fixed on its centre, a common labourer was ordered to bring him a flat stone, the first he came to, from amongst the promiscuous heap, to leave as a mark of direction to the masons. A piece of stone was brought, it happened to be the fragment of a tomb-stone, of which none of the inscription remained but one word, in large capitals, that one word was **RESURGAM** !\* a circumstance that sir Christopher never forgot,

\* It is remarkable that this word *resurgam* was cut on the monument of bishop King, who preached before James I. to solicit the repairs of the ancient Cathedral. It might have been his tomb-stone,

and to this circumstance, in all probability, we may attribute the emblem over the south portico, sculptured by Caius Cibber, namely, a phœnix rising out of its fiery nest, with this word as an inscription. In 1693 the walls of the new choir were completed, and the scaffolding removed, and on 2nd December, 1697, it was opened for divine service, on the occasion of the thanksgiving for the peace of Ryswick. The morning prayer chapel was opened for divine service the 1st February 1699. The time employed in the erection of this vast pile, though short in comparison with that devoted to similar buildings, afforded a ground for the envious and illiberal to carp at, and they endeavoured by every means to thwart Wren's designs. Some of the selfish persons joined with him in the commission, being opposed in their designs of serving their own private interests, by the inflexibility and integrity of Wren, procured a clause to be inserted in an act of parliament, suspending a moiety of the salary granted him, till the building should be completed, "thereby," so runs the bill, "the better to encourage him to finish the same with the utmost diligence and expedition." And what, it may be justly asked, was the allowance which was bestowed on the talent, worth, industry, and perseverance of so highly talented a man, and the suspension of which was to have so powerful an effect? It will scarcely be credited, that the paltry pittance was £200 a year! "It is well known," says the celebrated Sarah duchess of Marlborough, "that sir C. Wren was content to be dragged up in a basket three or four times a week to the top of St. Paul's, and at great hazard, for £200 a year." What man but he whose genius looked into futurity, and forgot the illiberality of the age he lived in, in the contemplation of the admiration which he felt would not be withheld from him by posterity, could have brooked such indignities, and have been passive beneath the contumely of the captious, and the spite of the ignorant?

Wren was kept out of his money long after it was due, under pretence that the building was not complete, and in consequence was compelled to petition queen Anne. His memorial was handed over to the commissioners themselves, and we may divine easily the justice they did him. He then addressed the bishop of London, and the archbishop of Canterbury. This representation

also failing, he applied at once to Parliament, and obtained that slow justice, which, whilst it evinced his own meritorious deserts, is a disgrace to the mean and paltry set who could oppose him.

The dimensions of the cathedral, compared with those of St. Peter's, are, according to the Parentalia, as follows :—

	<i>St. Paul's.</i>	<i>St. Peter's.</i>
	Feet.	Feet.
Length within .....	500	669
Breadth at cross .....	223	442
Height of cupola and lantern .....	340	432
Breadth at entrance .....	100	226
Exterior front .....	180	395
Cupola clear .....	108	139
Church in height .....	110	146
Pillars in front .....	40	91

But from an account published some years since, and professing to be from the authentic dimensions of the best architects of Rome reduced to English measure, we find that those of St. Peter's differ from the admeasurements given in the Parentalia.

	<i>St. Paul's.</i>	<i>St. Peter's.</i>
	Feet.	Feet.
Length of the church and porch .....	500	729
Length of the cross .....	250	510
Breadth of the front with the turrets .....	180	364
Breadth of the same without the turrets ....	110	318
Breadth of the church and three naves .....	130	255
Breadth of the same and widest chapel .....	180	364
Length of the porch within .....	50	218
Breadth of the same within .....	20	40
Length of the platea at the upper steps .....	100	291
Breadth of the nave at the door .....	40	67
Breadth of the nave at the third pillar & tribuna	40	73
Breadth of the side aisles .....	17	29
Distance between the pillars of the nave .....	25	44
Breadth of the same double pillars at St. Peter's ..	..	29
Breadth of the same single pillars at St. Paul's	10	..

	<i>S. Paul's.</i> Feet.	<i>St. Peter's.</i> Feet.
The two right sides of the great pilasters of the cupola .....	25 : 35	65 : 7½
Distance between the same pilasters .....	40	72
Outward diameter of the cupola .....	145	189
Inward diameter of the same .....	108	138
Breadth of the square by the cupola .....	..	43
Length of the same .....	..	328
From the door within the cupola .....	190	313
From the cupola to the end of the tribuna ..	170	167
Breadth of the tarrets .....	35	77
Outward diameter of the lantern .....	18	36
From the ground without, to the top of the cross	340	437½
The turrets, as they were at St. Peter's, and are at St. Paul's .....	222	289½
To the top of the highest statues on the front ..	135	175
The first pillars of the Corinthian order ....	33	74
The breadth of the same .....	4	9
Their bases and pedestals .....	13	19
Their capitals .....	5	10
The architrave, frieze, and cornice .....	10	19
The Composite pillars at St. Paul's, and Tuscan at St. Peter's .....	25	25½
The ornaments of the same pillars, above and below .....	16	14½
The triangle of the mezzo-relievo, with its cornice	18	22½
Width .....	74	92
The basis of the cupola to the pedestals of the pillars .....	38	36½
The pillars of the cupola .....	28	32
Their bases and pedestals .....	5	4
Their capitals, architrave, frieze and cornice....	12	12
From the cornice to the outward slope of the cupola .....	40	25½
The lantern, from the cupola to the hall .....	50	63
The ball in diameter .....	6	9
The cross, with its ornaments below .....	6	14
The statues upon the front, with their pedestals	15	25½

	<i>St. Paul's.</i>	<i>St. Peter's.</i>
	Feet.	Feet.
The outward slope of the cupola .....	50	89
Cupola and lantern, from the cornice of the front to the top of the cross .....	240	280
Height of the niches in front .....	14	20
Width of the same .....	5	9
The first windows in the front .....	13	20
Width of the same .....	7	10

The architect in the construction was constrained to observe the shape of a cross, but by means of an additional transept he has given due breadth to the west end, or principal front; the east end terminates in a projecting semicircle; and at the extremities of the principal transept there are also semicircular projections for porticoes, whilst the angles of the cross are occupied with square erections, which serve as buttresses to the magnificent cupola. The walls are wrought in rustic, and strengthened as well as adorned by two rows of coupled and fluted pilasters, one over the other; the lower Corinthian, the upper Composite. The spaces between the arches of the windows, and the architrave of the lower order, are filled with a great variety of curious enrichments, as are those above.

The western front, or principal entrance, is graced with a noble portico of twelve coupled and fluted Corinthian columns, surmounted by eight similar of the Composite order, crowned by a spacious pediment with a lofty steeple or turret on each side, of great beauty and elegant construction. In the tympanum is the conversion of the apostle Paul, sculptured in basso relievo by Bird: on the apex is a colossal statue of St. Paul, with St. John on his right, and St. James on his left. The four Evangelists are likewise well executed and judiciously disposed; St. Matthew distinguished by an angel, St. Mark by a lion, St. Luke by an ox, and St. John by an eagle. The semicircular porticoes at each end of the principal transept are of the Corinthian order, and are also crowned by statues of the Apostles. The ascent to the north portico is by twelve circular steps of black marble. The dome, supported by six large Corinthian columns forty-eight inches in diameter, is surmounted by a large and well-proportioned urn,

gracefully festooned, and above which are the royal arms and regalia, supported by angels. The south portico is similar, but on the ground on this side is considerably lower than that on the north; the ascent is by a flight of twenty-five steps. In the pediment above, is the phoenix before mentioned. At the east end is a fine piece of sculpture, in honour of his majesty king William III.

The dome, or cupola, which rises in the centre of the whole, is the most striking portion of the edifice. A plain circular basement rises from the roof of the church to the height of twenty feet; above that there is a Corinthian colonnade of thirty-two columns; and every fourth inter-columniation is filled with masonry, so dispersed as to form an ornamental niche or recess, while at the same time the projecting buttresses of the cupola are thus concealed. Above these columns is a range of pilasters, with windows between; and from the entablature of these the diameter decreases very considerably; and two feet above that it is again contracted. From this part the external sweep of the dome begins, and the arches meet at fifty-two feet above. On the summit of the dome is an elegant balcony, and from its centre rises the lantern, adorned with Corinthian columns, and the whole is terminated by a ball, from which rises a cross, brilliantly gilt. These parts, which appear small below, are very large, the ball is six feet two inches in diameter, and will hold eight persons. Its weight is said to be 5,600 pounds, and that of the cross, which is solid, 3,360 pounds.

In the Pantheon, which our architect somewhat imitated in the interior, the cupola is no higher within than its diameter; St. Peter's is two diameters; this shews too high, the other too low: St. Paul's is a mean proportion between the two, shewing its concave every way, and is very lightsome by the windows of the upper order, which strike down the light through the great colonnade that encircles the dome without, and serves for the buttment of the dome, which is built of two bricks thick; but as it rises every way five feet high, has a course of excellent brick of eighteen inches long, bending through the whole thickness, and ultimately to make it more secure, it is surrounded with a vast chain of iron, strongly linked together at every ten feet. This chain is let into a channel cut into the bandage of Portland stone, and defended from the



weather by the groove filled with lead. The concave was turned upon a centre, as being judged necessary to keep the work even and true, though a cupola might be built without a centre; but this is observable, that the centre was laid without any standards from below to support it; and as it was both centering and scaffolding, it remained for the use of the painter. Every story of this scaffolding being circular, and the ends of all the ledgers meeting as so many rings, and truly wrought, it supported itself. This machine was an original of the kind, and will be an useful project for the like work to any future architect. It was necessary to give a greater height than the cupola would gracefully allow within, though it is considerably above the roof of the church; yet the old church having had before a very lofty spire of timber and lead, the world expected that the new work should not in this respect fall short of the old; the architect was therefore obliged to comply with the humour of the age, and to raise another structure over the first cupola; and this was a cone of brick, so built as to support a stone lantern of an elegant figure, and ending in ornaments of copper gilt.\*

This spacious fabric, 2292 feet in circumference, and 340 feet high to the top of the cross, is surrounded by a dwarf stone wall, on which is placed a very handsome and massive cast iron railing about five feet six inches in height. In this stately enclosure, which irregularly environs the cathedral, are seven beautiful iron gates, which, together with the balusters, in number about 3500, weigh two hundred tons and eighty-one pounds, costing at sixpence per pound, with other charges, £11,202. 0s. 6d.

The exterior of the cathedral has not, with all its perfection, escaped the lash of hypercriticism; and severely judged according to the rules of art, it may possibly have its faults. The use of two orders of architecture; the want of towers or steeples at the east end corresponding with those at the west; the height of the pillars forming the peristyle of the dome,—the magnitude of the cupola, &c. are complained of as departures from the prescribed principles of architectural harmony. But it should be remembered, that these objections proceed from architects and professed critics in the arts;

\* Parentalia.

and when it is known how few they are, in proportion to the multitude who view the building with unqualified admiration, these nice points of cavil are forgotten by the many, and left to the enjoyment of the learned and detracting few. And in fact there is no discrepancy which the microscopic eye of the censorer has detected, which is not capable of being reconciled, or satisfactorily accounted for.

On ascending the steps at the west entrance, there are three doors ornamented at the top with bas-relief: the middle door, which is the largest, is cased with white marble, and over it is a finer basso-relievo of St. Paul preaching to the Bereans. On entering the building, the effect is powerfully imposing. The noble vista,—the arcade supported by lofty and massy pillars, dividing the church into the nave and aisles,—and the termination of the view, by the altar at the extremity of the choir,—all combine to impress the spectator with feelings of awe, wonder, and admiration. The pillars are adorned with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and the arches enriched with shields, festoons, chaplets, and other ornaments.

The disposition of the vaultings within is strikingly beautiful, and is the result of all the care and skill the architect could bestow. "The Romans," says the author of the *Parentalia*, "used hemispherical vaultings, and sir Christopher chose those as being demonstrably lighter than the diagonal cross vaults; so the whole vault of St. Paul's consists of twenty-four cupolas cut of semicircular sections, with segments to join to the great arches one way, and which are cut across the other, with elliptical cylinders to let in the upper lights of the nave; but in the aisles the lesser cupolas are both ways cut in semicircular sections, and altogether make a graceful geometrical form, distinguished with circular wreaths, which is the horizontal section of the cupola, for the hemisphere may be cut all manner of ways into circular sections; and the arches and wreaths being of stone carved, the spandrels between are of sound brick, invested with stucco of cockle-shell lime, which becomes as hard as Portland stone, and which having large planes between the stone ribs, are capable of the further ornaments of paintings if required.

Besides these twenty-four cupolas, there is a half cupola at the

east, and the great cupola of 108 feet in diameter, at the middle of the crossing of the great aisles. In this the architect imitated the Pantheon at Rome, excepting that the upper order is there only umbratile, and distinguished by different coloured marbles ; in St. Paul's, it is extant out of the wall.

As the whole church above the vaulting is covered with a substantial oaken roof, and lead, the most durable covering in our climate, so he covered and hid out of sight the brick cone, with another cupola of timber and lead ; and between this and the cone, are easy stairs that ascend to the lantern. Here the spectator may have a view of such amazing contrivances as are indeed astonishing. He forbore to make little windows in the leaden cupola, as are done out of St. Peter's, because he had otherwise provided for light enough to the stairs from the lantern above, and round the pedestal of the same, which are now seen below, so that he only ribbed the outward cupola, which he thought less Gothic, than to stick it full of such little lights in three stories, one above another, as is the cupola of St. Peter's, which could not without difficulty be mended, and if neglected would soon damage the timbers."

As sir Christopher aimed at the erection and perfection of a building calculated to endure through ages, and to bid defiance to the corroding tooth of time, in furtherance of his intention he proposed to have beautified the interior of the cupola with mosaic work, which has a great brilliancy of colour, and is as durable as the building itself ; but in this, as in other instances, his wishes were overruled, though he had undertaken to procure four of the most eminent artists from Italy for that purpose. This part is decorated by sir James Thornhill, and at the time of the original painting was richly coloured. It was divided into eight compartments depicting events in the history of St. Paul, namely, his conversion ; Elymas, the sorcerer, struck blind ; his preaching at Athens ; his cure of the cripple at Lystra, and the reverence there paid him by the priests of Jupiter as a god ; his conversion of the jailor ; his preaching at Ephesus, and the burning the magic books in consequence of the miracles he wrought there ; his trial before Agrippa ; his shipwreck on the island of Melita, or Malta, with the miracle of the viper. These paintings were seen to great advantage by

means of the circular opening, through which the light is transmitted with admirable effect from the lantern above. Although these paintings (for which the artist only obtained *forty shillings* per square yard,) were done with much skill and animation, the colours are so faded, from damp or some other cause, as to be totally obscured, and present to the spectator below only a blurred mass of various colours, which deface rather than ornament the building.

The great dome over the central area is supported by eight stupendous piers, four of the arches formed by which open into the side aisles. The cathedral church of Ely is said to be the only other one in this country in which the central area is thus pierced by the side aisles. The advantages resulting from this mode of construction are, that it gives an air of superior lightness to the clustered columns ; afford striking and picturesque views in every direction, and gives greater unity to the whole area of the building. The view upwards into the interior of the dome is extremely grand.

Over the entrance to the choir is a very fine organ, erected in 1694, at an expence of £2000. On the south side of the choir, which is separated from the body of the church by iron railings, is a throne for the bishop ; on the north, for the lord mayor ; and there are a long range of stalls which are richly ornamented by the wood carvings of Gibbon. The chancel, which is a semicircular recess, contains the communion table. The altar-piece is not in accord with the grandeur of the other component parts of the edifice. Wren's design was, "an altar, consisting of four pillars wreathed, of the richest Greek marble, supporting a canopy hemispherical, with proper decorations of architecture and sculpture," for which the proper drawing and a model were made. Information and particular descriptions of certain blocks of marble were once sent to the right honourable Dr. Henry Compton, bishop of London, from a Levantine merchant in Holland, and communicated to the surveyor ; but unluckily the colour and scantlings did not answer his purpose, so it rested in expectance of a better opportunity, else probably this curious and stately design had been finished at the same time with the main fabric.\* The pulpit and

reading desk are very splendid. In the west transept is the chapel where morning service is performed.

It would not be consistent with the plan of this work, to enter into a critical disquisition of the merits or demerits of this noble pile :—

“ Whoever thinks a perfect piece to see,  
Thinks what ne’er is, ne’er was, and ne’er can be.”

The sun has spots, and until we have a national building combining more taste, more elegance, more grandeur, and more science, let us rather seek to discover the beauties that everywhere abound in it, than cavil at petty discrepancies in the second finest specimen of architecture in the civilized world.

In 1773, sir Joshua Reynolds, West, Barry, Cipriani, Kauffman, and other celebrated artists, proffered the aid of their united talent to adorn the naked walls, without charge, with appropriate specimens of their art, which was in fact only an offer to fulfil the intentions of sir Christopher, who doubtlessly looked to the sister arts of painting and sculpture to complete his handy-work. This offer was *declined*, on the ground that popular clamour would be excited by the idea that “ popery and the saints were again to be admitted into our churches.” How much it is to be regretted, that “ the march of intellect” had not then commenced. Sir Christopher’s intention, thus defeated in one instance, was carried into effect at a later period. This was the admission of monumental sculpture in honour of the illustrious dead. But few of the persons, to whom “ the storied urn or animated bust,” is erected, have been interred here. The first who claims our attention here is the great architect of the building, the admirable sir Christopher Wren. Descending to the vaults by a broad flight of steps beneath the south-east window, inscribed on a low tomb, supposed to point out the spot on which the high altar formerly stood, is the following simple epitaph :

“ Here lieth Sir Christopher Wren, knt. the builder of this cathedral church of St. Paul, who died in the year of our Lord MDCCXXIII. and of his age XCI.

On the adjacent wall is the following inscription, which has, at

the suggestion of the late Mr. Mylne, clerk of the works to the cathedral, been placed on a tablet in front of the organ gallery in the choir, where its application is more, though not sufficiently, apposite.

SUBTUS CONDITUR HUIUS ECCLESIAE ET URBIS CONDITOR,  
**CHRISTOPHER WREN,**  
 QUI VIXIT ANNOR ULTOR NONAGINIA NON SIBI SED BONO  
 PUBLICO LECTOR.  
**CIRCUMSPICE.**  
 OBIT. XXV. FEB. ANNO MDCCXIII, ÆTAT. 91.

Beneath lies **CHRISTOPHER WREN**, builder of this church and city, who lived upwards of ninety years, not for himself, but for the public good. Reader, if thou wouldst search for his monument,  
**LOOK AROUND !**

Though consent was first obtained for the erection of a statue in the cathedral, to the memory of the philanthropist Howard, who died in 1790, yet that to Samuel Johnson the lexicographer, was the first to whom a tribute was raised. It was executed by Bacon in 1795, who in his own account of his work, says, "By making him lean against a column, it suggests his own firmness of mind, as well as the stability of his maxims," &c. This is very correct, but we cannot coincide with the taste which divested the doctor of his formal suit, wig, breeches, and shoe buckles, and presents him as half denuded, and attired in a Roman toga. It may be classical, but it is a classical absurdity. The epitaph by Dr. Parr, "damn, with faint praise," and is neither remarkable for its elegance of language, or fertility of expression.

In the figure of Howard, the aim of the sculptor has been to present the "character of active benevolence," and it is not too much to say that he has succeeded. Amongst the principal monuments are those of captain Westcott, general sir Thomas Dundas, the celebrated and excellent sir William Jones, captain Burgess, captain Robert Faulkner, captain R. Willitt Miller, captain Robert Moss, and captain Edward Riou. A fine equestrian monument to sir Ralph Abercromby, by Westmacott, those to lords

Nelson and Howe by Flaxman, and to generals Picton and Houghton, by Chantry, are fine specimens of the purer taste of the present day, when dead heroes are not metamorphosed into Romans; nor absurd allegory exposed to amuse the eye at the expense of good sense and sound judgment.

Amongst the illustrious and renowned in art, science, or valour, whose monuments record their memory, whilst it suggests their loss, are tributes to sir Joshua Reynolds, Barry, and Opie, in adjacent sepulchres; Loughborough; bishop Newton; Dr. Boyce the composer; captain Duff; marquis Cornwallis; captain Hardinge; captain J. Cooke; Lord Heathfield; lord Collingwood; general Pakenham; general Gibbs; Sir John Moore; colonel Cadogan; major-general Gillespie; general Brock; lord Rodney; general Ponsonby; John Rennie, the architect, &c. and many others to whom deploring friends, or a grateful but sorrowing nation, have erected a record of their virtues, talents, and services.

After the contemplation of these monuments, the visitor has much gratification in store in ascending to the galleries, the first of which encircling the lower part of the interior of the dome, is called the Whispering Gallery, from the circumstance, that sounds are here increased to an amazing extent, the shutting of the door seeming like a clap of thunder; the lowest whisper is heard round the whole circumference, and a person speaking against the wall on one side appears to be present to another on the other side, though the space between them is 143 feet.

The next object of curiosity is the Library, the flooring of which is most skilfully inlaid without either nails or pegs, like the framing of a billiard table: the books, which are neither numerous nor valuable, were bequeathed by bishop Compton, whose portrait hangs over the chimney-place. Over the morning prayer chapel is the Trophy Room, so denominated from being hung with the banners, &c. used at lord Nelson's funeral. In this room are the rejected model of sir Christopher Wren, and that of the altarpiece left unexecuted.

West of the library is the grand Geometrical Staircase, leading down to the church, and is very curious in its construction. The stairs, 110 in number, wind round like a corkscrew without any seeming support, the base being formed by a platform of black

and white marble inlaid as a large star. From the whispering gallery the ascent is made to the stone gallery, round the exterior dome, above the colonnade, whence in a clear day the view is most extensive and diversified. In the crown of the dome is an opening whence rise the cone lantern and cross nearly a hundred feet higher. Around the exterior but of the cone is a railed gallery called the Golden Gallery, from which is a vast prospect, full of immense and rich variety. To this the ascent is by 524 steps, and to the whispering gallery 280 steps from the floor of the cathedral. Above this gallery is the Bull's Eye Chamber, whence Mr. Thomas Horner, the artist, passed the summer of 1821, in taking views for a panorama of London.

In the south-west tower is the Clock, and the great bell on which it strikes the hour, and two smaller for the chimes of the quarters. The weight of the greater is 84 cwt., its diameter ten feet, and its sound may be heard for a great distance. It is never tolled but on the death and funeral of any of the blood royal, the bishop, or the lord mayor. The length of the minute hand of the clock is eight feet, of the hour hand five feet five inches. The diameter of the face of the dial is eighteen feet ten inches, and the length of the horary figures two feet two inches and a half.

In the area at the west front of the cathedral is a statue of queen Anne, by Bird, on a pedestal ensculptured with figures of Britannia, Hibernia, America, and France. The figures, which had become greatly injured, have been lately repaired.



*A List of the Archbishops and Bishops of London.***ARCHBISHOPS.**

Theanus, archbishop when Lucius was converted	Dedwin, or Theodwin
Elvanus	Theobrid
Cadar	Hillary
Obinus	Restitutus
Cinar	Guiteline
Paludius	Fastidius
Stephen	Vadimus
Ittute	Theamus, who fled into Wales about 587

"Thus much says Stowe," out of Joceline of Furnes concerning the Archbishops of London, the credit whereof I leave to the judgment of the learned."

**BISHOPS.**

604 Mellitus	922 Healstanus
624 Justus	941 Theodredus
656 Cedda, the first Saxon bishop	944 Wulfstanus
666 Wina	951 Brithlemus
680 Earkenwald	958 Dunstan; abbot of Glastonbury, then bishop of Worcester, and translated from London to Canter- bury
697 Waldherus	959 Elfstanus
716 Ingwaldus	981 Edgarus
747 Ecgwulfus	996 Wulfstanus
754 Wighedus	1004 Alfhunus, tutor to the sons of Ethel- red
761 Eadbrightus	1016 Alwy
768 Eadgarus	1034 Elfward, the last Saxon bishop
773 Kenwalchus	1044 Robert, the first Norman bishop; afterward translated to Canterbury
784 Eadbaldus	1051 William
795 Heathobertus	1075 Hugh de Orivalle
802 Osmundus	1085 Maurice
816 Ethelnothus	1108 Richard de Belmeis
830 Coelbertus	1128 Gilbert Universalis; canon of Lyons
848 Deorwulf	
851 Swithulfus	
860 Heathstanus	
870 Wulffius	
905 Ethelwardus	

- 1141 Robert de Sigillo; monk of Reading
- 1152 Richard de Belmeis; archdeacon of Middlesex, and nephew of the former of that name
- 1158 Richard Fitz Neal; dean of Lincoln, and lord high treasurer of England
- 1163 Gilbert Foliot; translated from Hereford
- 1199 Richard Nigellus, lord treasurer
- 1199 William de Sancta Maria; dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand
- 1221 Eustace de Fauconberg, prebend of Holborn, and lord high treasurer
- 1229 Roger Niger, archdeacon of Colchester
- 1241 Fulk Basset, dean of York
- 1259 Henry de Wingham, prebend of Newington, and lord high treasurer
- 1262 Richard Talbot, dean of St. Paul's; who died before his consecration
- 1262 Henry de Sandwich, prebend of Wildland
- 1273 John de Chishul, dean of St. Paul's, and lord high treasurer
- 1280 Fulk Lovel, archdeacon of Colchester, who refused acceptance
- 1280 Richard de Gravesend, archdeacon of Northampton
- 1304 Ralph de Baldock, dean of St. Paul's, lord high chancellor
- 1313 Gilbert de Seagrave, canon of Lincoln
- 1317 Richard de Newport, dean of St. Paul's
- 1318 Stephen Gravesend, prebendary of Wenslakebarn, and Chamberlainwood
- 1388 Richard de Wentworth, prebendary of Kentish town, and lord high chancellor
- 1340 Ralph de Stratford, cannon of St. Paul's
- 1354 Michael de Northbury, prebendary of Mapesburg
- 1361 Simon Tibald de Sudbury, domestic chaplain to pope Innocent VI. and chancellor of Sarum: murdered by Wat Tyler in the Tower
- 1375 William de Courtney, translated from Hereford, and afterwards to Canterbury
- 1405 Roger de Waldron, who had been archbishop of Canterbury, and lord high treasurer, but was deposed, and died soon after this appointment
- 1406 Nicholas de Bubbewith, lord high treasurer; translated afterwards to Salisbury, &c.
- 1407 Richard Clifford, translated from Worcester
- 1421 John Kemp, translated from Chichester; and afterward to York
- 1426 William Gray, dean of York, translated afterward to Lincoln
- 1431 Robert Fitz Hugh, archdeacon of Northampton
- 1436 Robert Gilbert, dean of York
- 1448 Thomas Kemp, archdeacon of Middlesex, and chancellor of York
- 1489 Richard Hill, dean of the king's chapel
- 1496 Thomas Savage, translated from Rochester, and afterward to York
- 1501 William Warham, keeper of the great seal; translated to Canterbury
- 1504 William Barons
- 1506 Richard Fitz-James, translated from Chichester
- 1522 Cuthbert Tonsal; translated afterward to Durham
- 1530 John Stokesley, prebendary of St. Stephen's chapel Westminster

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1539 Edmund Bonner, translated from Hereford,—deprived</p> <p>1550 Nicholas Ridley, translated from Rochester,—deprived and burned</p> <p>1553 Edmund Bonner, restored; but again deprived</p> <p>1556 Edmund Grindal; translated to York</p> <p>1570 Edwyn Sandys, vice chancellor of Cambridge; translated afterward to York</p> <p>1576 John Aclmer, archdeacon of Lincoln</p> <p>1584 Richard Fletcher, dean of Peterborough</p> <p>1597 Richard Bancroft, prebendary of Westminster, translated afterward to Canterbury</p> <p>1604 Richard Vaughan, translated from Chester</p> <p>1607 Thomas Ravis, translated from Gloucester</p> <p>1609 George Abbot, translated from Litchfield and Coventry, and afterward to Canterbury</p> <p>1611 John King, dean of Christ-church, Oxford</p> <p>1621 George Monteine, translated from Lincoln, and afterward to Durham</p> <p>1628 William Laud, translated afterward to Canterbury</p> | <p>1633 William Juxon, translated from Hereford, was deprived by the Parliament in 1641, but being reinstated at the restoration of Charles II. was soon afterward removed to Canterbury</p> <p>1660 Gilbert Sheldon, chaplain and dean of the closet to the king, afterward removed to Canterbury</p> <p>1663 Humphry Henchman, translated from Salisbury</p> <p>1675 Henry Compton, translated from Oxford</p> <p>1713 John Robinson, translated from Bristol</p> <p>1723 Edmund Gibson, translated from Lincoln</p> <p>1748 Thomas Sherlock, translated from Salisbury</p> <p>1761 Thomas Hayter, translated from Norwich</p> <p>1762 Richard Oslaldiston, translated from Carlisle</p> <p>1764 Richard Terrick, translated from Peterborough</p> <p>1777 Robert Lowth, translated from Oxford</p> <p>1787 Beilby Porteus, translated from Chester</p> <p>1808 Thomas Randolp</p> <p>1813 William Howley, the present bishop of this See</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

END OF CASTLE BAYNARD WARD.



## Cheap Ward,

DERIVES its name from the Saxon word *chepe*, signifying a market, which was anciently held in the principal street of this ward, now called Cheapside, and formerly West-chepe, to distinguish it from the other market in Cudlewick Ward, called East-chepe, the most ancient market of the metropolis. Belonging to the West-chepe market was the poultry market, which still retains the former name, and the milk market in Milk-street. The bread market was in the ward of that name in West-chepe.

It is bounded on the north by Bassishaw and Coleman-street Wards; on the east by Broad-street and Walbrook Wards; on the south by Cordwainers-street Ward; and on the west by Queenhithe and Cripplegate Wards. It extends from the entrance of St. Mildred's-court, (formerly called Scaldiug-alley, in the north-east, to nearly the east corner of Milk-street; and from the corner of Walbrook, on the south-east to within thirty-three feet west of Bow-lane, on the south-west: in which extent are included the Poultry, the east end of Cheapside, (to the limits above given), Bucklersbury, part of Pancras-lane, Queen-street, and Bow-lane on the south side; Grocer's-alley, part of the Old Jewry, Ironmonger-lane, King-street, Lawrence-lane, Honey-lane market, and the principal part of Cateaton-street in the north.

These are divided into nine precincts,—St. Mary-le-bow; All-hallows, Honey-lane; St. Lawrence, Cateaton-street; St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane; St. Mary, Colechurch; St. Mildred, Poultry; St. Pancras, Soper-lane; St. Stephen; and St. Bennett. Its

government consists of an alderman with twelve common-council men, eleven constables, thirteen inquest-men, and a ward beadle.

There were, previously to the great fire of 1666, seven churches in this ward, viz. St. Mildred, Poultry ; St. Lawrence, Jewry ; Allhallows, Honey-lane ; St. Bennet, Sherehog ; St. Pancras, Soper-lane ; St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane ; and St. Mary, Cole-church : only the two first were rebuilt.

At the eastern end of the Poultry, on the north side, is the parish church of St. Mildred "in the Poultry, the virgin, which name was given surely for distinction, not for superstition.\*"

The virgin to whom this church is dedicated, was daughter to Merovald, a Saxon prince, and Dompneva, a princess of the blood royal of Kent. Having, when very young, been sent to a nunnery in France, she became so devout and exemplary, that Egbert, king of Kent, when he founded the monastery of Minstre, (Minster,) in the Isle of Thanet, appointed St. Mildred the first abbess, and she was consecrated governess over seventy virgins by Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury. She superintended this religious establishment many years, and having built the church of St. Peter and Paul, in Thanet, died "in the odour of sanctity," at the close of the seventh century. Her body was removed to St. Augustine's, in Canterbury, in the year 1063, and some parts of her relics carried to Darenta, in Flanders. Her name is held in great veneration by the Roman Catholics.

The earliest foundation of this church is not ascertained, the first record is in 1325, when John Aswell was collated to the living, and in 1420 Thomas Monted, surgeon to Henry IV. V. & VI. and in 1436, sheriff and alderman, gave a parcel of ground (for a church-yard,) lying between his dwelling-house and the church, forty-five feet in length, and thirty-five in breadth. Within a short period afterwards, a religious person erected upon the sides of this church-yard a parsonage house for the perpetual residence of the rectors. This structure was built upon posts and pillars, with cloisters beneath, towards the west and towards the east "four chambers, then called the priests' chambers, now," says Stow, "converted into a tenement, or dwelling-house, and demised for yearly rent.

\* Stow.

But the church-yard is much abridged, and of late foully defaced, and the lights of the said parsonage hindered by additions of pieces to the said ancient chambers, which ought not to be."

In 1456 the church was in so ruinous a state, that it was taken down and rebuilt by the parishioners. In the 18th of Edward III. we find it with the chapel of Corpus Christi, and St. Mary de Coneyhope annexed, which chapel stood at the end of Coneyhope-lane, or the rabbit market, now Grocer's-alley. It was suppressed by Henry VIII. on account of a fraternity founded therein, and was there purchased by one Thomas Hobson, a haberdasher, who converted the chapel into a warehouse.

In 1594 the parishioners were in danger of losing the whole of the church-yard and premises, of which they had been so long possessed, through the iniquitous practices of a tenant of the chambers, and they were sold as concealed lands, by which the parish was deprived of the burial ground, and rendered liable for the rent of the parsonage house. They, however, jointly cleared the soil from the incumbrance by a judicial proceeding and trial before the Exchequer court at Guildhall.

The church was repaired in 1626, but being destroyed by the fire of 1666, was rebuilt under the direction of sir Christopher Wren, in 1676, at an expense of nearly five thousand pounds, and the parish of St. Mary Colechurch added to it. It is a small and plain edifice, built of stone, with a flat quadrangular roof; covered with lead, and supported with a column and two pilasters of the Ionic order; the floor is paved with Purbeck stone, the chancel with an intermixture of black marble, being one step higher than the floor of the church, which has three small aisles. The roof has a circle, with a quadrangle formed by fret and crocket work; the south front is adorned with a facing of Portland stone, and with a cornice, pediment, and acroteria with enrichments of leaves, &c.; on the platform is a small tower. In the church is a handsome gallery with an organ; the pews and pulpits are of oak, with which the church is wainscotted nearly nine feet in height. The altar-piece is of the same timber, adorned with two columns, entablature, and pediment of the Corinthian order. The dimensions are, length fifty-six feet, breadth forty-two, altitude thirty-six and

that of the stone tower about seventy-five feet ; on the top of the tower is a cupola, the vane of which is half a ship rigged.

It is a rectory, and since the union with St. Mary Colechurch, is in the alternate presentation of the Crown and the Mercer's Company.

There are no monuments worthy of note.

At the south-west corner of Guildhall-yard, is the parish church of St. Lawrence Jewry. It is dedicated to Lawrence, a Spanish saint, born at Huesca in the kingdom of Arragon, who after having undergone the most grievous tortures in the persecution under Valerian, the emperor, was cruelly broiled alive on a gridiron, till he died, for his strict adherence to Christianity ; and the additional epithet of Jewry, from its situation amongst the dwelling of the Jews, was conferred upon it to distinguish it from the church of Lawrence Pounteney, now demolished.

The earliest account of this church informs us, that in the seventy-second year of Edward I., Hugu de Wickenbroke gave the patronage to Baliol College, Oxford, (then recently founded by John Baliol, and Dergovilla, his wife, parents to John Baliol, king of Scotland), which gift was two years afterwards confirmed to Richard de Gravesend, having first converted it to a vicarage, (former rectory), and it still continues in the same patronage. The church being destroyed by the fire of 1666, was rebuilt at the expense of the parishioners in 1677, under the superintendence of sir Christopher Wren, at an expense of £11,000. ; but was not completed till 1706.

The old church was "very faire and large ; I myself, (says Stowe) more than 70 years since, have seen in this church the bone of a man, (as it is taken) and also a toothe of a very great bignesse, hanged up for shew in chaines of iron, upon a pillar of stone, the toothe (being about the bignesse of a man's fist) is long since conveyed from thence : the thigh, a shank bone of 25 inches in length by the rule, remaineth yet fastened to a part of timber, and is not to be so much noted for the length as for the thicknesse, hardnesse, and strength thereof ; for when it was hanged on the stone pillar, it fretted (with growing) the said pillar, and was not in itself fretted, nor (as seemeth) is not yet lightened by remain-

ing dry : but where or when this bone was first found or discovered I have not heard."

This church, to which, after the fire, the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, was annexed, is well built of stone, with a flat roof, covered with lead, and the windows are arched. The interior of the roof is adorned with fret work ; the pilasters on the south side, and the columns on the north, are beautiful specimens of the Corinthian order, as is also an entablature on the same side. The pulpit and altar-piece are handsome, and there is a variety of elegant ornament in various parts of the church. The east end of the church, which faces the Guildhall yard, is adorned with four stone columns, and two pilasters, with the entablature and pediment of the Corinthian order. This structure is eighty-one feet long, sixty-eight feet broad, fifty feet high to the roof, and the altitude of the steeple is one hundred and thirty feet. The body is enlightened by two series of windows, the lower ones large and uniform, and the upper small. At the east end is a pediment, with niches supported by Corinthian columns.

The tower, which is lofty, is terminated by a balustrade, with plain pinnacles, and within this balustrade rises a kind of lanthorn, which supports the base of the spire.

In the old church was buried, in 1471, sir Geffrey Bullen, lord mayor of London, son of Geffrey Bullen, of Sall, in Norfolk, esq. He married Ann, eldest daughter to Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings, by whom he had issue, sir William Bullen, knight, father to Thomas Bullen, earl of Wiltshire, who was father to Ann Bullen, second wife, taking Henry VIII. and mother of Queen Elizabeth. On the tomb of sir William Stone, alderman, was the following epitaph :

As the earth the earth doth cover,  
So under this stone lies another.

Grass of levity,  
Span in brevity,  
Flower's felicity,  
Fire of misery,  
Wind's stability,  
Is mortality.



Amongst the monuments of the present edifice, many of which are elegant and appropriate, is one of white marble, to the memory of Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, thirty years a preacher in this church. In St. Lawrence's church a lecture every Tuesday evening was endowed by lady Campden, and here is preached annually the sermon before the corporation of London, on 29th September, previous to the election of the lord mayor.

Of the other fair churches in this ward previously to the fire of 1666, and not subsequently rebuilt, we shall rather briefly mention. St. Mary Colechurch, was so named from its founder. It was constructed upon a vault, above ground, so that there was an ascent of several steps to the church entrance. The date of its foundation is uncertain; but the baptism of Thomas à Becket, and St. Edmund, confirm an opinion that it must have been very ancient. It was under the patronage of the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Thomas de Acon, martyr, and was, with the possessions of that hospital, granted by Henry VIII. to the company of Mercers. It stood at the south west corner of Old Jewry, and was a curacy of small value. It was not rebuilt after the fire of 1666, but united to that of St. Mildred, Poultry.

The parish of St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane, annexed after the fire of 1666 to the church of St. Olave's Jewry, had its church at the corner of Church Alley, and on the east side of Ironmonger Lane, the site of which is now a burial place for the inhabitants. It was a rectory known as St. Martin in the Pomery or Orchard. The advowson was given by the founder to the convent of St. Bartholemew, in West Smithfield, and fell at the suppression of religious houses into the hands of the Crown.

Allhallows stood where the east end of the market now is. It is a rectory in the gift of the Grocer's Company, who, since its union with St. Mary le Bow, and St. Pancras Soper Lane, present in turn with the archbishop of Canterbury.

St. Pancras,\* Soper Lane, stood on the north side of Pancras Lane, dedicated to St. Pancras, son of Cledoniús, a Phrygian nobleman. At fourteen years of age he was taken to Rome by his uncle, Dionysius; after whose death, being apprehended as a

\* Called by Stowe St. Pancrate.

Christian, and persisting in that doctrine before the emperor Dioclesian, he was beheaded A.D. 286.

This was a small church, and a rectory of one of the archbishop of Canterbury's peculiars; and the ancient prelates of that see seem to have been very profuse in granting their indulgences to such as exerted themselves in the repairs and ornaments of St. Pancras. Yet Stowe makes great complaint of the dilapidations of the church. He says, "It is a proper small church, but divers rich parishioners therein; and hath had, of old time, many liberal benefactors, but of late such as, (not regarding the order taken by Queen Elizabeth) the last bill in their church being broken, have rather sold the same for half the value, than put the parish to charge with new casting. Late experience hath proved this to be true, besides the spoil of moment."

It was united after the fire of London to the church of St. Mary le Bow.

Within a few yards from this church stood the parish church of St. Ouyth, in St. Bennet Shornes, Shrog, or Sherehog. The saint to whom this church was dedicated, was daughter of a Mercian prince, and having lived a recluse life at Chish, in Essex, was murdered by the Danes. An abbey was founded on the spot, and the place is still called by her name. It received the additional title of Bennet Shorne, or Shrog, from Benedict Shorne, citizen and stock-fishmonger, who refounded the church in the reign of Edward II.

Before Henry IV. came to the throne, he, as well as his father, was thought to be favourable to the tenets of Wickliffe, but all such feelings were made to give way before the expediency of state policy, and circumstanced as he was, the good-will and influence of the clergy were necessary for the strengthening his power, and rendering his throne secure. Before this period, no laws had passed to coerce the mind of man and prevent him from thinking; but when the dictates (extending but too often to abuse) of the church came to be questioned, the clergy, in the dogmatical spirit of ecclesiastical domination, required a check to be given to the disposition for inquiry, as subversive of their supremacy and infallibility. Henry yielded to this spirit, and the parliament passed that inhuman act, by which all heretics, who refused to abjure their

opinions, or who relapsed, were to be handed over to the civil magistrate, and condemned to the flames. It is probable, as humanity would hope, that had the king's tenure of his throne been more positively assured, he would not have assented to an edict so sanguinary and arbitrary, and thus have armed the hands of bigotry with the weapons of oppression. The only palliative for the king's consent to such a measure, must be found in the idea that (judging from self, the standard by which most men measure others,) the alleged heretics would not oppose the fulminations of the church, nor brave the dreadful penalties which the law decreed, and which, it might be well judged, would be unsparingly exercised by those who had demanded and obtained a sanction for illiberality, and an authority for unsparing persecution. Religious animosities have unfortunately been the most bloody and remorseless that stain the pages of history ; and extirpation has been held as more efficacious than persuasion, where the weaker have dared to differ in opinion with the more powerful. It may be little doubted that the sword thus placed in their hands was not allowed to rest in the scabbard. It was drawn by the hand of animosity, and swayed by the arm of rigour. Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, was a furious bigot, who dealt out damnation to the soul, and fire and sword to the bodies, of all heretics. Extermination was his remedy. The first victim of his rage was Sir\* William Santre, priest of this church (St. Osyth). He was brought before the convocation of the province of Canterbury, held at St. Paul's cathedral. He was accused of refusing to worship the cross, and of denying the doctrine of transubstantiation. The victim shrieking from the horrors of his impending fate, endeavoured to explain away his alleged errors. He consented "to yield an inferior homage to the cross for the sake of him who died on it," but that was not considered orthodox. He acknowledged "the real presence of Christ in the sacrament, and that after the words of consecration were pronounced, the bread became the true and spiritual bread of life." The primate imperiously demanded his profession of a belief, "That after the consecration the substance of the bread and wine no longer remained, but was converted into the substance of the body and blood of

\* *Sir* was a title applied to priests.

Christ; which were really and truly in their proper nature and substance in the sacrament, as they were in the womb of the Virgin, as they hung upon the cross, as they lay in the grave, and as they now resided in heaven." These absurd and irreconcilable propositions shocked Sautré, who declared, "That be the consequence what it might, he could not understand, nor ever would give his assent to, such doctrine." On this the archbishop pronounced him an incorrigible heretic, degraded him from all ecclesiastical orders, and delivered him over, according to the act of parliament "in that case made and provided," to the secular arm, the lord-mayor and sheriffs of London, with the usual hypocritical injunction,—“that they would deal kindly with him,” at the time intending, and being fully assured that such kindness would be evinced as the blood-stained vulture shows the kid that it grasps in its talons. Sautré was burnt at the stake in Smithfield, the English protomartyr to those doctrines for which so many subsequently suffered, to establish those pure and simple truths which are founded on the light of the Gospel, and are now the glory of the Protestant faith.

Within this church was buried Edward Hall, editor of the *Chronicles of England*, which are called by his name, and detail the proceedings of this country from the time of Richard II. to that of Henry VIII. Sir Ralph Warren, mercer, was also buried here, twice lord-mayor, and merchant of the Staple, at Calais. He married two wives, dame Christian, and dame Joan. The latter lady was daughter and co-heiress of John Lake, gentleman: at sir Ralph's death, she married sir Thomas White, lord-mayor, and founder of St. John's College, Oxon. Her daughter, (by sir Ralph) Joan, married sir Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, of Hinchinbrooke, in the county of Huntingdon, at whose house lady White his mother-in-law died. The issue of this match was, sir Oliver Cromwell, whose younger brother Robert was the father of OLIVER CROMWELL, the Protector.

The church being burnt in 1666, was not re-built; the site was converted into a church-yard, and the parish united to St. Stephen's; Wallbrook.

At the northern extremity of King Street is Guildhall yard, the north side of which is occupied by the principal front of the Guild-

hall or common hall of the corporation of London, where the following city courts are kept :

1. The court of Common Council.
2. The court of Lord-mayor and Aldermen.
3. The court of Hastings.
4. The Orphan's court.
- 5 and 6. The Sheriff's courts.
7. The court of Wardmote.
8. The court of Hallmote.

9. The Chamberlain's court for binding apprentices, and making them free when their apprenticeship has expired.

"This Guildhall was began to be builded new in 1411, the twelfth of Henry IV. by Thomas Knolles, then mayor, and his brethren the aldermen. The same was made of a little cottage, a large and a great house as it now standeth, toward the charges, whereof the compasies gave large benevolences. Also offences of men were pardoned for sums of money towards this work, extraordinary fees were raised, fines, amercements, and other things, employed during seven years, with a continuation thereof of three years more, all to be employed to this building."\*

In the reign of Henry VI. the executors of sir Richard Whittington gave £35 towards the paving of the great hall with Purbeck stone. All the windows were glazed at the cost of the aldermen, who placed their arms in painted glass; the kitchen was built by sir John Shaw, 1508; he was the first chief magistrate who held a grand civic feast here. The various parts of the Hall were subsequently erected, and the whole appears to have been finished about 1505. In 1615, a council chamber and record room was built, and the first court held in it by sir John Jolle, in November in that same year.

At the fire of 1666, the whole of the interior and outer offices were burnt, but the walls were so extremely solid, that they withstood all the fury of the destructive flames. "Among other things that night," says Vincent, "the sight of Guildhall was a fearful spectacle, which stood the whole body of it together, in view for several hours together, after the fire had taken it, without

\* Stowe.

frames (I suppose because the timber was of such solid oak), in a bright shining coal, as if it had been a palace of gold, or a great building of burnished brass."

The building was renovated within and without, within three years after the fire, at an expence of £2500. The embellishments of this structure were, the adornment of the portico with a stately Gothic frontispiece, enriched with the arms of England under a cornice, pediment and vase, between two cartouches, and the city supporters on acrotera, and these between two other vases, under which were niches. In the middle of this front were these words, done in gold :—

"Reparata et ornata Thoma  
Rawlinson, Milit. Majore. An. Dom. MDCCVI.

The ancient front of the building appears from the accounts and drawings of it to have been in a style of considerable magnificence and great good taste. Some traces are still left in the interior of the present porch, which is the only relique of the ancient building. The old front was adorned with some remarkably fine statues. Two of them represented Moses and Aaron, which, as the people grew refined in their notions were termed Law and Learning; and four others were female figures, depicting Religion or Discipline, Fortitude, Justice, and Temperance,—the first a nun, serious and reflective; the second clothed in armour, and armed with sword and buckler; the third administering justice; and the fourth, though much mutilated, was yet very illustrative of the virtue it was intended to pourtray and enforce. Those four were taken down in 1789, and Mr. Alderman Boydell obtained a grant of them from the common council, and presented them to Mr. Banks, the sculptor, who regarded them as very eminent and valuable specimens of ancient art, and was at the pains of restoring the various limbs and attributes that had been mutilated. At the decease of Mr. Banks they were sold among his effects, by auction; but the corporation were not the purchasers.

Stow, in relation to the various images which were injured and demolished in his time, states, that "William Elderton, an

attorney in the Sheriff's Court, made the following doggrel verses, concerning the statues in front of Guildhall :

" Though most the images be pulled down,  
And none be thought remain in town,  
I'm sure there be in London yet  
Seven images, such, and in such a place,  
As few, or more I think will hit ;  
Yet every day they shew their face,  
And thousands see them every year,  
But few, I think, can tell me where ;  
When Jesus Christ aloft doth stand,  
Law and Learning on either hand,  
Discipline in the Devil's neck,  
And hard by her are there direct ;  
Then Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance stand.  
Where find ye the like in all this land ?"

The present façade was erected in 1789, after the design of Mr. George Dunn, architect, and is justly censured as a tasteless jumble, and incongruous mixture of the pointed Grecian and oriental styles of architecture, without one atom of the elegance of any one, and totally destitute of the harmony of the whole—" parts multiplied to infinitude, and combined without relationship." Over the centre, at the top, are the city arms carved in stone, with the motto, "*Domine dirige nos*," beneath.

The centre contains a pointed door, with pillars and mouldings. On each side are pilasters, with oblong and pointed pannels, whence to the scalloped battlements they are fluted ; above are the sword and mace, the whole terminated by enriched mouldings, and peculiar pinnacles. The space between the pilasters contain six lancet windows, in two stories, the lowest being long ; the parapet supports the armorial bearings and supporters. The pilasters at each end are similar to those in the centre, except that the fluted part is continued to the base, and that they are not so high ; the wings of the building have twenty-four lancet windows of unequal lengths ; the whole front formed into thirty windows, between slender piers. This front partakes no determinate style, unless it may be termed " the fauciful" or " miscellaneous."

The porch conducts to the great hall, which is very fine and

capacious. It is one hundred and fifty-four feet in length, and fifty-two feet in breadth. On each side are clusters of tall columns, with magnificent gilt capitals, surmounted by a corresponding range of double piers, supporting a roof fifty feet high, which is flat and divided into pannels. The hall is admirably adapted for musical entertainments, both from its capacity of holding from six to seven thousand persons, and from the great effect which its construction gives to the combinations of harmony.

At the east end of the hall there is an enclosed platform several feet higher than the pavement, and surrounded with a pannelled wainscoting, which is set apart for the accommodation of the lord-mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and other principal members of the corporation, at the meetings of the livery, and serves as a hustings at all elections. The more the great window over this platform is examined, the more it will be found deserving of admiration. Its divisions and subdivisions are all in the best harmony; their ornamental embellishments light and elegant. In the compartments of painted glass, there are well-executed representations of the royal arms and supporters, and the stars and jewels of the orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick.

Round the hall were many portraits, of which several have been removed, some placed in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. We shall give an account of them as they hung in this Hall previous to removal.

1. Sir Orlando Bridgman, knt. bart. lord chief baron of the Exchequer in 1660. He sat as first judge on the trial of the Regicides, and succeeded lord Clarendon as lord keeper. He died 1674. He wrote a celebrated work on Conveyances, and is highly spoken of by lord Clarendon in his history.

2. Sir Edward Atkyn, kut. second baron of the Exchequer in 1660. Died in 1669.

3. Sir Thomas Twisden, kut. and bart. member of Parliament for Maidstone in 1640; judge of the King's Bench in 1660. Died, in 1682.

4. Sir Christopher Turner, kut. third baron of Exchequer in 1660. In the memorable case of the Perry's,\* he was the judge who

\* Vide State Trials, vol. 10, App, p. 30; and Hart's Miscell. v. 3, p. 519.



at the Gloucester Lent Assizes 1661, refused to try them upon an indictment for murder, because the body of the supposed murdered person was not to be found; yet in a circuit afterwards, a less cautious judge did try them, and upon being found guilty, ordered execution, when some years afterwards the person supposed to be murdered appeared alive! This unhappy circumstance has occasioned a more scrupulous attention to the sufficiency of evidence, in cases where the body of a person supposed to be murdered is not found. He died in 1675.

5. Sir Thomas Tyrrell, *knt.* justice of the Common Pleas in 1660, and was member of Parliament for Buckinghamshire.

6. Sir Samuel Brown, *knt.* member of Parliament for Dartmouth in 1640. He greatly exerted himself against archbishop Laud, and carried up the attainder against that prelate to the House of Lords in 1644. He was made justice of the court of Common Pleas in 1660, and died in 1688.

7. Sir Matthew Hale, *knt.* was justice of the Common Pleas in 1663, and member for Gloucestershire in 1654 and 1660. He was appointed chief baron of the Exchequer in 1660, and in 1671 advanced to be lord chief justice of the King's Bench. He died in 1676. "This excellent person, whose learning in the law was scarcely equalled and never surpassed, was, in many respects, one of the most perfect characters of his age; he was far from inconsiderable as a philosopher and divine; he was as good and amiable in his private, as he was great and venerable in his public capacity; and although he was a man of true humility, he was not insensible of that honest praise which was bestowed on him by the general voice of mankind."

8. Sir Wadham Wyndham, *knt.* justice of the King's Bench in 1660. Sir John Hawles calls him the second best judge who sat in Westminster Hall from the Restoration to the Revolution.

9. Sir John Kelynge, *knt.* member for Bedford in 1661. Lord chief justice of King's Bench in 1663. Died in 1671.

10. Sir John Archer, *knt.* justice of the Common Pleas in 1660. Died in 1681.

11. Sir Richard Rainsford, *knt.* baron of Exchequer in 1660, lord chief justice in 1676. Died in 1679.

12. Sir William Morton, *knt.* was one of the several gentlemen

of the long robe, who, when the civil wars broke out, laid aside his gown and took up the sword. He distinguished himself much (according to Clarendon) as lieutenant-colonel of horse. At the Restoration he resumed his profession, and was made justice of the King's Bench in 1665. "He discharged the office of judge with much gravity and learning, and was very terrible to those who chose to live by robbing on the highway."\*

He died in 1672, and has a monument in the Temple church, where he was buried.

13. Sir William Wilde, knt. and bart. recorder of London in 1669, and represented the city in Parliament in 1660. Justice of Common Pleas 1668, and King's Bench 1672. Died 1679.

14. Sir John Vaughan, knt. returned to Parliament for the county of Cardigan in 1640, was much famed for his learning and eloquence. He was made justice of the Common Pleas in 1668. Dying in 1676, was buried in the Temple church, where there is a monument erected to his memory.

15. Sir Timothy Littleton, member for Ludlow 1661, baron of Exchequer 1670. Died 1679.

16. Sir Hugh Wyndham, knt. represented the borough of Minehead in 1661, baron of Exchequer in 1670, justice of Common Pleas in 1672, and died on the circuit in 1684.

17. Sir Edward Turner, knt. returned for Essex in 1660, and represented Hertford in 1661, in which latter year he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons. Baron of Exchequer in 1671. Died 1675.

18. Sir Edward Thurland, knt. represented Ryegate in Parliament in the years 1659, 1660, 1661. Baron of Exchequer in 1672. Died in 1682.

19. Sir Robert Atkyns, K. B. justice of Common Pleas in 1672, which post he resigned in 1679, being unwilling to countenance the arbitrary proceedings then introduced. He was at the Revolution, which he zealously supported, received with marks of distinction by king William, who made him chief baron of the Exchequer in 1689. He was in that year chosen speaker of the House of Lords, and died in 1709.

\* Clarendon, vol. 2, p. 491.

20. Sir William Ellis, *knt.* was member of Parliament for Grantham in 1656, at which time he was Oliver Cromwell's solicitor. Justice of Common Pleas in 1672, and died in 1680.

21. Sir Francis North (*baron of Guildford*) was in 1674 advanced to be lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, was appointed lord keeper in 1682, created *baron Guildford* in 1683, and died in 1685.

22. Sir Heneage Finch, (*earl of Nottingham*) son of sir H. Finch, recorder of London, and speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II. He was chosen member for Canterbury in 1660, and for Oxford in 1661; lord keeper 1673, and the same year advanced to the peerage by the title of "Lord Finch of Daventry," and in 1675 constituted lord high chancellor of England. May 12, 1681, he was created *earl of Nottingham*, and died in 1682.

"He rose," says Granger, "by regular gradations to the high office of chancellor, for which he was eminently qualified. He presided in Chancery when the whole kingdom was divided into factions, but had such a command of his passions, and was so nice in his conduct, that he always appeared of no faction himself. He was master of the power of elocution in a very high degree, a talent extremely dangerous in the possession of a dishonest man. This he took every occasion of exerting, but it was only to enforce and adorn, never to weaken or disguise the truth." Blackstone speaks also highly of him in his *Commentaries*.

These portraits are those of the twenty-two judges, who, for their signal and united services to the city, by deciding the disputes between landlord and tenant, after the desolating fire of 1666, without recourse to judicial litigation, were placed here as a mark of gratitude, by those whom they had so satisfactorily benefitted in a time of unexampled difficulty and distress. The portraits were executed by Michael Wright, a very excellent painter in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and who died in 1700. It had been intended that sir Peter Lely should paint these portraits, but the proud painter fastidiously refused to wait on the judges at their chambers, and therefore the English artist was employed, who received £60 for each picture.

The other portraits in the great Hall were those of William III.

and Mary, by Vandervert; and queen Anne, George I., George II. and queen Caroline, George III. and queen Charlotte, the two latter by Ramsey. There *was* also a picture in the best style of sir Joshua Reynolds, a full length of lord Camden. He was represented in his full robes as lord chief justice, with books and papers, having the following inscription :

Hanc Iconem,  
Caroli Pratt, Esq.  
Summi Judicis C. B.  
In honorem tanti viri  
Anglicæ Libertatis Lege Assertoris  
Fidi.

S. P. Q. L.  
In curia Municipali,  
Proni jusserunt,  
Nono Kal. Men. A. D. MDCCLXIV.  
Gulielmo Bridgen Arm. Præ. Urb.

Passing down the hall, the attention is first arrested by a monument to the memory of the celebrated Beckford, lord-mayor in 1763 and 1770. This patriotic and spirited magistrate is represented in the erect attitude in which he addressed to the king his celebrated reply, not equalled by any thing verbally addressed to the Sovereign since the days of the Revolution. The Corporation having already presented one address, and remonstrated with his Majesty on the ruinous course of administration pursued by his ministers, to which no satisfactory reply was given, voted in May 1770 a second one, which Mr. Beckford was ordered to present to the King. After it had been read by the town clerk (in absence of the Recorder) his Majesty thus replied :—

“ I should have been wanting to the public as well as to myself, if I had not expressed my dissatisfaction at the late address.

“ My sentiments on that subject continue the same, and I should ill deserve to be considered as the father of my people, if I could suffer myself to be prevailed upon to make such an use of my pre-

rogative as I think inconsistent with the interest, and dangerous to the constitution, of the kingdom."

Mr. Beckford immediately, in the most calm and unembarrassed manner, made the following reply to his Sovereign, which has been justly made his epitaph, and sculptured beneath his statue :—

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"Will your Majesty be pleased so far to condescend, as to permit the Mayor of your loyal city of London to declare, in your royal presence, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, how much the bare apprehension of your Majesty's displeasure would at all times affect their mind! The declaration of that displeasure has already filled them with inexpressible anxiety, and with the deepest affliction. Permit me, Sir, to assure your Majesty, that your Majesty has not, in all your dominions, any subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majesty's person and family, or more ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your crown. We do, therefore, with the greatest humility and submission, most earnestly supplicate your Majesty, that you will not dismiss us from your presence without expressing a more favourable opinion of your faithful citizens, and without some comfort, without some prospect, at least, of redress.

"Permit me, Sir, farther to observe, that whoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavour, by false insinuations and suggestions, to alienate your Majesty's affections from your loyal subjects in general, and from the city of London in particular, and to withdraw your confidence and regard from your people, is an enemy to your Majesty's person and family, a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy constitution, as it was established at the glorious Revolution."

In another compartment is a still more splendid monument to the memory of the illustrious earl of Chatham. The earl is represented in the habit of a Roman senator, looking benignly on a female figure presenting the city of London: his left hand sustains the helm of government, whilst his right rests on Commerce, who, charged with proper attributes, is smiling on her protector, by whose aid, assisted by the four quarters of the world, she is pouring forth plenty into the lap of Britannia, who sits with her arm reclining on the British lion. The City, graced with a mural crown, is looking towards the gifted statesman, and pointing to Commerce; at her feet are the emblems of Industry, and on her right hand those of Justice and Power.

Upon the plinth is the following inscription, from the pen of the celebrated cotemporary of his son, Edmund Burke.

"In grateful acknowledgment to the Supreme Disposer of events, who, intending to advance this nation for such time as to his wisdom seemed good, to an high pitch of prosperity and glory, by an unanimity at home, by confidence and reputation abroad, by alliance wisely chosen and faithfully observed, by colonies united and protected, by decisive victories by sea and land, by conquests made by arms and generosity in every part of the globe, by Commerce, for the first time united with and made to flourish by War;—was pleased to raise up as a proper instrument in this memorable work,

#### WILLIAM PITT.

"The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, mindful of the benefits which the city of London received, in her ample share in the general prosperity, have, erected to the memory of this eminent Statesman and powerful Orator, this Monument in her Guildhall, that her Citizens may never meet for the transaction of their affairs, without being reminded that the means by which Providence raises a nation to Greatness, are the virtues infused into Great Men, and that to withhold from those virtues, either of the Living or the Dead, the tribute of esteem and veneration, is to deny to themselves the means of happiness and honour.

"This distinguished Person, for the Service rendered to King George II, and to King George III. was created

#### EARL OF CHATHAM.

"The British Nation honoured his memory with a Public Funeral, and a Public Monument amongst her illustrious men in Westminster Abbey.—*J. Bacon sculpsit, 1782.*"

It was the work of the able sculptor Bacon, who received 3000 guineas for his labour.

Opposite lord Chatham's monument, on the other side of the Hall, is one to the memory of his son William Pitt, by Bubb. The sculpture is not so fine,—the inscription, (by the late Right Honourable George Canning) better. The attitude of Mr. Pitt is good, but from the averting posture of the head, the face seems purposely turning away from that of lord Chatham, which frowns on his son with much (but characteristic) severity of look. Some wag wrote an epigram thereon, of which these lines are the pith and substance :—

"Dy'e sce, Will, this Man, with his Father in view,  
 Asham'd of the nation's disgrace,  
 And the vast many ills he has brought us all to,  
 Dare not look his old Dad in the face."

The inscription runs thus :—

**" WILLIAM PITT,**

" Son of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, inheriting the genius, and formed by the precepts of his Father, devoted himself from his early years to the service of the State. Called to the chief conduct of the Administration, after the close of a disastrous war, he repaired the exhausted revenues, he revived and invigorated the commerce and prosperity of the Country, and he had re-established the public credit on deep and sure foundations; when a new War was kindled in Europe, more formidable than any preceding War, from the peculiar character of its dangers. To resist the arms of France, which were directed against the independence of every Government and People, to animate other nations by the example of Great Britain, to check the contagion of opinions which tended to dissolve the frame of civil society, to array the loyal, the sober-minded, and the good, in defence of the venerable Constitution of the British Monarchy; were the duties which, at that awful crisis, devolved upon the British Minister, and which he discharged with transcendent zeal and intrepidity and perseverance; he upheld the national honour abroad; he maintained at home the blessings of order and of true liberty; and, in the midst of difficulties and perils, he united and consolidated the strength, power, and resources of the Empire. For these high purposes, he was gifted by Divine Providence with endowments, rare in their separate excellence; wonderful in their combination; judgment, imagination, memory, wit, force and acuteness of reasoning; eloquence, copious and accurate, commanding and persuasive, and suited from its splendour to the dignity of his mind, and to the authority of his station; a lofty spirit; a mild and ingenuous temper. Warm and steadfast in friendship, towards enemies he was forbearing and forgiving. His industry was not relaxed by confidence in his great abilities. His indulgence to others was not abated by the consciousness of his own superiority. His ambition was pure from all selfish motives. The love of power and the passion for fame were in him subordinate to views of public utility; dispensing for near twenty years the favours of the Crown, he lived without ostentation, and he died poor. A grateful nation decreed to him those funeral honours which are reserved for eminent and extraordinary men. This Monument is erected by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, to record the reverent and affectionate regret with which the City of London cherishes his memory; and to hold out to the imitation of posterity those principles of public and private virtue, which ensure to Nations a solid greatness, and to individuals an imperishable name."

At the lower end of the Hall there is a monumental trophy to the invincible and immortal Nelson; a ridiculous heap of absurd allegory, with a *small* profile of the great hero in the middle. Neptune, Britannia, lions, dolphins, &c. are not lacking, but usurp the place that would have been appropriately assigned to the statue of the great departed; whose appearance, mutilated as he had been in his country's defence, in which he nobly and victoriously yielded his parting breath, would have been a much more fitting monument to his memory, than all the display we now have, which rather seems intended to evince the inventive powers of the sculptor, than to perpetuate the victories and valour of the hero of Aboukir, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar. The inscription, which alone rescues the monumental trophy from contempt, is from the pen of Richard Brinsley Sheridan:

"TO

HORATIO VISCOUNT AND BARON NELSON,  
VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE, AND KNIGHT OF THE MOST HONOURABLE  
ORDER OF THE BATH;

"A Man amongst the few who appear, at different periods, to have been created to promote the grandeur and add to the security of Nations; inciting by their high example their fellow-mortals, through all succeeding times, to pursue the course that leads to the exaltation of our imperfect nature. Providence, that implanted in Nelson's breast an ardent passion for renown, as bounteously endowed him with the transcendent talents necessary to the great purposes he was destined to accomplish. At an early period of life he entered into the Naval service of his Country; and early were the instances which marked the fearless nature and enterprize of his character; uniting to the loftiest spirit and the justest title to self-confidence, a strict and humble obedience to the sovereign rule of discipline and subordination. Rising by due gradation to command, he infused into the bosoms of those he led the valorous ardour and enthusiastic zeal for the service of his King and Country, which animated his own; and while he acquired the love of all, by the sweetness and moderation of his temper, he inspired an universal confidence in the never-failing resources of his capacious mind. It will be for history to relate the many great exploits through which, solicitous of peril, and regardless of wounds, he became the glory of his profession! But it belongs to this brief record of his illustrious career to say, that he commanded and conquered at the battles of the Nile and Copenhagen; victories never before equalled; yet afterwards surpassed by his own last achievement, the battle of Trafalgar, fought on the 21st of October, 1805. On that day, before the conclusion of the action, he fell mortally wounded. But the sources of life and sense failed not, until it was known to



him that the destruction of the enemy being completed, the glory of his Country, and his own, had attained their summit: then laying his hand on his brave heart, with a look of exalted resignation to the will of the Supreme Disposer of the fate of Man and Nations, he expired.

"The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of London, have caused this Monument to be erected, not in the presumptuous hope of sustaining the departed Hero's memory, but to manifest their estimation of the Man, and their admiration of his deeds. This testimony of their gratitude, they trust, will remain as long as their own renowned City shall exist. The period to Nelson's fame can only be the end of Time."

At the sides of the great western Hall are the far-famed statues of those renowned persons Gog and Magog. Each giant is fourteen feet high, and being elevated on an octangular stone column, presents a very imposing and gigantic appearance. Which is Gog and which Magog, antiquarians have not yet made out, though the researches into a matter so important and profound have been indefatigable and praise-worthy.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? and there are so many points of similarity between the worthies, that no great injustice will be done to either, should he be called by his brother's name. They are large and mis-shapen: both have their brows encircled with wreaths of laurels, and their feet bound in sandals; both have long flowing beards, and still longer flowing sashes; both have been alike indebted to the bedauber of pink and blue, and green and yellow; each has a spear or pole in his hand, and a sword by his side; nor could any thing be more kin-like than the pensive dignity with which they both gaze on the spectators beneath. There is however this difference in their arms, that one has a bow, quiver and spear, and the other a caltrap, (or spiked ball) hanging by a chain from a pole. Were there any way of ascertaining their respective ages, it appears there are Welsh authorities for saying that the younger should be Gog and the elder Gogmagog.

Who these worthies were, and why statues of them should have been placed in the Guildhall of the corporation of London, are points which have called forth more disquisition than proof, more learning than evidence. The author of a curious little work, called "the Gigantic History of the two famous Giants in Guildhall, London," following the most reputed authorities, acquaints

us, that one represents Corinæus, a giant of Trojan descent, who came over with Brutus, the great grandson of Æneas, and won this country from the hands of

“Those mightie people borne of giants’ brood,  
That did possess this ocean-bounded land;”

and the other Gogmagog, the last of the British giants, whose pathetic narrative runs thus:—

“On the sea coast of Cornwall, Brutus was accustomed to keep a peaceable anniversary of his landing; so on a certain day, being one of those festivals, a band of the old giants made their appearance, and suddenly breaking in upon their mirth and rejoicings, began another sort of amusement than was expected at such a meeting. The Trojans seized their arms, and a desperate battle was fought, wherein the giants were all destroyed, save Gogmagog, the largest amongst them, who being in height twelve cubits, was reserved alive, that Corinæus might try his strength with him in single combat. Corinæus desired nothing more than such a match, but the old giant, in a wrestle, caught him aloft and broke three of his ribs. Upon this Corinæus being desperately enraged, collected all his strength, heaved up Gogmagog by force, and bearing him on his shoulders to the next high hill, threw him headlong all shattered into the sea, and left his name on the cliff, which has ever since been called *Lun Gogmagog*, that is to say, ‘Giant’s Leap,’—and thus perished Gogmagog, last of the giants.”

That the authenticity of these facts should be unimpeachably corroborated, the author very veraciously adds,—“An ancient writer records those achievements in Britain to have been performed at the time when *Eli* was the high priest in Judea!”

We should have given equal credit to the testimony, if he had said, when Noah built the Ark, or Cheops the pyramids.

The introduction of these worthies to the Guildhall, there to be silent spectators of the many well-spread and brilliant banquets, is equally rationally and easily explained.

“Corinæus and Gogmagog being two brave giants, who wisely valued their honour, and exerted their whole strength and force in

defence of their liberty and country, so in the city of London, by placing these their representatives in their Guildhall, emblematically declared that they will, like mighty giants, defend the honour of their country and liberties of this their city, which exceeds all others, as much as those huge giants exceed in statue the common bulk of mankind."

The truth, beauty, and ingenuity of this argument and comparison, must come home to every mind.

Thus placed, however, those heroes have not always stood in wooden silence and solitary sojourn in the Guildhall; they have occasionally descended and condescended like well-bred giants, who have learnt good manners from the good company they have beheld within their hall, to mingle with the men of this nether world, and played a part in city processions to the very life, as if the touch of Prometheus had endowed them with animation, or they had been really *Lignum Vitæ*.

When Philip and Mary made their entrance into London, these giants figured conspicuously in the pageant exhibited on London Bridge; and in queen Elizabeth's progress to her coronation, Corinæus and Gogmagog were seen holding, above the gate at Temple Bar, a tablet, whereon was written, in good Latin verse, the effect of all the pageants which the city had ever before exhibited. Still later we find them thus spoken of, in a poem printed 1660. The poet, it will be seen, had been wondering how either of such two figures as those in Guildhall could have heaved the other into the deep.

" And such stout Corinæus was, from whom  
Cornwall's first honour and her name doth come,  
For though he showeth not so great, and tall  
In his dimensions, set forth at Guildhall,  
Know 'tis a poet only can define  
A giant's posture in a giant's line.

\* \* \* \* \*

And thus attended by his direful dog,  
The giant was (God bless us) Gogmagog."

The great fire of London in 1660 did not spare these illustrious

heroes, and in its wide-spreading desolation, it also consumed every record that might have contained the "full, true, and particular account" of the giants. Within a few years after the rebuilding of the Guildhall, we find the writers of the day inquiring into the origin of Gog and Magog, and asking why they were stuck up in Guildhall? In the *London Spy* of 1699, this colloquy is given,—

"We entered with as great astonishment to see these giants, as the Morocco ambassador did London when he saw the snow fall. I asked my friend the meaning and design of those two lubberly preposterous figures; for I suppose they had some end in it. Truly, says my friend, I am wholly ignorant of what they intended by them, unless they were set up to show the city what huge boobies their forefathers were, or else to frighten stubborn apprentices into obedience; for the dread of two such loggerheads will sooner reform their manners, or mould them into a compliance with their master's will, than carrying them before the lord-mayor or the chamberlain of London; for some of them are as much frightened at the names of Gog and Magog, as little children are at the terrible sound of raw head and bloody bones."

It was well for the censurer who formed these lines, that nought remained of the doughty giants, but pasteboard effigies. He certainly deserved more than a common punishment, who thus dared to insult the memory and deery the fame of worthies whom "the city delighteth to honour."—If, however, this person endeavoured to deteriorate from the well-earned reputation of the gigantic duo, popular invention and nursery legend compensated, by adding fable to fable, and every Londoner knows right well the indisputable and wonderful fact, that "when they *hear* the clock strike one, they leave their pedestals and come down to dinner," which of course consists of leviathan soup, ribs of mammoth, and whale sauce; after a hearty meal on which, moistened doubtlessly with a score or two *magnums* of wine, they perhaps adjourned for a nap to the *great bed* at Ware!

When they were required to be moved about, to assist in the pageants of former times, they are said to have been made, like the idols of the Druids, of wicker work and pasteboard; but the present occupants of the giants' niches in the Guildhall, are made of less

portable materials, and have grown heavier than in earlier days. This is perhaps the result of good feeding, and like some other constant attendants in the Hall, they have been "widened and enlarged at the expence of the corporation of London."

Mr. Hone, who speaks from personal scrutiny into the construction and "animal mechanics" of these ligneous caricatures of humanity, that "they are made of wood, and hollow within, but too substantially built for the purpose of being either carried or drawn, or any way exhibited in a pageant." The construction of them he has also pretty clearly traced to the year 1707, and to a train-band captain of the city, named Saunders, who received seventy pounds for the Patagonian pair. If this gentleman thus fixed them, we presume that they were then made free of the *Stationers' company*.

Having thus traced, as far as legend and fact will help us out, "the history of this mystery," we leave the giants to their fate, with the fervent aspiration, however, that the extirpating and antiquary-hated hand of modern improvement, whose new-fangled besom is fast sweeping away every valued relic of the older time, may be long prevented from including these heroes in her "fell swoop." A modern writer has said, "why should I do any thing for posterity, since posterity has done nothing for me?"—There is much greater justice in saying, "why destroy all the monuments of antiquity, which has done so much for us, and leave not a wreck behind?" In our opinion, extirpation is not improvement; and when the remains of ages long since mouldered into dust, do not interfere with health, comfort, or convenience, no devoted lover of bricks and stucco should be allowed to pull down the relics of "hoar antiquity," to make way for his own contemptible and incongruous erections, and thus let lath and plaster usurp the place of those time-hallowed monuments of our ancestors, which are the last connecting links that bind us to generations past. We are like the Frenchman, and would not see an old post rooted up to which we had become attached by those chains of association which old Time has rivetted, but which modern innovations, mis-called improvements, seek to destroy.

In 1706, queen Anne made a present to the city, to be put up in the Hall, of ~~twenty-six~~ standards, sixty-three colours, and a kettle-drum,—all trophies of the memorable battle of Ramillies; but these have all disappeared. Improvement has been here too! although it might have been surmised, that whilst one tatter of such glorious ornaments remained, they would never have been removed.

Opposite the porch in the Hall is a flight of steps leading to various different chambers; one appropriated to the lord-mayor and aldermen, another to the common council, a third to the courts of the lord-mayor and common pleas, a fourth to the court of king's bench (though the two latter have courts in the new building, erected on the east side of the Guildhall yard, on the site of the old chapel;) a fifth to the chamberlain, and various others for transacting the different routines of business belonging to the affairs of the corporation.

The following Companies having no halls of their own, meet here:—

Basket-Makers,  
Bowyers,  
Card-Makers,  
Carmen,  
Clock-Makers,  
Comb-Makers,  
Cooks,  
Distillers,  
Fan-Makers,  
Farriers,  
Felt-Makers,  
Fishermen,  
Fruiters,  
Gardeners,  
Glaziers,  
Glass-Sellers,  
Gold and Silver Wire-Draw-  
ers,

Gunsmiths,  
Hatband-Makers,  
Horners,  
Long-bowstring Makers,  
Loriners,  
Musicians,  
Needle-Makers,  
Patten-Makers,  
Paviours,  
Pin-Makers,  
Porters,  
Poulterers,  
Scriveners,  
Shipwrights,  
Silkmen,  
Silk-Throwers,  
Soup-Makers,  
Spectacle-Makers,

Starch-Makers,  
Pin Plate Workers,  
Tobacco-pipe-Makers,  
Tylers and Bricklayers,

Upholders,  
Wheelwrights,  
Woodmongers,  
Woolmen, and probably a few  
others.

The chamberlain's office is decorated with the tokens of public gratitude, presented by the mayor and corporation of London to those heroes and distinguished persons whose merits have claimed such marks of honour and admiration. These copies of the votes of thanks of the city there presented, are richly emblazoned on vellum, and mostly written by the pen of the celebrated Mr. Tomkins, and handsomely framed and glazed. They comprise most of the heroes of our time: Sir R. Calder, admiral Parker, sir John Jarvis, captain sir E. Berry, sir Ralph Abercrombie, sir Sidney Smith, lord Nelson, lord Duncan, earl Howe, marquis Cornwallis, &c. &c.—a list of heroes unequalled in any age, and by any nation.

The armorial bearings of each individual are placed over the vote of thanks, the city arms at the bottom, and the borders composed of such emblems and trophies as are distinguishable of the actions which these mementoes record.

In this office apprentices are bound over to those made free of the city.

By the custom of London, any person above fourteen and under twenty-one, may bind himself apprentice, &c. according to the custom, and the master thereupon shall have the same remedy against him as if he were twenty-one.

If the indentures be not enrolled before the chamberlain within the year, upon a petition to the mayor and aldermen, &c. a *scire facias* shall issue to the master to shew cause why not enrolled; and if it was through the master's default, the apprentice may sue out his indentures; otherwise, if through the fault of the apprentice, or if he would not come and present himself before the chamberlain, &c. for it cannot be enrolled unless the infant is in court and acknowledges it.

When a master binds an apprentice he must be declared a citizen as well as a freeman.

An apprentice cannot discharge himself when at age; for by the custom of London, "If an apprentice shall be bound by a city indenture, no law nor custom can discharge him or her from their service till the full term of that indenture has expired."

When an apprentice is by consent of his master to be turned over to another master of the same trade, it cannot be done by a scrivener; but the apprentice must be first turned over before the company where he was bound, and then before the chamberlain: and it is to be observed, that if an apprentice be turned over by the company only, it is no obligation for the second master to keep such apprentice; nor is the apprentice compellable thereby to serve such second master, but may depart from the service of such master at pleasure, by suing out his indenture against his first master, which may be done without the privity or knowledge of the second master. And there is no remedy." The best way, therefore, in all cases of doubt, is to apply at the chamberlain's office, where ample information and instruction upon these and other particulars may be easily gained.

It will not be deemed an irrelevant digression, if we give some account of the "'Prentices of London," who have taken very conspicuous parts in the annals of the metropolitan history, and formed no inconsiderable nor inconsequential class of citizens.

By a statute of Henry 4th, "no person whatever, not possessed of land to the annual amount of twenty shillings, should be at liberty to put out a child or children as apprentice to any trade," under a heavy penalty from parent and master. This law was repealed under the protectorate of the duke of Bedford.

We are informed by Strype, in his edition of Stow, that a young gentleman, whose father had been apprentice in London, but of a good family, was insulted in company, from an idea that he was not born a gentleman, because the father's apprenticeship had corrupted his blood. The father was determined to have the matter investigated. For this purpose, he employed Philpot, the herald, to give his opinion on the subject; when the latter, in a work called "the City Advocate," decided, "that an apprentice in London is no dishonour nor degradation, but rather an honour and a degree; and that it is very foolish to debase honest industry with disgrace-



ful censure, and unjust not to encourage it with praise and virtue, as the ancient policy of England did and doth in constituting corporations, and adorning the companies with banners of arms, and especial members thereof with votes and nobility." The garter at arms, too, in a certificate of approbation appended to this work, declared that he saw nothing in it "dissonant to reason, or contrary to honour or arms."

The London apprentices have been well depicted by Sir Walter Scott, in his novel of "the Fortunes of Nigel," the first chapter of which is most skilfully and accurately drawn. The 'prentices were remarkable for their *esprit de corps*. They had an arm ready for any cause that might require their interference, and the cry of "prentices! prentices! clubs! clubs!" was sufficient to rouse the whole body, and attract them to the spot where their aid might be summoned; and he was bold indeed who ventured to insult one of a body so unanimous in feeling and powerful in retaliation.

In legislative enactments they are often mentioned, and in all cases of special emergency their aid was deemed of sufficient consequence to merit especial notice.

Their time of working was of old regulated by Bow bells; but not always, the apprentices thought, with that proper regard to the sacredness of those hours appropriated by common consent to mirth and recreation. They determined therefore on giving the clerk, whose duty it was to regulate these chimes, a trifling premonition of their intentions, and accordingly the following comprehensive lines, well adapted to effect the proposed purpose, were affixed to the church door:

"Clerk of the Bow Bell,  
With the yellow locks,  
For thy late ringing  
Thy head shall have knocks."

The clerk thus powerfully appealed to, wisely resolved to please the gentry, who generally performed such promises with good-will and much punctuality, and resolving not to be beaten either by clubs or poetry, appended these equally beautiful and brilliant lines to the address of the apprentices:

"Children of Cheap,  
Hold you all still,  
For you shall have the  
Bow Bells ring at your will."

To return to the Guildhall. The common council chamber is an apartment worthy of peculiar notice. The room itself is plain but spacious, and sumptuously fitted up, claiming attention chiefly for the splendid collection of pictures with which it is decorated. In the angles of the dome are four allegorical paintings, Providence, Innocence, Wisdom, and Happiness, by Rigaud. At the west end of the room is the lord-mayor's chair, over which is a grand painting by Copley, of the **DESTRUCTION OF THE FLOATING BATTERIES BEFORE GIBRALTAR**; voted by the corporation to commemorate the gallant defence of that important fortress by general Eliot, (afterwards Lord Heathfield) in 1782. It cost £3000. On the north and south walls are four other paintings on detached subjects, relating to the siege, and representing—

1. The English lines within the town, with the houses burning, and in ruins.
2. View from the sea, with the blowing-up of the vessels.
3. The British Fleet, under lord Howe, bearing down to the relief of the fortress.
4. Second view of burning the Spanish vessels.

On the south wall is a fine portrait of marquis Cornwallis. In the centre is an excellent painting by Opie, of the death of David Rizzio, presented, with many others, by that worthy man and great patron of the fine arts, the late respected alderman Boydell. Two good pictures, Conjugal Affection, and the Miseries of Civil War, are by R. Smirke. There is on the north wall an admirable portrait of lord Heathfield, by sir Joshua Reynolds, and portraits of earl Howe, lord Duncan, and lord Nelson. There is an animated picture of the death of Wat Tyler. Various other portraits, paintings, and prints, decorate this apartment, amongst which are, "Apollo washing his locks in the streams of Castalia," by G. Hamilton, and a whole length portrait of

alderman Boydell, by sir W. Beachey. On a brass plate over the mantle-piece, is the following resolution relating to this portrait :

“ At a court of common council, February 27, 1806, on the motion of Mr. deputy Goodbehere, it was resolved, that the members of this corporation, grateful for the delight afforded them, as often as they assemble in this court, by the splendid collection of paintings presented by Mr. Alderman Boydell, entertaining an affectionate sense of the honour done them by that celebrated patron of the arts, and proud of the relation in which they stand to him as fellow citizens, do, in testimony of those feelings, request him to sit for his portrait, to an artist of his own choice ; conscious, however, that hereby they are only requesting him to confer a new gratification to themselves and their successors, and unwilling that, amidst such and so many remembrances of sublime characters and illustrious actions, his portrait should be wanting, who discerning in the discovery, and munificent in the encouragement, of merit in others, combined in his own character private integrity with public spirit, and solid honesty with a highly cultivated taste.”

This tribute to one who so well deserved honour, is highly creditable to the corporation, and the eulogium of the resolution was fully merited by the individual on whom it was bestowed, and who, by his own individual exertions and spirit, did more for the fine arts, than any individual in his sphere in life, and contributed to bring into notice many artists since elevated by their genius to fame and affluence, whose talents would otherwise have remained undeveloped or unrecognized. The establishment of the Shakespeare Gallery in Pall Mall, alone, should confer a lasting debt of remembrance on the public towards the worthy alderman.

At the west end of the room is a marble statue of George III. by Chantrey, erected 1815, with this inscription, from the pen of alderman Boydell :

#### “GEORGE THE THIRD,

“ Born and bred a Briton, endeared to a brave, free, and loyal people, by his public virtues, by his pre-eminent example of private worth in all relations of domestic life, by his uniform course of unaffected piety, and entire submission to the will of Heaven. The wisdom and firmness of his character and councils

enabled him so to apply the resources of his empire, so to direct the native energies of his subjects, that he maintained the dignity of his crown, preserved inviolate the constitution in church and state, and secured the commerce and prosperity of his dominions, during a long period of unexampled difficulty: in which the deadly contagion of French principles, and the domineering aggressions of French power, had nearly dissolved the frame and destroyed the independence of every other government and nation in Europe. The lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, have erected this statue in testimony of their undeviating loyalty and grateful attachment to the best of Kings, in the fifty-fifth year of his reign, A. D. 1815. Birch, Mayor.

The Guildhall chapel stood between the Blackwell Hall (*vide* Bassishaw Ward,) and Guildhall, and was pulled down to make way for the new courts of law built on its ancient site.

It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and All Saints, founded in 1299, and called London College.

This chapel was surrendered with others, at the general dissolution of all religious fraternities, in the reign of Henry VIII. The chapel remained in possession of the mayor and commonalty, who purchased it of king Edward VI. with divers other messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the city of London, for the sum of £436. 13s. 4d. upon their humble petition; the yearly value being computed to be £40. 6s. 8d. The date of the patent was April 10th, to commence from the feast of annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, in the third of the said king's reign; and the city holds it in soccage of the manor of Greenwich. Upon the front of the building were figures in stone of king Edward VI., queen Elizabeth, and of king Charles I. treading upon a globe.

This chapel having been much defaced, but not destroyed, by the fire of London in 1666, was afterwards repaired, and used as a place of divine worship by the corporation, but it was afterwards desecrated and converted into the Court of Requests, as part of Guildhall.

Adjoining to the chapel on the south side, was an extensive library, furnished with books for the use of the Guildhall and the college. This library was erected by the executors of sir Richard Whittington, and by William Burg. In the reign of Edward VI. the protector Somerset sent for the books, under a promise that

he would speedily return them, but he broke his word, for they were never restored.

Between Ironmonger-lane and Old Jewry, stands the Mercers Hall, formerly an hospital dedicated to St. Thomas of Acars or Acons, founded by Thomas Fitz Theobald de Helle, and Agnes his wife, sister to the contumacious prelate Thomas à Becket. It was erected by them on the spot where this celebrated churchman was born, for a master and brethren, styled Militiæ Hospitalis, S. Thom. Martyris Cant. de Acon, a branch of the knights templars. It was well endowed with various lands and houses.

Thomas à Becket was the son of Gilbert Becket, citizen of London, and of Matildis his wife, the daughter of a pagan prince, under whose custody Gilbert being taken prisoner when he travelled into the Holy Land, was for a year and a half in confinement, and at last escaping by the help of Matildis, who fell in love with him, and was converted to the Christian faith, he came again safe to England. Matildis, urged by affection, ventured to follow him, although she only knew his name of Gilbert, and escaping from her father's court to London, she wandered up and down the streets, calling out "Gilbert! Gilbert!" Fortunately for "the course of true love, seldom so "smooth," Gilbert heard and knew her voice, and, prompted by love and gratitude, married her, and their issue was the celebrated Thomas.

The history of this man, his elevation to the see of Canterbury, his opposition to the king,—his arrogance, firmness, and murder in 1170, by four knights of the court, are too well known to find a place here.

Why this chapel took the additional name of Acars or Acon is not clearly stated. The following is the best account:—When the city of Acon, Acars or Acre, in Palestine, called also Ptolemais, was besieged by the Christians, one William, an Englishman by nation, chaplain to Radulphus de Diceto, dean of London, when he went to Jerusalem, bound himself by a vow, that if he should prosperously enter Acon, he would build a chapel to St. Thomas the Martyr, at his own charge, according to his ability; and would procure there, to the honour of the said martyr, a church-yard to

be consecrated, which was done. Then many flocking from all parts to serve in this chapel, William himself, as a token of his Christianity, took on him the name of Prior ; who, whilst he served bodily as a soldier of Christ, had an especial care of the poor, and he freely bestowed all his diligence and labour, in burying the bodies of such as died, as well natural as of others who were slain with the sword."

And another testimony\* says thus : "The order of St. Thomas was instituted by the king of England, Richard, surnamed *Cœur de Léon*, after the surprisal of Acre, and being of the English nation, they held the rule of St. Augustine, wore a white habit, and a full red cross, charged in the middle with a white scallop : they took for their patron the archbishop of Canterbury, the metropolitan of England, Thomas à Becket, who suffered martyrdom (as his favourites say) under the king of England, Henry II. of that name. Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, who had been five years in the Holy Land, removed the church then of St. Thomas the Martyr, from an unfit place, to a more convenient, and caused the patriarch of Jerusalem to take order, that the brethren of this church who were before laymen, might be under the order of the Templars, wearing a cross on their breasts."

From this place was formerly a solemn procession by the lord-mayor, who, in the afternoon of the day he was sworn at the Exchequer, met the aldermen ; whence they repaired together to St. Paul's, and there prayed for the soul of their benefactor William, bishop of London, in the time of William the Conqueror, at his tomb. Then they went to the chapel-yard, to a place where lay the parents of Thomas à Becket, and prayed for all faithful souls departed. They then returned to St. Thomas of Acars, and both mayor and aldermen offered each a penny.

In the old chamber were several monuments to eminent persons, and among others to James Butler, earl of Ormond, and Joanne his wife : this earl was not only remarkable for being a descendant of the founders, but ancestor to the family of Butler, members of this company, and the immediate progenitors of Queen Elizabeth.

\* The Theatre of Honour, lib. 9. cap. 11.

The hospital was valued, at the Suppression, to expend yearly £277. 3s. 4d. and was surrendered October 21st, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. It was afterwards purchased by the Mercers Company, at the instance of sir Richard Gresham.

The whole pile was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, but very handsomely rebuilt by the Company.

The front on the north side of Cheapside, which alone can be seen, is narrow, but floridly adorned with carvings and architectural ornaments. The door case is enriched with the figures of two cupids, mantling the arms, festoons, &c. and above the balcony it is adorned with two pilasters, entablature, and pediment of the Ionic order; the inter-columns are the figures of Faith and Hope, and that of Charity, in a niche under the cornice of the pediment, with other enrichments. The whole is however in a state of decay, and will shortly be pulled down. Improvements and rebuilding have been for some time carried on in the interior. The hall and great parlour are wainscoted with oak, and adorned with Ionic pilasters. The ceiling is of fret-work, and the stately piazzas are constituted by large columns, and their entablature of the Doric order.

In the hall, (the principal entrance to which is in Ironmonger Lane) are several portraits, amongst others those of dean Collet, founder of St. Paul's school, and two small paintings on a pannel, of sir Thomas Gresham, and sir Richard Whittington, with his cat. The court room adjoining, is a plain apartment, neatly decorated, and contains a portrait of sir Thomas Gresham. In the hall the Gresham committee assemble. They consist of the mayor, by virtue of his office, three aldermen, eight members of the corporation, with whom are united a certain number of the court of assistants of the Mercer's Company.

The chapel is handsome, and the cloisters are worthy of notice, from the peculiarity of their construction, and the various monuments it contains, of which the most ancient is erected to Richard Fishborn, who died 1625.

THE MERCER'S COMPANY, which rank the first in precedence of the twelve principal city companies, and consists of a prince and three other wardens, a court of assistants and a livery, was

incorporated in the 17th of Richard II. 1393, though it had previously existed by prescription. The charter was granted to the "wardens and commonalty of the mystery of the mercers of the city of London."

In former times, when persons of the same trade congregated together in some particular street, the mercers principally assembled in West Cheap, now called Cheapside, near where their hall now stands, and thence called by the name of "the Mercery."

In Lydgate's London. Lyckpenny, given at length in Candlewick Ward, we have these lines alluding to this custom :

"Then to Chepe I began me drawne,  
When much people I saw for to stand;  
One offered me velvet, silk, and lawne,  
And another he taketh me by the hand,  
'Here is Paris thread, the finest in the land.'"

At present, there is perhaps not one mercer by trade belonging to this company. The members are principally merchants of the first class, and more than one hundred of its members have been lord-mayors. Several sovereigns and princes, and many noblemen and illustrious commoners, have also belonged to it. The Virgin Mary is the patron saint. In 1444, having through various causes become greatly impoverished, the master and brethren were made a body corporate by parliament, with power to receive gifts. Once more the brotherhood enjoyed prosperity, and unlike too many institutions of the same order, did good to the community, with the numerous bounties of which they became the stewards. In 1456 we find that John Neil or Neele, master of the hospital of St. Thomas of Acres, was one of four benevolent clergymen of the city of London, who petitioned parliament for power to each to found a grammar school, "to teach all that will learne." A complaint is likewise added by the same petitioners, of teaching being a monopoly, and they shrewdly remark, that "where there is great number of learners and few teachers, and all the learners are compelled to go to the few teachers, and to none others, the masters wax rich in money, and the learners poor in learning, as experience openly showeth, against all virtue and order of weal pub-



lic." This petition obtained a ready assent, a grammar school was accordingly founded, and remained ever after attached to this hospital.

This hospital was (after the general suppression of the monastic institutions,) purchased by the Mercers company, and converted into the Mercers chapel.

The Grammar School was likewise continued at their own expence, though not on the same spot. It was for some time kept in the Old Jewry, whence it has been removed to College Hill, Upper Thames Street. Among the list of names who have done honour to this institution, may be mentioned that of William Baxter, one of its masters, nephew to the famous Richard Baxter, and author of the *Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum*.

The arms of the Mercers, as they are sculptured over the gateway, present for their distinguishing feature a demi-vegin with dishevelled hair; it was in allusion to this circumstance that, in the days of pageantry, at the election of a member to the civic chair, a richly ornamented chariot was produced, in which was seated a young and beautiful virgin, most sumptuously arrayed, her hair flowing in ringlets over her neck and shoulders, and a crown upon her head. When the day's diversions were over, she was liberally rewarded, and dismissed, claiming as her own the rich attire she had worn.

When sir William Gore came into office, so late as the year 1761, this custom was observed.

In 1694 the Mercers company became involved in a scheme which nearly cut off the whole of their funds. It was that of granting annuities of 30 per cent. to widows, according to sums paid in by their husbands. The suggestor of that plan was the Rev. William Assheton, D.D. rector of Beckenham in Kent. These terms attracted large subscriptions, but the annuity proposed was found too large, and it was gradually reduced to 15 per cent.; still the company was unable to bear the charge, and eventually they were compelled to stop.

This occurred in the year 1745, at which period their debts amounted to £87,000. besides an annual charge of £510. on account of legacies for charitable purposes. Parliamentary aid was proffered to the annuitants, and the company itself enabled,

by a new act, to issue new bonds, and pay them off by a lottery drawn in its own hall, which effectually retrieved its deranged finances, and has since enabled them to continue in a prosperous condition. Its present annual income is about £9,000, exclusive of £3,000 a year distributed in charitable purposes, either from its own funds, or from others to which the company are guardians.

In addition to their own school, the Mercers company have the management of ~~that~~ belonging to St. Paul, a school at Mersham, in Sussex, founded by Mr. Richard Collier, and a school and hospital at Lavington, in Wilts, founded by alderman Dauncey. They have also charge of an hospital at Stepney; Trinity Hospital, Greenwich; and Whittington college, founded by the trustees of the famous Whittington, &c. Four exhibitions for any university or college; eight for scholars at Trinity College, Cambridge; ten for scholars of any colleges in Cambridge or Oxford; and various lectureships, &c.

A narrow lane on the north side of the Poultry, formerly called Coneyhope-lane, (from a rabbit market held there, at the corner of which was the chapel dedicated to St. Mary de Coneyhope) now called Grocers-alley, leads to an enclosed court, (to which there is also access through the narrow alley in Old Jewry called Dove Court), in which is the Grocers Hall. This fabric stands on the spot of ground once occupied by the mansion house of the noble family of Fitzwalter, and sold by Robert, earl of that name, to the company in 1411; for the sum of three hundred and forty marks. They immediately erected a splendid hall, which was nearly all destroyed by the fire of 1666.

The present building is a handsome structure, faced with stone, stately and ornamental, and so capacious within, that it served for many years for the use of the Bank of England, which was held here until the present Bank was erected. The ancient stone and brick buildings at the north-west corner of the garden, was probably part of the city mansion of the Fitzwalters, and consequently the oldest building within the city walls. At this time, (1828) the premises are undergoing thorough repair and renovation. In the hall were the portraits of sir John Cutler, sir John Moore, and sir John Fleet.

"Here," says Mr. Pennant, "to my great surprize I met again with sir John Cutler, grocer, in marble and on canvas. In the first he is represented standing, in a flowing wig, waved rather than curled, a laced cravat, and a furred gown, with the folds not ungraceful; in all, except where the dress is inimical to the sculptor's art, it may be called a good performance. By this portrait we may learn that this worthy wore a black wig, and was a good-looking man. He was created a baronet in 1660, so that he certainly had some claim of gratitude on the restored monarch. He died 1693. His kinsman and executor, E. Boulter, expended £7666 on his funeral expences. He is spoken of as a benefactor, and as having rebuilt the great parlour, and over it the court room, which were consumed in the fire of 1666. He served as master of the company four times. The anecdote of his conduct towards the College of Physicians might have led one to suppose that the Grocers had not met with more liberal treatment. But by the honour of the statue and the portrait, he seems to have gained here a degree of popularity."

Pope exercised on him the virulence of his pen, so often steeped in gall, the prevailing bitterness of which would be more excusable if it were truth, but his lines on Cutler are impeachable for their satire, injustice, and falsehood:

"Thy life more wretched Cutler was confess'd,  
 Arise and tell me, was thy death more blest?  
 Cutler saw tenants break, and houses fall—  
 For very want he could not build a wall.\*  
 His only daughter in a stranger's power,†  
 For very want he could not pay her dower.‡  
 A few grey hairs his rev'rend temples crown'd,  
 'Twas very want that sold them for ten pound.§  
 What e'en denied a cordial at his end,  
 Banish'd the doctor and expell'd the friend?  
 What but a want, which you perhaps think mad,  
 Yet numbers feel,—the want of what he had."

We are at a loss which most to despise, the falsehood of the satire,

\* Untrue.

† He had two daughters, both married to men of rank.

‡ False and unjust.

§ 'Errant nonsense';—poor wit—and bad grammar.

When pepper, being the most royal preservative spice, is only mentioned by way of eminency for all the rest; and so we may conclude, that this was the reason why the society of the Grocers, (whose original first here exercised, may modestly be supposed to spring from the Romans) were, long before they were incorporated, distinguished by the name of Pepperers, although they traded before in all the other former merchandizes, as well as that. It is impossible to give any other account of the original of this society here in the city, so long at first exercised under the denomination of pepperers. Some time after the city obtained their chief magistrate to be under the denomination of mayor, which was about the first year of king Richard I. the first man we find advanced to that dignity was Henry Fitz-Alwin, who continued therein twenty-four years successively: and soon after, (to wit) in the seventeenth year of king Henry II., it appears Andrew Bockerill, a pepperer, was chosen mayor; and so eminent were the pepperers in the infancy of the mayoralty, that before the thirty-sixth year of that king's reign, a pepperer had the chair nine times. After which, increasing in number and consequence, they took the name of Grocers, as appears by their charter of Edward III.

In their hall sat the famous committee of the parliament of 1641, to settle "the reform of the nation, and conduct the inflammatory business of the times." Such as pretended fears for the safety of the friends of liberty, and the real and reasonable dread of the moderate men, who had been pointed out to the mob as enemies of their country, are the motives assigned by lord Clarendon for fixing on this place. "The one gave security to the popular leaders, and the other lessened the minority, by affrighting from attendance those who might have been of use to the declining royal cause."

Afterwards the charter of this company was several times renewed; as it was also in the 7th year of Henry VI. and they were then made a body politic, by name of the *Custodes et communitas mysterii Grocerie Londini*. And in the beginning of that king's reign, they purchased the ground where the Grocers hall now stands, with the ground belonging to it, bounding the same between the Old Jewry and Walbrook. And so considerable in the city were the Grocers long before that time, that they might well be presumed (time out of mind) to have had the management of the king's beam, as an office peculiar to them; not only as

or the wretchedness of the versification. The last line is essentially impotent, and savours more of an Irish bull than poetical antithesis.

This company ranks next to the Mercers, and is consequently second in civic precedence. They were originally styled pepperers, from dealing principally in pepper, but were incorporated by Edward III. in 1345, and named Grocers, either because they sold things in *gross* or wholesale, or from *grossi* figs.

“ The word Grocer was a term at first distinguishing merchants of this society, in opposition to inferior retailers, for that they usually sold in gross quantities by great weights. And in some of our old books the word signifies merchants, that in their merchandizing dealt for the whole of any kind. But in after time, the word grocery became so extensive, that it can now hardly be restrained to the certain kinds of merchandizes they have formerly dealt in: for they have been the most universal merchants that traded abroad, and what they brought home, many artists of this society found out ways afterwards to change and alter the species, by mixture, confections, and compositions of simple ingredients; by which means, many and various ways of dealing and trading passed under the denomination of Groceries: and indeed this city and nation do in a great measure owe the improvement of navigation to merchants, originally exercising this mystery, as trading into all foreign parts, from whence we have received either spices, drugs, fruits, gums, or other rich aromatic commodities. It is well known, this company hath bred the most eminent merchants in this city. And this society hath been so prolific, that many other societies have been branched out from hence, as will be owned by the most worthy of them. The merchants trading to the Levant Seas, and other societies, have originally been the offspring of this society, as appears by ancient records of indentures of apprentices to members of this company. And it is not inconsistent, and may be easily drawn within compass of belief, that there was amongst the Romans, a society agreeable to this of the Grocers, who were also merchants trading into those seas, as may be collected from Persius in his fifth satire:\*

\* Mercibus hic Italis mutat sub sole recenti,  
Rugosum piper et pallentis grana cymini, &c.

principally using the same, but as being originally vested therein; they having had all along the naming of the weigh-master, and the naming, placing, removing, and governing of the four porters attending that office, all to be elected out of their own company, and to be sworn at their own hall; a privilege allowed them, as their undoubted and inseparable right, as antient as that office itself used in the city.

The master of this company was formerly an alderman, and besides five monarchs, many princes, eight dukes, three earls, and twenty viscounts and barons, many great characters, who have been lord-mayors, were also members of this fraternity. They have also ranked amongst their most illustrious freemen, William Pitt, earl of Chatham, and his son the right honourable William Pitt, two of the most distinguished statesmen that ever held the reins of government in this, or any other country.

The Grocers Company support Free Schools at Oundle, in Northamptonshire; Colwal, in Herefordshire; Topcliff, Yorkshire; and Witney, in Oxfordshire: Alms-houses at Oundle and Hallingstone, in Kent: Exhibitions for four scholars in Jesus College, Oxford; and for four scholars at each University, and dispense nearly £1000 per annum in charitable donations.

Near this hall was the Poultry Compter, which was pulled down when the Whitecross-street Prison was built.

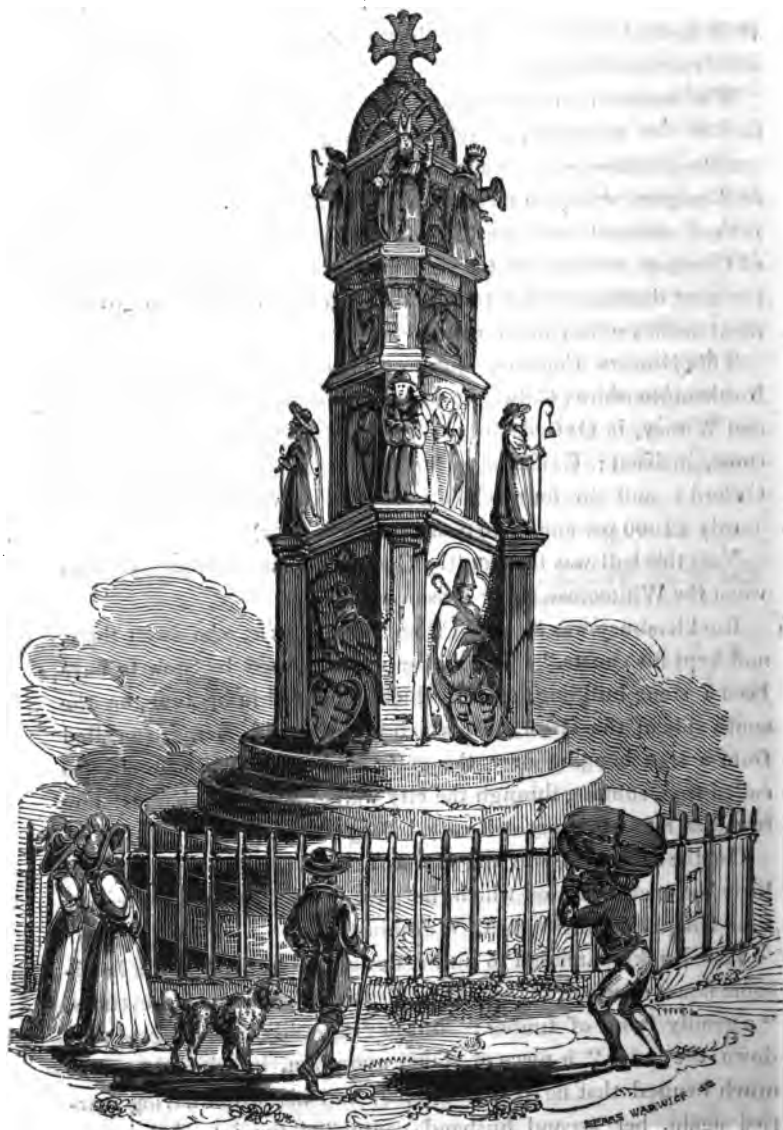
Bucklersbury was so called from "one Buckle, who dwelt there, and kept his courts." The manor was supposed by Stow to have been a stone building, part of which remained in his time, on the south side of the street, near which was the Old Barge, so called from a sign hanging over the gate; and when Wall-Brook, (so called from running through the city walls,) was open, barges were towed as far as the spot still called Barge Yard,

On the south side was the Cornet's Tower, where Edward III. kept his exchange, and which he gave in 1358, to the College or Free Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster.

This Buckle intended to pull it down, and to have built a handsome house of wood, or, according to the expression of the times, "a goodly frame of timber;" but in "greedily labouring to pull down the tower," a piece of it fell upon him, by which he was so much bruised that he soon after died, and his widow having married again, her second husband completed the intended house, which in its turn was destroyed by the fire of 1666,

At the north-west end of the street was the West Cheap Conduit, for the supply of fresh water, erected about 1281, rebuilt 1479. The lesser Conduit was built in 1430.

### THE CROSS



was erected in 1290, by Edward I. in token of affection for his queen Eleanor, after her death. It was rebuilt in 1441, and pulled down in 1463.

Honey Lane Market is a small but convenient place, and well supplied with all necessaries. Milk-street is famous as the birth-place of sir Thomas More, lord chancellor of England, a great patron of learning, and liberal encourager of the fine arts. He was beheaded by order of Henry VIII. on 5th July 1535. His *Utopia* is a celebrated work.

Sir Thomas, as was the custom of the times, kept his fool or jester, named Henry Paterson: after his resignation of the great seal, he gave this fool to "my lord mayor and his successors:" hence the proverb of "my lord mayor's fool."

In Cheapside, nearly opposite the entrance to the Mercer's Hall, is a handsome stone-fronted house, built by sir Christopher Wren, and now occupied by Mr. Tegg, the bookseller.

Lad-lane was anciently called Ladle-lane, and the Inn was called the Swan with Two Nicks (or Notches) corrupted into the Swan with Two *Necks*.

*List of the Aldermen of Cheap Ward, from 1670 to the present Time.*

Sir Robert Clayton, knt., elected in 1670; served the office of sheriff in 1672, and that of lord-mayor in 1680.

Sir William Humfries, bart., elected in 1707; served the office of sheriff in 1705, and that of lord mayor in 1715.

Sir Robert Kendal Cater, elected in 1732; served the office of sheriff in 1738.

Sir Joseph Eyles, elected in 1738; and served the office of sheriff in 1725.

George Arnould, esq., elected in 1739.

Sir Samuel Fludyer, elected in 1752; served the office of sheriff in 1755, and that of lord-mayor in 1762.

John Kirkman, esq. elected in 1768.

William Crichton, esq. elected in 1780; served the office of sheriff the same year.

J. Boydell, esq., elected in 1782; served the office of sheriff in 1785, and that of lord-mayor in 1790.



Joshiah Boydell, esq., elected in 1805,—resigned.

G. Goodbare, esq., elected in 1809; served the office of sheriff in 1810.

R. Rothwell, esq., elected in 1818; served the office of sheriff in 1819.

William Thompson, esq., elected in 1821; served the office of sheriff in 1822; is the present alderman of this ward.



END OF VOL. I.











